

Directions for Logging in to Google Classroom:

Go to google, login using your crooksville email and password. Then, search for google classroom and complete the assignments on them.

Google login:

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Crooksvillelunchnumber

5th Grade Math

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Check google classroom for any clarification needed on the lessons. Also, remember you can communicate through google classroom or email if you have any questions.

Monday- Example 1: Writing Numerical Expressions

A **numerical expression** is an expression that combines numbers and at least one operation (addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division).

17-11 $8 \div 4 + 3$ $(17 + 2) \times 6$

You can translate words to numerical expressions and numerical expressions to words.

Example 1

Translate the words the difference of 12 and 9 divided by 3 into a numerical expression.

Strategy: Look for words that indicate operations.



Step 1 Underline the words that represent any of the four operations.

The difference of 12 and 9 divided by 3.



Step 2 Translate the meaning of each underlined word to an operation.

The word difference means "to subtract."

The word divided by mean "to divide."



Step 3 Write a numerical expression for the phrase, Use parentheses if necessary.

The difference of 12 and 9 divided by 3.

$(12-9)$

$\div 3$

Use parentheses for the expression 12-9 because the difference of the two numbers is divided by 3.



Solution $(12 - 9) \div 3$ is a numerical expression that represents the difference of 12 and 9 divided by 3.

Tuesday- Example 2: Strategy: Use knowledge of operation symbols to translate the numerical expression

$12 \times (5 + 3)$



Step 1 Make a list of words you can use for each symbol or operation in the expression.

x	+
Multiply	Add
Times	Plus
Multiply by	Sum



Step 2 Use words from the list to write the numerical expression.

Examples:

12 times the sum of 5 and 3

Add 5 and 3, then multiply by 12

Multiply the sum of 5 and 3 by 12

Solution $12 \times (5 + 3)$ can be written as 12 times the sum of 5 and 3.

Wednesday- Example 2: Which phrase translates the numerical expression $10 \div 2 + 8$ into words?

- a. 10 divided by the sum of 2 and 8
- b. 8 more than the quotient of 10 divided by 2
- c. 10 and 2 plus 8



Step 1 Determine the operations used in the numerical expression and if parentheses were used. The symbol \div represents division. The symbol $+$ represents addition. There are no parentheses in the expression.



Step 2 Use what you know to eliminate phrases. Then choose the phrase that correctly translates the expression.

- a. 10 divided by the sum of 2 and 8- **This phrase would be true if the expression read $10 \div (2 + 8)$**
- b. 8 more than the quotient of 10 divided by 2- **Correct. 8 more means “add 8”. The quotient of 10 *divided by* 2 means “divide 10 by 2.”**
- c. 10 and 2 plus 8- **Eliminate. The phrase does not include division.**

Thursday-Friday- Now it's your turn to try!

Translate the numerical expression $(19 - 4) \div 5$ into words.

The $-$ symbol represents _____.

The \div symbol represents _____.

Make a list of words that can be used with each symbol.

-	

Use words from the list to write the numerical expression.

The expression $(19 - 4) \div 5$ can be written as

Students will need to Keep Reading pages 1 and 2 for further questions.

Who Rules?

Name: _____

Someone's Got to Be In Charge

If you compared all the governments in the world, you would find one thing in common: Someone is in charge. The question is, who? There are many different forms of government. Some have one leader who has all the control. Others give power to the people. Here are some forms of government that exist (or have existed) in the world:



King Harald V of Norway with his wife, Queen Sonja. Norway is a constitutional monarchy. The king is the head of state and has a mainly ceremonial role. The actual government is a democracy.

Me, Myself, and I

An **autocracy** is a government in which one person has all the power. There are two main types of autocracy: a monarchy and a dictatorship.

In a **monarchy**, a king or queen rules the country. The king or queen is known as a monarch. Monarchs usually come to power through their family line: The current king or queen's oldest child becomes the next king or queen. In some monarchies, especially those in historical times, the monarch held all the power and had the final say over the government. In modern times, monarchs usually share power with other parts of government. Often they are also subject to the country's constitution.

A **dictatorship** is a form of government where one leader has absolute control over citizens' lives. If there is a constitution, the dictator has control over that, too—so it doesn't mean much. Although other parts of the government may exist, such as courts or a lawmaking body, these branches always do what the dictator wants them to do. They do not represent citizens.

Power to the People!

In a **democracy**, citizens hold the political power. There are two fundamental types of democracies:

In a **representative democracy**, citizens elect leaders to represent their rights and interests in government. The elected leaders, or representatives, do the day-to-day work of governing the country: They consider the issues, work to find solutions, pass laws, and do all of the other things necessary to keep a country going. Citizens hold the ultimate power, though, because if they don't like what their representatives are doing, they can vote in new ones!

In a **direct democracy**, there are no representatives. Citizens are directly involved in the day-to-day work of governing the country. Citizens might be required to participate in lawmaking or act as judges, for example. The best example of this was in the ancient Greek city-state called Athens. Most modern countries are too large for a direct democracy to work.



A man votes in Peru.



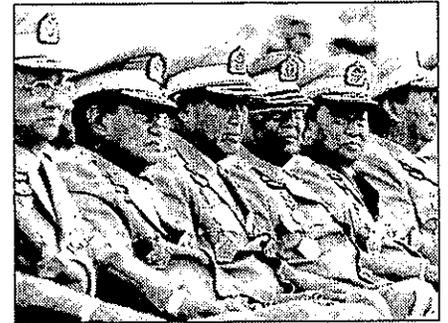
The Peruvian legislature

Who Rules?

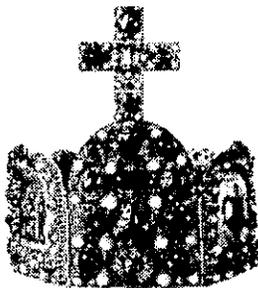
Name: _____

We, Ourselves, and... um... Us

In an **oligarchy** (OH-lih-gar-kee), a small group of people has all the power. *Oligarchy* is a Greek word that means "rule by a few." Sometimes this means that only a certain group has political rights, such as members of one political party, one social class, or one race. For example, in some societies, only noble families who owned land could participate in politics. An oligarchy can also mean that a few people control the country. For example, a **junta** is a small group of people—usually military officers—who rule a country after taking it over by force. A junta often operates much like a dictatorship, except that several people share power.



From 1962 to 2011, Myanmar (also known as Burma) was ruled by a military junta that was condemned by the world for its human rights violations.



Crown of the Holy Roman Empire, which was tied to the Catholic church and lasted from the 10th–19th century.

Religious Rule

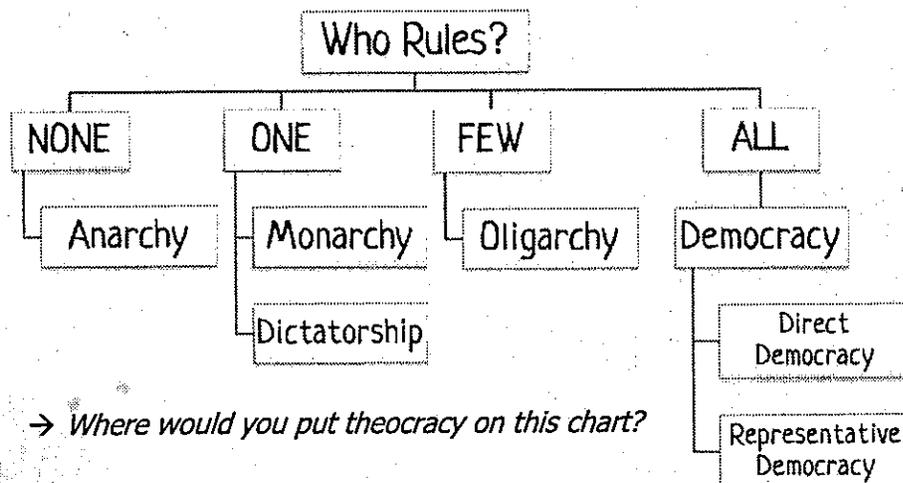
A **theocracy** is a government that recognizes God or a divine being as the ultimate authority. ("Theo" is a Greek word that means *god*.) In a theocracy, religious law is used to settle disputes and rule the people. A theocracy can also be a democracy, dictatorship, monarchy, or just about any other kind of government. For example, the Republic of Iran recognizes Islamic law, but Iran's citizens vote to elect their leaders. Modern theocracies are usually found in countries where the population is strongly religious.

Rule by None

In an **anarchy**, nobody is in control—or everyone is, depending on how you look at it. Sometimes the word anarchy is used to refer to an out-of-control mob. When it comes to government, anarchy would be one way to describe the human state of existence before any governments developed. It would be similar to the way animals live in the wild, with everyone looking out for themselves. Today, people who call themselves anarchists usually believe that people should be allowed to freely associate together without being subject to any nation or government. There are no countries that have anarchy as their form of government.



An A inside a circle is the traditional symbol for anarchy.



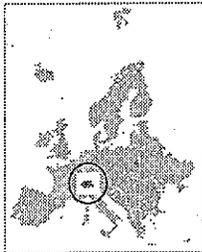
Who Rules?

Name: _____

A. Identify That Government! Identify the form(s) of government that each country has or had.

Switzerland

Citizens elect representatives to sit in two different lawmaking assemblies. But citizens also vote several times a year to decide on laws. Citizens can vote to propose their own laws or undo laws passed by their representatives. All citizens may vote directly on these laws.



Forms of government:

and

South Africa

From 1948-1994, official policy in South Africa gave white people all the political power. Even though the majority of South Africans were black, non-whites could not influence government. White South Africans elected representatives to sit in a lawmaking body.



Forms of government:

and

North Korea

One man leads North Korea and controls its government. He also controls its ruling political party. The ruling party chooses candidates for an Assembly, and citizens vote. The candidates do not have opponents, so citizens have no choices.



Form of government:

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is led by a king. The king appoints a Council of Ministers to help govern, but there are no elections. Saudi Arabia's Basic Law states that the country's constitution is the Islamic holy book the Qur'an and other religious traditions.



Forms of government:

and

Denmark

The people of Denmark elect representatives to sit in Parliament, a lawmaking body. The Queen of Denmark heads the country, but she only has a small role in government. The government is led by a Prime Minister, who is appointed from among the elected representatives.



Forms of government:

and

Brazil

Brazil is led by a president who is elected by the citizens. Citizens in Brazil elect a new president every four years. Citizens also elect representatives to serve in two different legislative bodies.



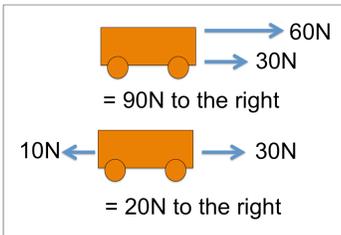
Form of government:

Check Google Classroom for weekly communication on Monday mornings

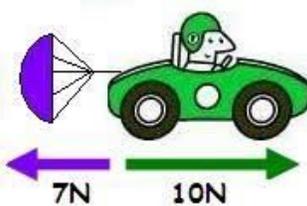
Monday - Forces

A FORCE is defined as any push or pull. Forces have direction and a quantity. Think about pushing on a bedroom door. You are pushing in a certain direction and you can make it an easy push (a small force) or a hard push (a large force). **Forces are measured in Newtons (N)**. Forces in the **same direction** are working together. **These forces are added together**. If you and your friend are both trying to push the science table to a new spot, you would push in the same direction and we would add your forces together. On the other hand, if you were trying to keep your little brother or sister out of your room, you would both be pushing on the door in **opposite directions and your forces would cancel out**. You would subtract the two forces.

Here is an example of forces on a car.



Here is one for you to try!!



Are these forces working together or are they canceling each other? _____

What would be the overall force? _____

Tuesday - Forces

The motion of an object can change by speeding up, slowing down or changing direction. **Forces cause changes in motion**. If a force is applied in the same direction of an object's motion, the speed will increase. For example, if you give a push to your little sister riding her bike, she will go faster, as long as you push in the same direction as she is riding. If a force is applied in the opposite direction of an object's motion, the speed will decrease. Think about trying to slow down or stop someone trying to tackle you during a football game. The two of you are pushing in different or opposite directions. Generally, the greater the force acting on an object, the greater the change in motion (the harder you push the more they will speed up or slow down)..

Try this at home!! Find a ball or a toy car. First, get the object to move. Now, try to add a force (push) in the same direction. Did the object speed up? Slow down? Change directions? Try to add a force in the opposite direction. What happened? Write two sentences that describe what you observed.

Wednesday - Speed

Movement is measured by **speed (how fast or slow the movement is)**. Speed is measured by time and distance traveled (how long it took the object to go a specific distance). **Speed is calculated by dividing distance by time**. Think about knowing the speed of your car when your family is driving down the road. We would say you are driving 45 miles per hour. Miles is a unit of distance, and an hour is a unit of time. It can be written like: 45 miles per hour, 45 mph, or 45 m/h. We can use any unit of distance and any unit of time. Often in the science classroom you will measure distance in centimeters (cm) and time in seconds (s). It is often written as cm/s. So if we had a toy car that could travel 20 cm in 2 secs we would say the speed is $20\text{cm}/2\text{s} = 10\text{ cm/s}$. (**divide the numbers**). Always make sure you put the distance first and then divide it by the time! It's time for you to try a few!!

1. How fast is your grandpa driving if he can drive 60 miles in 2 hours? (Remember: Speed = distance/time)

_____mph

2. If you put a toy car at the top of a ramp and it can travel 100 cm in 5 secs, what is the speed of the car?

_____cm/s

If you have a toy, a ruler or tape measure, and a device with a timer, you can calculate speed at home!! TRY IT!!

Thursday & Friday- Speed practice

Work on answering these questions!! (These questions are taken from the Study Island website. You can always do extra practice by logging on and do section 4.a Measuring Motion!!)

1. A ferry crossed the Potomac River four times in one day. The ferry traveled the same distance for each trip, but it took different amounts of time. The time for each trip is shown in the table below.

Time for Ferry to Cross on Different Trips

Trip Number	Time
Trip 1	10 minutes
Trip 2	11 minutes
Trip 3	9 minutes
Trip 4	12 minutes

On which trip did the ferry travel the fastest? Trip 1 Trip 2 Trip 3 Trip 4

2. _____ is a measure of the distance an object travels in a certain amount of time.

- A.** Weight **B.** Speed **C.** Length **D.** Energy

3. Josh and Rachel ran a race. They started at the same time and crossed the finish line at the same time. What can be said about Josh and Rachel?

- A. Josh and Rachel ran at the same speed
B. Rachel ran faster than Josh.
C. Rachel stopped running.
D. Josh ran faster than Rachel.

GREAT JOB THIS WEEK!! WATCH SOME YOUTUBE VIDEOS ON SPEED AND FORCES IF YOU CAN!!

5th Grade ELA

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Monday- Fiction

Fiction is a type of writing about made up people or events.

Characters

A **character** may be a person, animal, or object with human-like qualities. A **character trait** can be what a character looks like or what his/her personality is like. Traits are revealed through characters' thoughts, words, and actions. Characters have **motivations**, or reasons behind their actions. Looking at a character's traits and motivations can help you compare and contrast characters in the same story or characters in different stories.

Tuesday- Setting

The **setting** is where and when a story takes place. Sometimes you have to use story clues to figure out the setting. Read the following paragraph. Underline details that give you clues about the setting.

Sophia stood on the upper deck, squinting toward the shore. Finally, she could see land. Far away, buildings seemed to rise from the water. Her long dress and shawl billowed in the wind.

Some stories have more than one setting. To compare settings within the same story, look at how details about the time and place are different.

Wednesday- Plot

The **plot** is what happens in a story. It is made up of a series of events. A good plot has a **conflict**, or problem, the characters need to resolve. Conflict creates **suspense**, or excitement about what will happen next. Which sentences below reveal the conflict?

Juan spent all summer training for a race. Then he tripped on the trail and took a painful fall. The doctor had bad news. Juan's leg was broken.

Thursday- Point of View

Stories are told by **narrators**. A story's **point of view** is who is telling the story. A story told in **first-person point of view** is told by a character in the story. The narrator uses the pronouns *I* and *me* when referring to himself or herself. Everything that happens in the story is told through the character's eyes. A story told in **third-person point of view** is told by someone outside of the story. Because this narrator is not part of the story, readers see what happens to many characters.

A story can change, depending on who tells it. The passage below, adapted from "Little Red Riding Hood," is told from the wolf's point of view. How might it be different if told from Red Riding Hood's point of view?

I was walking in the woods, starving, when a girl walked by. The smell from her basket made me drool. I tried to ask if she would share some food, but before I could say a word, she yelled and ran. She was so rude!

Friday- Theme

The **theme** is the message or lesson the author wants readers to understand. An author does not usually state the theme. The reader has to figure it out by making an **inference**, or guess, based on text evidence.

To figure out a story's theme, look at how characters react to challenges they face. Read the passage summary below. What inference can you make about the theme?

Alice doesn't want to go visit her boring great-aunt Lil. She would rather be playing softball. Then Aunt Lil explains that she used to be a softball player, too. She shows Alice old pictures. Alice is fascinated.

Language Spotlight- Context Clues

Context Clues are the words around an unfamiliar word that help you understand its meaning. When you read a word you don't know, look at the other words in the sentence for help. Read the following sentences. Circle words that are clues to the meaning of the underlined word.

Carrie knew that the uphill hike would not be easy, but it was even more grueling than she expected. Carrie was sweaty and tired by the time she finished.

How do the clue words help you understand the meaning of *grueling*? Use a dictionary online or ask Siri to check the meaning.