

5th Grade ELA Work Packet

Week of January 11-15, 2020

Name _____

Please do not begin any assignments until instructed by Ms. Eggink.

Name That Text Structure!

Crocodiles and Alligators

Crocodiles and alligators look very much alike, but there are ways to tell them apart. The crocodile has a pointy snout, while the alligator's snout is rounder. The crocodile weighs less than the alligator and can move faster. Both animals have an extra-long lower tooth. When the crocodile's mouth is closed, you can see this long tooth. However, when the alligator's mouth is closed, the tooth is hidden inside the mouth.

Clara Barton

Clara Barton was born in Oxford, Massachusetts. She taught school and worked at the United States Patent Office. When the Civil War broke out, Clara worked as a nurse. She brought supplies to soldiers and worked on the battlefield. In fact, she was called the "Angel of the Battlefield." In 1869, Clara went to Europe. There she worked with the International Red Cross. Clara returned to the U.S in 1873. In 1881, she set up the American National Red Cross. Clara Barton helped many people in her lifetime.

Cooking Class

Today in cooking class we are going to learn how to make an easy family dinner. In place of an unhealthy meal, you can make these muffin meatballs. We will use ground turkey, precut vegetables, and one egg. These are very tasty and will disappear from your table.

First, let's preheat the oven. It needs to be nice and hot when the meatballs go in. Now let's mix the meat, egg, and vegetables. Add salt and pepper and shape the mixture into balls. Make sure you make six even balls. If the muffins are uneven, they will not be ready at the same time. Put each ball into the muffin tin. Bake for 40 minutes. These muffins meatballs are sure to please everyone in the family!

Transcontinental Railroad

At one time, Americans couldn't get from coast to coast by train. The train tracks did not go all the way across the United States. This was a problem because it took months to travel from one side of the country to the other. Suddenly, in the early 1860s, the railroad companies decided to begin building a transcontinental railroad. This railroad would allow Americans to cross the continent in less than a week. What a better way to travel!

Early Money

During the Revolutionary War and for a long time afterward, colonists used British, French, and Spanish money. Because the British government would not allow the colonists to make their own coins, they made paper money instead. By the mid 1700s, there was more paper money than there was gold or silver for which the bills could be traded. As a result, the British government ordered the colonists to stop making paper money.

Danger

Some scientists are worried about what will happen to people and animals if large forests and jungles in the world are destroyed. The trees and green plants in the forests and jungles produce oxygen, which is released into the atmosphere. Animals and people need this oxygen to breathe. If huge areas of green plants and trees are destroyed, there will not be enough oxygen produced to keep people and animals alive.

So, what should be done? The solution must be based on what is possible. People need

Name That Text Structure!

The North and South Poles

The North Pole marks the northern end of the Earth's imaginary axis, while the South Pole marks the southern end. The North Pole is found in the Arctic Ocean. It was first reached by Robert E. Peary and Matthew Henson in 1909. The South Pole is located on the continent of Antarctica, and was first reached by Roald Amundsen in 1911. The North and South Poles are the only two places in the world that receive six months of continuous daylight, followed by six months of continuous darkness.

Steam Locomotive!

In 1804, the steam locomotive was invented. They were strong and could transport a heavy amount. As a result, this made it possible for a locomotive to pull cars along a train track. Soon there was steam-powered train service in the United States.

Making Instruments at Home

Do you like to make music? This is a good project for you. Follow these simple steps to make two great instruments.

To make a drum, you will need an empty round oatmeal box, some string or yarn, two pencils, two spools, construction paper, glue and markers.

First, decorate the oatmeal box by covering it with paper and drawing a design. Then poke a hole through the center of the top of the box. Poke another hole in the center of the bottom of the box. Thread yarn through the holes. Cut the yarn so that it is long enough for the drum to hang around your neck. For the drumsticks, put the spools on the pencils. Glue them so they stay in place. Now you're ready to drum!

To make a tambourine, you will need two strong paper plates, a stapler or glue, a hole punch, string, small jingle bells, and markers. Staple or glue the paper plates together facing each other. Use the hole-punch to make holes around the edges. Then use the string to tie a jingle bell to each hole. Finally, decorate your tambourine. It's time to make some music!

The Georgia Peach

One of the greatest baseball heroes of all time is Ty Cobb. He played in the major league for 24 years. During his career, he was very competitive. He pushed himself to be the best player possible. He became famous for his speed and batting skill. Absolutely no one could outrun or out-hit him.

This baseball legend was from Georgia. He was born in The Narrows on December 18, 1886. While Ty was growing up, his family lived in Royston. As a teenager, he played baseball for the Royston Rompers. After that, he played for the semi-pro team Royston Reds. When he was 18 years old, he left home to play professional baseball for the Detroit Tigers. Fans nicknamed him "The Georgia Peach."

Cobb's pro ball record is remarkable. Today, he stands second in scored runs, with 2245. He is second in career hits, with 4191. His lifetime batting average is an amazing .367. In

Name: _____ Date: _____

Name That Text Structure!

Directions: Read the passages. Use the clues to determine the text structure of each passage. Fill in the chart below.

Title	What is the Text Structure?	How do I know?
Crocodiles and Alligators		
Clara Barton		
Cooking Class		
Transcontinental Railroad		
Early Money		
Danger!		
The North and South Poles		
Steam Locomotive!		
Making Instruments at Home		
The Georgia Peach		



Poisonous Animals

Did you know that bright-colored butterflies are toxic? Not to us, but to predators. The bright colors warn bats, mice, birds, and lizards not to eat the butterfly. Not only will it taste bad, it will make the predator ill. The monarch is one such butterfly. However, not all colorful butterflies have poison; some just copy the look of the toxic ones in order to fool predators.

Poison dart frogs have skin glands that make a bad-tasting toxin. It protects them from predators. This poison will kill an animal if it grabs the frog. People can get sick just from touching the frog's skin! (The poison dart frogs that people keep as pets don't have this strong poison because it comes from eating bugs they can only get in the wild.) Toads, another amphibian, also use poison to scare away predators. Every adult toad has some poison, but the world's largest, the African cane toad, has the most. These toads can reach 5.5 pounds! Big lumps behind the eyes fill with a poison that looks like white glue. When a predator grabs the toad, it tastes this poison and quickly spits it out.

Although butterflies, poison dart frogs, and toads may have poison, they are not venomous animals. Venomous animals put poison into their victims with stingers, fangs, or tentacles. Not all are deadly. Stingrays, which are related to sharks, are venomous. Born alive, they look like tiny adults. They have a stinger near their tails. But they are rarely aggressive. Most people who get stung do so by accidentally stepping on a stingray. Its poison will make a person throw up. However, if the sting occurs near the heart, it can be fatal.

Scorpions live in the desert. They don't often come across animals, so when they do, they must make a kill. They sting their prey with a toxin. It liquefies the victim's internal tissues. Then the scorpion sucks out the animal's innards. Yuck!

Tarantulas have hairy bodies and legs. These hairs have barbs that stick into skin. If this happens, a doctor must remove them with a special tool. The tarantula's poison is identical to a bee's. Yet its sting feels much worse.

The wandering spider lives further south in the Amazon rain forest. As the deadliest spider on Earth, its venom is 18 times stronger than a black widow spider's! Nobody wants to get near one. It is so aggressive that it will jump onto a person or an animal.

Striped sea snakes are the only reptiles that spend their entire lives in water. They have such strong venom that their bite kills a human within seven minutes! A bite from a rattlesnake or a cobra is also fatal. But with their bites, there is time to get an antidote.

Poisonous Animals

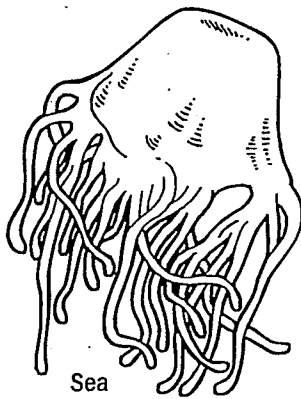
Want to know more about venomous animals?

Visit the new Toxic Terrors Exhibit

at the Learning Pavilion

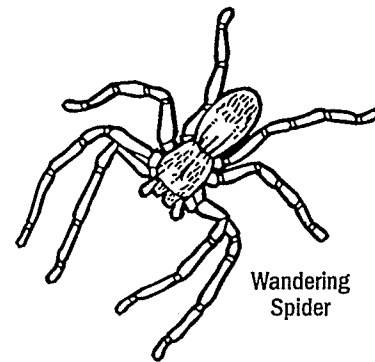
City of Cedarhurst Zoo

June 20—October 5



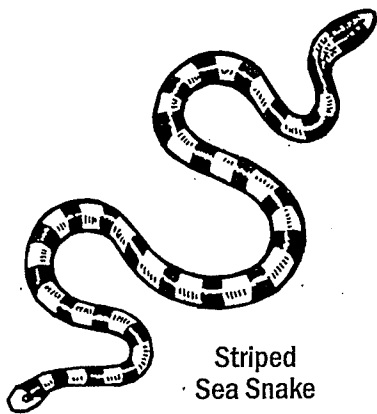
Sea
Wasp

**Meet the world's most
venomous animal!**



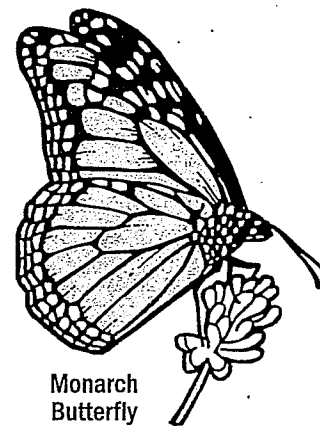
Wandering
Spider

**Watch the deadly wandering
spider make its web!**



Striped
Sea Snake

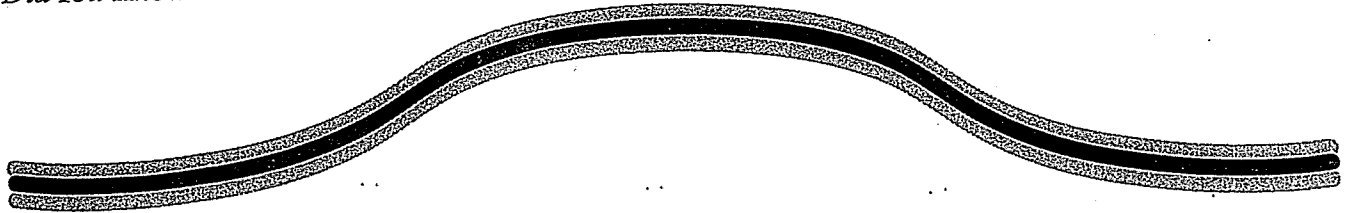
**See the world's most
poisonous snake!**



Monarch
Butterfly

**Did you know that a monarch
butterfly is toxic?**

You'll be surprised by some of the animals you see!



Poisonous Animals

1. Which animal is venomous?

- a. poison dart frog
- b. scorpion
- c. Monarch butterfly
- d. African cane toad

2. Which of these is a reptile?

- a. scorpion
- b. stingray
- c. poison dart frog
- d. striped sea snake

3. If an animal is aggressive, it

- a. attacks other animals.
- b. hides from other animals.
- c. has camouflage coloring.
- d. is always venomous.

4. The most venomous animal in the world is the striped sea snake. True or False? Explain.

5. Describe what the Cedarhurst Zoo must do in order to keep visitors safe in the Toxic Terrors exhibit.

6. Which one of the poisonous animals mentioned in the article is the most frightening? Why?



Trash: It's Got to Go Somewhere

As long as there have been people, there's been trash. In the United States, beginning in colonial days, people in rural areas just threw their trash in one spot on their property. The plant and animal materials rotted. The rest just piled up. Getting rid of trash has always been a bigger problem in cities. There just wasn't space available for junk to pile up. So towns had bands of roaming wild dogs and pigs. They ate a lot of the refuse. But the things that they couldn't eat were still left behind.

Starting in the 1800s, most U.S. cities had garbage carts. Horses drew these carts. The driver announced his arrival with a trumpet. When the people heard the trumpet, they brought out their trash and loaded it onto the cart themselves. (This practice lasted until about 1935.)

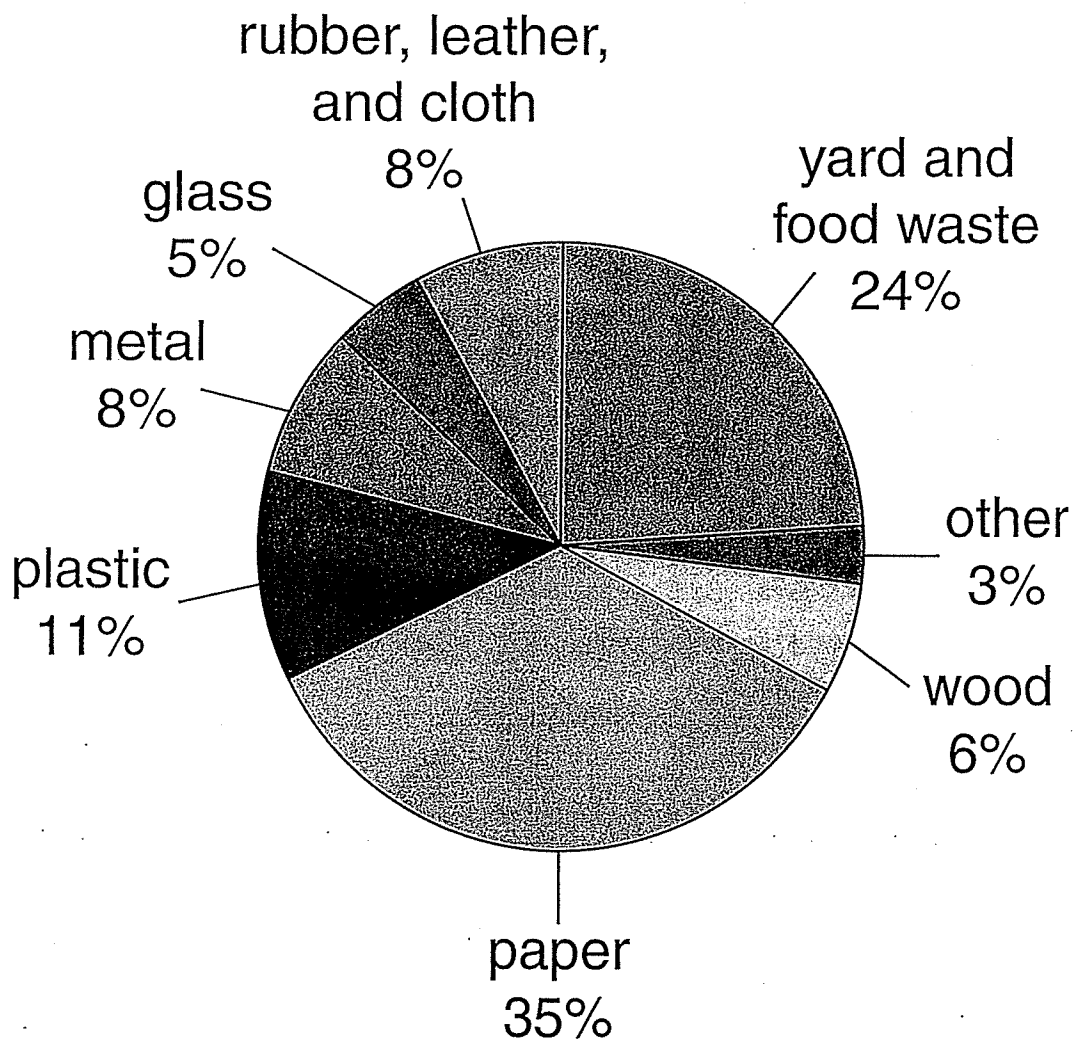
The trash was taken to the city's incinerator. However, not everything could go into this furnace. So women sorted through the garbage on the carts. They pulled out metal, glass, and any other things that wouldn't readily burn. The metal and glass were bundled and put up for sale. If no one bought this scrap, the items would be buried.

Today each American creates about four pounds of trash daily. Trucks come to people's homes to gather the trash. Where does it all go? About 20 percent is burned to make steam or electricity. About 45 percent is buried in a landfill or dumped far out in the ocean. After garbage trucks dump waste at a landfill, bulldozers compress the material. It's covered with soil daily. This prevents the trash from blowing around and odors from escaping. But it means that little oxygen or water reaches the waste, making it decay slowly. As the materials rot, they send methane gas fumes through pipes. These vents are placed in the landfill for this purpose. Rainwater also seeps into the landfill. Sanitary landfills have heavy plastic or clay liners to contain the water. A drainage system sends the trapped water to a sewage treatment plant.

Only about 35 percent of all solid waste is recycled. That percentage should be higher. Much of the paper, plastic, glass, and metal that can be recycled is not. That's because people throw it in the trash can instead of the recycle bin. A recent study showed that people are most apt to recycle if they have curbside pickup instead of having to take the materials to a center. People are also most likely to recycle if landfill space is in short supply.

Trash: It's Got to Go Somewhere

**Total Trash Generated in 2003 in U.S.
(before recycling)**



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States, 2003.



Trash: It's Got to Go Somewhere

1. Landfills have liners in order to keep
 - a. polluted water from getting into the groundwater.
 - b. solid waste from rotting.
 - c. the trash from blowing around.
 - d. odors from escaping.
2. Most of the United States' solid waste is
 - a. recycled.
 - b. buried in a landfill or dumped in the ocean.
 - c. burned to make steam or electricity.
 - d. sent into outer space.
3. An incinerator is a type of
 - a. landfill.
 - b. recycling center.
 - c. trash pick up.
 - d. furnace.
4. People are most likely to recycle when they must take materials to a recycling center. True or False? Explain.

5. Name three items included in the "other" category of the pie graph. (Hint: Think about the things in your home.)

6. Should recycling be required and a big fine charged to anyone who fails to recycle? Defend your stance.



Alien Species Wreak Havoc

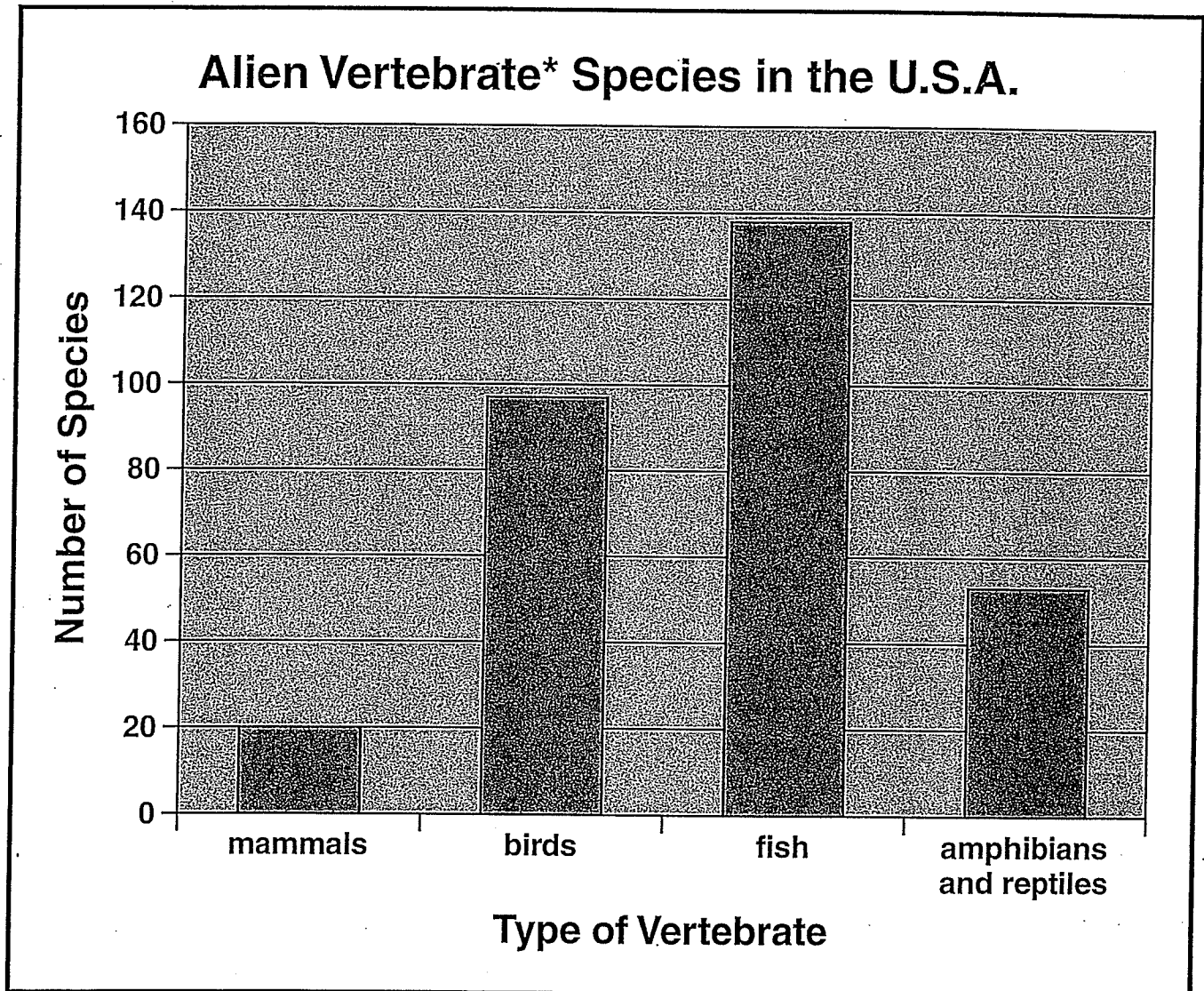
An alien species is not one from outer space. It is any animal brought into an environment where it had never been before. Bringing an alien species into an environment is often bad news. In 1955, the people in South America imported African bees. They thought they would breed with the native bees to create more productive honeybees. But their plan backfired. When the bees bred with the native bees, the gentle bees became aggressive. These new, dangerous bees are killer bees. They will chase a person and cover his or her body in stings. Many people die from receiving so many stings. These bees focus their attack on carbon dioxide—which is what we breathe out! They can track a person for many yards. Killer bees nest in the ground. When a person passes by, they send out huge swarms of guard bees. They have five times the number of guard bees that normal honeybees have.

More than 30 years ago, Asian carp were imported to farms in Arkansas. They were supposed to clean algae from ponds. Flooding swept them into the Illinois River. These fish are not very tasty. And now they are destroying the food source of fish that are good to eat. People don't want Asian carp to spread into the Great Lakes. So there are now underwater electrical gates to prevent them from entering Lake Michigan.

The coqui frog is native to Puerto Rico. The environment there is similar to the one in Hawaii. But there had never been coqui frogs in Hawaii. That changed when plants from Puerto Rico were brought to Hawaii. The tiny frogs hitched rides on these plants. They got into the environment and are causing havoc. Why? Hawaii has no native frogs. Native predators did not know what these animals were. They would not eat them. Now every three feet there's a coqui frog. On every acre there are an estimated 12,000! They are eating insects faster than the bugs can reproduce. As a result, Hawaii's unique insects are endangered.

Brown tree snakes have caused big trouble in Guam. The snakes slithered onto ships docked in their native Australia and Papua New Guinea. Then they slithered off in Guam. Without natural predators, nothing kept their numbers in check. Their numbers grew out of control, and they have wiped out many native bird, small mammal, and lizard species.

Alien Species Wreak Havoc



*having a spine

Pimentel, David, et al. "Environmental and Economic Costs Associated with Non-Indigenous Species in the United States." www.news.cornell.edu/releases/Jan99/species_costs.html

Alien Species Wreak Havoc

1. What alien species is causing trouble for Guam?
 - a. Asian carp
 - b. African bees
 - c. brown tree snakes
 - d. coqui frogs
2. Why do people die from killer bees?
 - a. The people receive multiple stings.
 - b. The bees follow the carbon dioxide right into a person's lungs.
 - c. Guard bees chase the people until they have heart attacks.
 - d. The bees cause blood vessels to burst in the people's brains.
3. From this article, you can tell that alien species may be dangerous to an area's
 - a. predators
 - b. prey
 - c. people
 - d. all of the above
4. Asian carp were imported to clean up the Illinois River. True or False? Explain.

5. Name the types of alien vertebrates that have the highest and the lowest numbers of species in the U.S.A.

6. Should alien species be killed using whatever means is necessary to get rid of them? Defend your stance.

Name _____ Date _____

BCCSG

College _____

1. Sloths sleep an average of _____ hours per day.

2. Sloths live in:

A: North America and Canada

B: Spain and other parts of Europe

C: Northern Africa

D: Central and South America

3. The two types of sloths are _____ and _____.

4. How do sloths protect themselves?

5. How often do sloths poop? _____

6. What do sloths eat? _____
How does it affect them? _____
