
5th Grade ELA Work Packet

Week of February 22-26, 2020

Name _____

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

Chronological Structure: *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World*, Pages 17–20

Graphic Organizer

RI.5.5

Name: _____ Date: _____

***How does the way a text is structured support our understanding of complex ideas?**

Text:

List three to five events that explain what Meg does in the canopy, in the order in which they occurred:

1st event	
2nd event	
3rd event	
4th event	
5th event	

Comparing Text Structures II Graphic Organizer

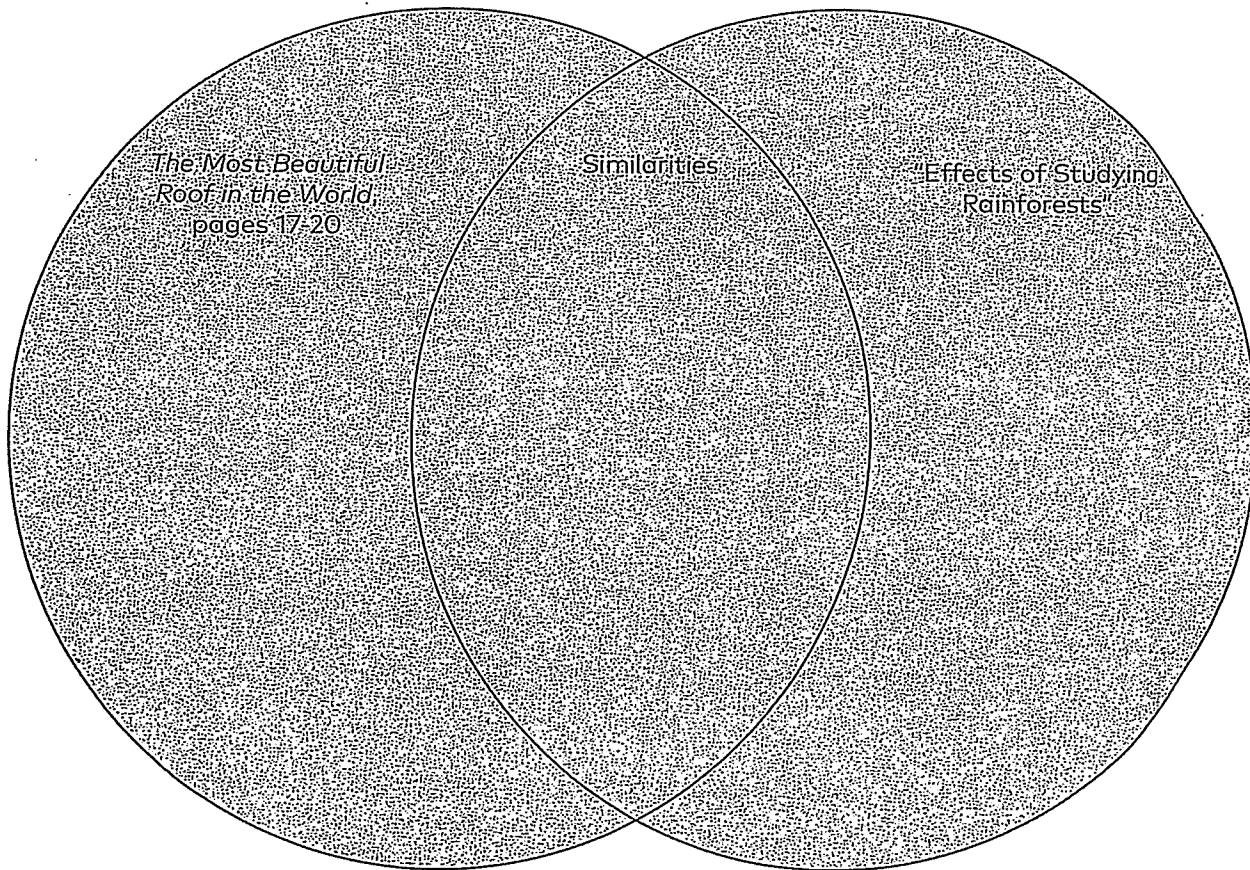
RI.5.5

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Refer to the texts and your graphic organizers to complete the Venn diagram below.

- How is the information given in the two texts different? How is it the same?

Lesson 7



Exit Ticket: Comparing Text Structures

RI.5.5

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Answer the question below.

Part A

Which sentence **best** states a difference between how information is presented on page 12 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World* and how information is presented on pages 17–20 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World*?

- A. Page 12 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World* puts the reader in the role of a rainforest scientist, and pages 17–20 describe plants and animals in the rainforest.
- B. Page 12 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World* describes a rainforest, and pages 17–20 explain what one scientist does as she studies the rainforest.
- C. Page 12 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World* focuses on the emotional effects of exploring the rainforest canopy, and pages 17–20 share statistics to provide more information about rainforests.
- D. Page 12 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World* offers details about the experience of a rainforest scientist, and pages 17–20 discuss the reasons scientists study the rainforest.

Part B

Write **two** details from the texts that support the answer to Part A. Write one detail from page 12 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World* and one detail from pages 17–20 of *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World*.

Name _____ Date _____

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The Great Kapok Tree

1. The story is told in _____ person.

How do you know?

2. Using your notes, identify one way the author used figurative language.

3. Using your notes, identify one way the author used sensory language.

4. What can you infer is the reason the man wants to cut down the Great Kapok tree?

Lesson 2

Explaining Quotes: Figurative Language Note-catcher

RL.5.1, RL.5.4, L.5.5a, L.5.5b

Name: _____

Date: _____

Context	Quote	What does this help us understand?	Source
	"It is a powerful tree. Those who sleep there must be strong of heart. Anyone without a strong heart might use the knowledge of the forest against our people."		"The Dreaming Tree" (a Folk Tale from Brazil) p. 2
	"Senhor, when you awake, please look upon us all with new eyes. "		The Great Kapok Tree p. 23
	"Spots of bright light glowed like jewels amidst the dark green forest."		The Great Kapok Tree p. 27
	"... The top of the rainforest at Blue Creek looks like a field of gigantic broccoli. "		The Most Beautiful Roof in the World p. 13

Context	Quote	What does this help us understand?	Source
	"The sun slammed down upon the scientist like a sledgehammer. "		<i>The Most Beautiful Roof in the World</i> p. 35
	"For those creatures that swing or glide or climb, there are 'emerald highways' strung together by vines and lianas that lace the tops of the trees together into a web for commuting life."		<i>The Most Beautiful Roof in the World</i> p. 16
	"... The inner leaves are a fiery red and erupt like tongues of flame from a volcano. "		<i>The Most Beautiful Roof in the World</i> p. 25
	"A beetle. It's beautiful. It's kind of purple—no, sort of gold. Its back is like polished metal , and it's got this weird Darth Vader head on it. "		<i>The Most Beautiful Roof in the World</i> p. 33

Exit Ticket: Point of View

RL.5.6

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Answer the question below.

1. Read this excerpt from *The Most Beautiful Roof in the World*:

The rainforest is a timeless, uncharted world, where mysteries abound and new or rare species appear like undiscovered islands. Within the tangled vines under the rotting bark of fallen trees, caught in the slime and mold of decaying vegetation and fungi, life teems with ceaseless energy. When a tree falls, the stump rots, bark loosens, and new creatures move in and take over the altered habitats. It is the very diversity of the rainforest that allows life to thrive everywhere, to spring back with a rush of opportunistic species to fill the gaps.

Part A

From what point of view is this passage being told?

- a. First person—Meg Lowman is narrating.
- b. First person—An unknown narrator is narrating.
- c. Third person—Meg Lowman is narrating.
- d. Third person—An unknown narrator is narrating.

Part B

How does this point of view influence how the rainforest is described?

Name _____ Date _____

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Text Dependent Questions: Most Beautiful Roof in the World p. 28-33

1. What does the word *ferry* mean in the following sentence?

*The boys help their mother **ferry** equipment in the old leaky canoe to the other side of the creek, where she will set up the gear for a column study.*

2. How does Meg Lowman use the assistance of others?

3. What techniques does Meg Lowman use to take "snapshots" of diverse rainforest life?

4. Describe how Meg Lowman's sons feel in the last paragraph on page 31. What do you think they feel that way?

5. Find two examples of biodiversity in the text selection.

6. Find two examples of descriptive language.

The Remarkable Rainforest

Name _____

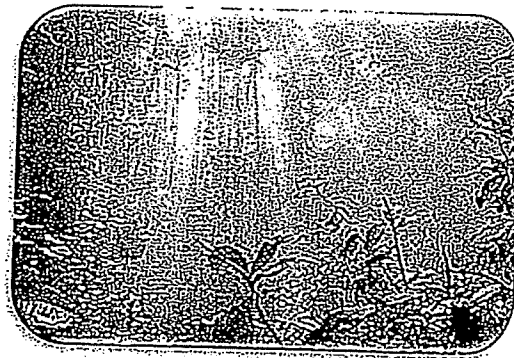
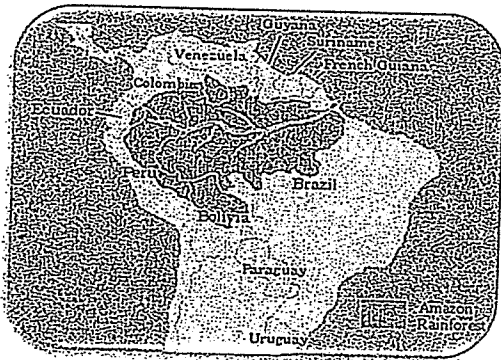
I. _____ (See Exercise 1)

Millions of years ago — before the ice ages — summer on the earth lasted all year round. A forest covered the earth like a green carpet. It stretched from the equator almost to the Poles.

What was that forest like? It's not so hard to find out because on the equator parts of that ancient forest still stand. It is known as the *rainforest*. Here, even under fair skies the forest roof drips almost all the time. Like a giant greenhouse, the forest holds the heat it receives.

Under such conditions, plant life is rich almost beyond belief. Imagine "violets" bigger than apple trees and "roses" 150 feet high. Plants really grow here!

The largest of today's rainforests is in South America, covering over a million square miles. It is called the Amazon Rainforest. Sadly, over 20% of this rainforest has been destroyed through logging and farming in the past fifty years, although the rate of destruction has slowed down in the past ten years. Let's take a look at this grandfather of forests.



II. _____

The tops of the trees form three or more layers, one upon another. First, there are young trees up to 60 feet high. But they must struggle for life. Very little sunlight reaches these youngsters.

Above them, at heights between 60 and 120 feet, the treetops are thickly woven together. They make a kind of green roof which covers the whole forest.

Higher still stretch the giant trees. Their tops — sometimes 200 or more feet high — have burst through the roof into the sunny upper air.

Each of these tree layers receives a different amount of sunlight. Therefore, each has its own unique plants and animals. At noontime the forest is silent and can seem empty of life. Only at dawn and dusk do many noises hint at the numerous creatures.

III. _____

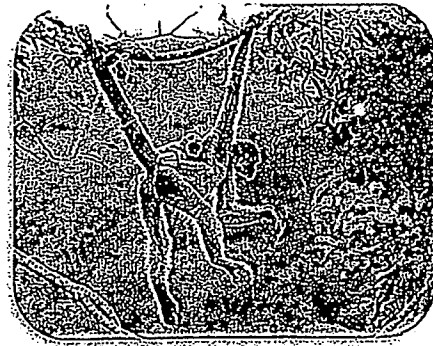
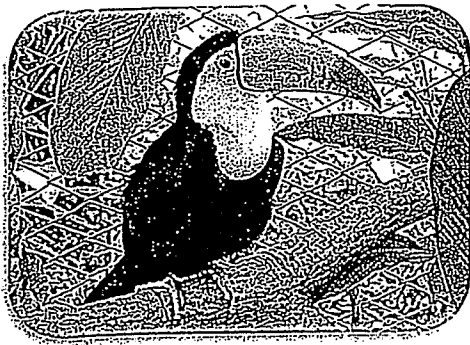
Seldom seen, the animals in the "basement" of the rainforest are creatures of the shade.

The most ancient of all forest mammals are the opossums. These small furry creatures have pouches like kangaroos. Swinging by long tails, they travel from branch to branch.

Just a bit younger are the anteater and the armadillo. The anteater pokes along, flicking his swift tongue, the terror of insects. The giant armadillo seems comfortable inside his "suit of armor," the plates of bone that cover his body.

The largest animals of the forest are even younger. They are the tapir (TAY-per), the puma, and the jaguar. The tapir is the long-nosed cousin of the rhinoceros. The jaguar, an able hunter, prowls even in the treetops.

Older even than the forest itself are the reptiles: turtles, tortoises, and lizards. Here, too, live some of the world's most dangerous snakes: the 25-foot anaconda and the boa constrictor.



IV. _____

In the rainforest the greatest acrobats on earth perform. The star is the skinny, intelligent spider monkey. Hanging by his tail from the loop of a vine, he may suddenly throw himself a distance of 50 feet. Easily he catches the branch of a tree on which he has spied a berry.

The marmosets, smallest of the monkey tribe, are tough and noisy creatures. Traveling in gangs, they too are capable of great leaps. But their landings are not very graceful. They go smack against a tree trunk with arms and legs spread wide!

You can't miss seeing — or hearing — the red howler monkey. He has an odd, almost human face with a pointed beard. And what an ear-splitting howl he makes! A hollow bone at the base of his tongue acts as a sound box and makes his cries unbelievably loud.

Among the treetops even the reptiles perform acts of grace and daring. The tiny ho-kobee lizard leaps great distances. But watch him land — upside down on the underside of a

branch above! He clings there by sticky pads on his feet. The iguana (*ih-GWAH-nah*) is a lizard that is expert in high diving. From a branch as high as 80 feet, he plunges into a shallow pool.

Two-toed and three-toed sloths hang upside down by their clawed hands, inching along among the branches. The slow-moving sloth cannot fight or flee his enemies, so his only safety lies in a kind of disguise. A mossy green scum coats his long hair. Asleep among the leaves, he is almost invisible.

V. _____

To add to the circus-like scene of the Amazon rainforest, the birds provide bright color. There are brilliantly feathered parrots and toucans (*TOO-kans*) with their thick bills.

These birds seldom risk flying into the shadows below. But the upper air is dangerous, too. Fierce birds patrol the open sky: owls, eagles, falcons, and hawks. The fiercest of all is the harpy eagle with his cruel claws. When he dives from above, he seldom misses his victim, which he carries off screaming into the air.

VI. _____

Which creatures outnumber all others in the rainforest? It is the insects and spiders. They are found in every crack and cranny from the forest floor to the top of the tallest tree. There are thousands of different kinds.

Most amazing are the army ants. Marching along the forest floor, they clear it of all living things that cannot escape. Huge butterflies with shining wings five inches across flit through the rainforest. And there is a caterpillar six inches long. Don't touch him! His poisonous spines would make you sick for days.

So from top to bottom, the rainforest is full of strange, exciting creatures. It is their home and we must respect it. Our duty is to protect the remaining rainforest and the remarkable plant and animal life in it!

Exercise 1: The six subtitles below fit the six main sections (I – VI) of the article. Number the subtitles in the right order as they appear in the text. Then write each in the space where it belongs in the article. (RI.6.5)

_____ Acrobats of the Forest Roof

_____ Three Stories High

_____ Most of All

_____ Creatures of the Upper Air

_____ Creatures of the Shade

_____ What is the Rainforest?

Exercise 2: Underline the word or phrase that makes each sentence true. (RI.4.1)

- 1) The largest rainforests today are in (South America, The United States, South Africa).
- 2) Each tree layer in the rain forest has its own strange plants and animals because of (long dry spells, extremes of temperature, varying amounts of sunlight).
- 3) The rainforest is a giant greenhouse because its roof (is in layers, is mushroom-shaped, holds in heat and moisture).
- 4) The living creatures of the rainforest are noisy (from morning until night, each day at noon, only at dawn and dusk).
- 5) The oldest mammals in the rainforest are (small, very large, fast runners).
- 6) The author of the text thinks that above all else the rainforest should be (explored, developed, preserved, studied).

Exercise 3: Skim through the article to find the name of each kind of animal described. Write the name in the space provided. (RI.4.1)

- 1) _____ long-nosed relative of the rhino
- 2) _____ large wildcat, without spots, it is also called *cougar*
- 3) _____ black-spotted, sure-footed hunter of the cat family
- 4) _____ small furry mammal with pouch
- 5) _____ burrowing mammal, covered with armor of small bony plates
- 6) _____ smallest of the monkeys
- 7) _____ loudest of the monkeys
- 8) _____ lizard, expert at high-diving
- 9) _____ slow-moving mammal that hangs upside down from trees

Exercise 4: Twenty percent of the Amazon Rainforest has been lost in the past fifty years. Why is it important for plants, animals, *and* humans that the rainforest be protected from further destruction? ~~Think~~ ^{Write} about and discuss this with your class.

Wednesday ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary:

Thursday ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary:

Friday ____/____

Title: _____ Pages read: _____

Summary:
