

What is Culture?

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



Our **culture** is the system we use to build our **identity**.

All living creatures are part of a culture. Even animals have a culture! So what is culture? It's the way we behave in a group. It begins with each individual family. Within our families we do things to build relationships with each other. This can include routines for doing things. It also includes traditions. Traditions are activities that are repeated on a regular basis.

Culture is not limited to individual family groups. The real strength of culture is in larger community groups. These larger groups are called **societies**. Every society makes rules for itself. It decides how people should act in different situations.

Some of these rules are written down. Some are just things that are automatically expected of all members of that society. Often, cultures can be identified by what the people believe. Cultures are also known by what they choose to include in their art. Sometimes a society forms around people who speak the same language. Cultures may also be known for their customs, including the foods they make and the things they do.

Our cultures help us understand who we are and what we believe. There are very strong emotions connecting us to our own society. Two different cultures may disagree on something, especially if they both feel strongly about it. When that happens, war is a common result.

People are learning better ways to communicate with each other. The more we learn, the more we appreciate the differences in cultures.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Tell about a tradition your family shares.

2) Have you ever had a friend whose family had different beliefs than your own? If so, what was your reaction to the difference?

3) What would your art tell someone about your culture?

4) Do you speak more than one language? What is the value of learning an additional language?

5) How can we help prevent wars between cultures?

The Rock Cycle

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science

Stand outside and look around you. You will see land. Land is made out of **rocks** and soil. A lot of the rocks are under the soil. Rocks are solid things made out of one or more **minerals**. Minerals are tiny solids found in nature. They have never been alive.

The rock cycle describes three things. It shows how rocks are formed. It shows how they **break** apart. Finally, it shows how they are made into other kinds of rocks.

Water, wind, chemicals or growing plants cause **weathering**. Weathering is the process that makes rocks break into smaller pieces. Water causes most of the weathering of rocks. Many rocks have small cracks that can let in water. The cracks get bigger if the water freezes and then melts again. The cracks finally get so big that the rock breaks into smaller pieces.

Layering is one way new rocks form. Tiny bits of rock and soil build up in layers over long periods of time. The more layers there are, the heavier they are. The top layers push down on the lower layers, and the bits of rock and soil bind together.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What is land made out of? _____

2) What is rock made out of? _____

3) What does the rock cycle describe for us? _____

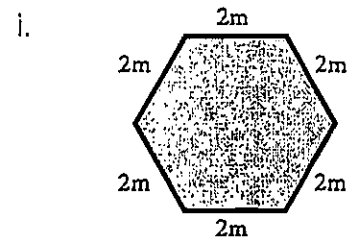
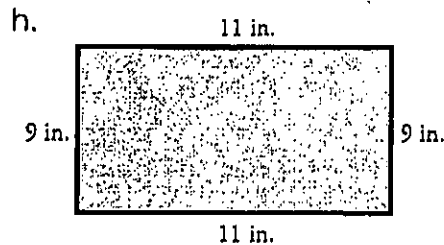
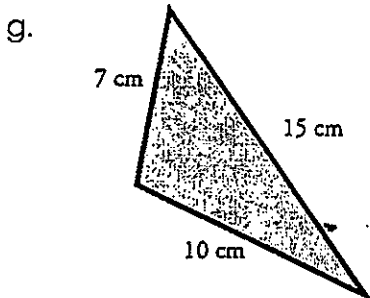
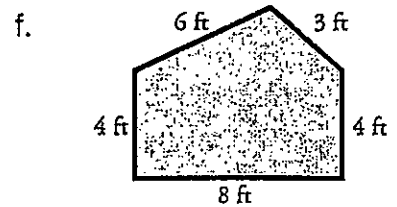
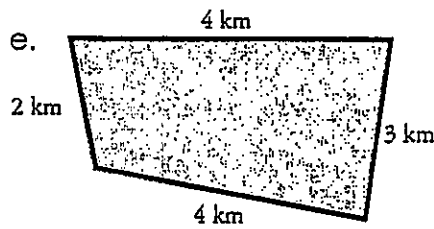
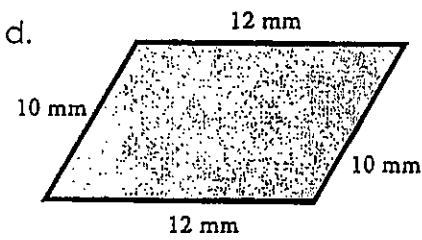
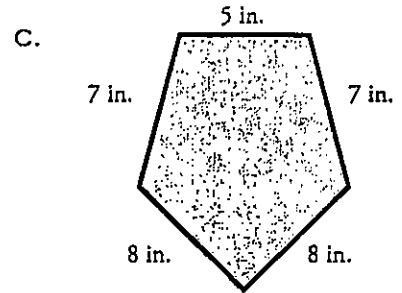
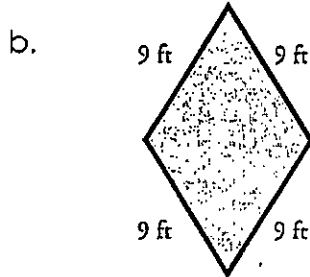
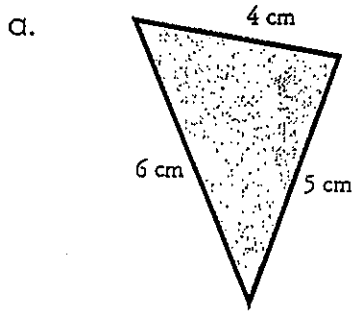
4) What is weathering? _____

5) How does water break a rock? _____

Name: _____

Perimeter of a Polygon

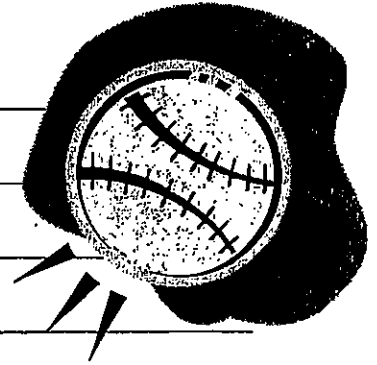
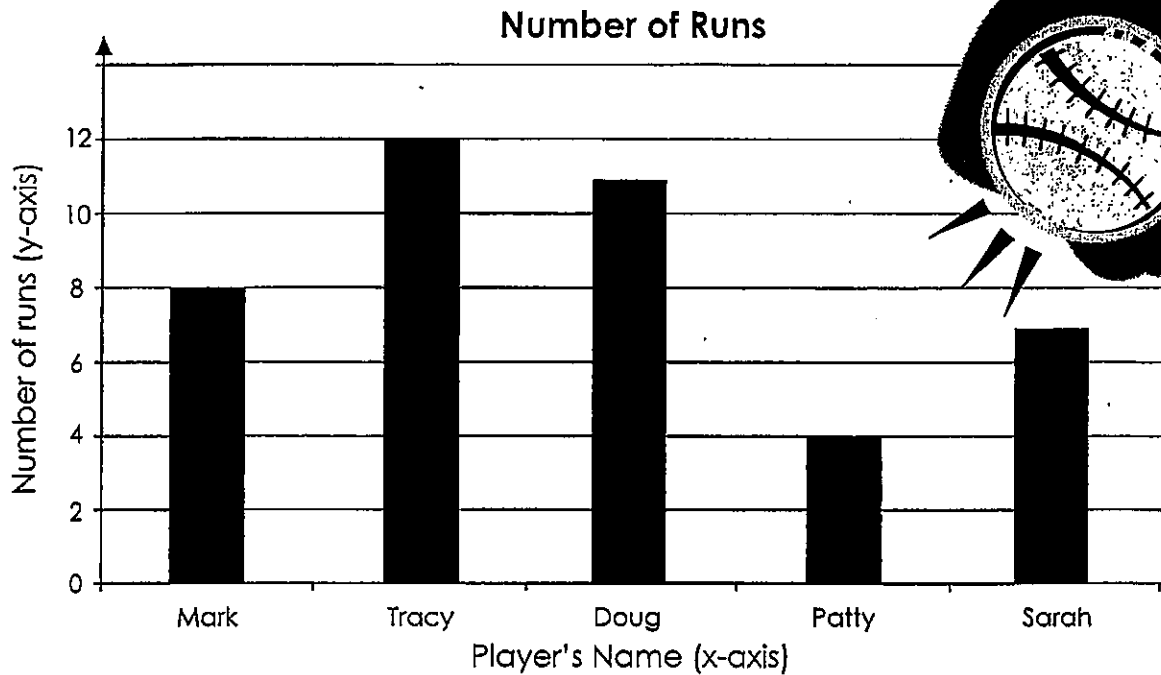
Find the perimeter of each shape by adding the lengths of each side. Be sure to include the units in your answer.



Name: _____

Baseball Bar Graph

The school baseball team keeps track of how many runs each player gets. Use the graph below to answer the questions.



- How many runs did Sarah have? 1. _____
- How many runs did the player with the most runs have? 2. _____
- How many more runs did Doug have than Sarah? 3. _____
- How many fewer runs did Mark have than Tracy? 4. _____
- How many runs did Mark and Patty have? 5. _____
- Who has more runs: Mark and Doug or Tracy and Patty? 6. _____
- Which two players' runs added together are less than Tracy's? 7. _____
- Jose scores five more runs than Tracy.
How many runs did he score? 8. _____
- List the players in order, from fewest runs to most runs.

Name _____

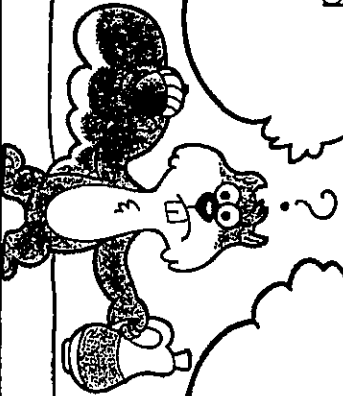
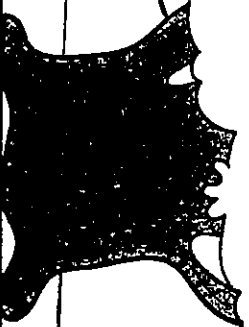
Foliage Facts

Comparing and contrasting

Read the paragraphs.
Complete the chart.

Oak Trees

There are over 600 kinds of oak trees in the world. Not all oak trees lose their leaves in the fall. The leaves turn red or brown before they fall. In the spring, the trees make small flowers. Later, the trees make a fruit called an acorn. Oak trees are used for lumber.



How are these trees the same?

1. _____

2. _____

Maple Trees

There are about 120 kinds of maple trees. Almost all maple trees lose their leaves in the fall. The leaves turn bright orange, red, or yellow. Maple trees make small flowers in the spring. The flowers then make seeds. Syrup is made from maple tree sap. Maple trees are also used for lumber.



How are these trees different?

1. _____

2. _____

W.A.S.K 2 DAN.3

Name: _____

Making a Line Plot

Miss Smith is a music teacher. She gave her students a 6-question quiz about famous composers. The list below shows the scores her students received on the quiz.

6, 6, 5, 4, 6, 4, 5, 3, 6, 0, 1, 6, 3, 3, 6, 5



Use the data on the above to make a line plot. Be sure you write numbers on the axis, label the axis, write a title, and use Xs to represent students.

title: _____

←—————|—————|—————|—————|—————|—————|—————→

axis label: _____

How many students scored exactly 3? _____

How many students scored higher than 3? _____

How many students scored less than 3? _____

What score did the highest number of students receive? _____

Forms of Matter

Cross-Curricular Focus: Physical Science



Everything around you is made of matter. Scientists group matter based on its properties, or characteristics: what it looks like and how it acts in different situations. Matter can take three different forms. The three forms are solid, liquid, and gas.

Solid matter has a definite shape. It also takes up a definite amount of space. This means it has a specific volume. If you could look at solid matter under a very powerful microscope, you would see its tiny particles moving back and forth. The particles are packed together, so they vibrate in place. Their overall shape does not change.

Liquid matter takes the shape of its container. When liquid is in a cup, it is shaped like the cup. When the liquid is in a vase, it is shaped like the vase. The volume of the liquid stays the same. If you were to look at liquid matter under the microscope, you would see its tiny particles sliding past each other. Because of this unique sliding movement, the liquid is able to change its shape so we can pour it.

In the form of a gas, matter is usually invisible. The air around us has several different gases, like the oxygen we breathe in and the carbon dioxide we breathe out. If you could look at gas matter under the microscope, you would see its tiny particles floating around with lots of space in between them. They spread out to fill any container the gas is placed in.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

- 1) What does the word properties mean in the first paragraph?

- 2) What are the three forms that matter can take?

- 3) What does the word vibrate mean in the second paragraph?

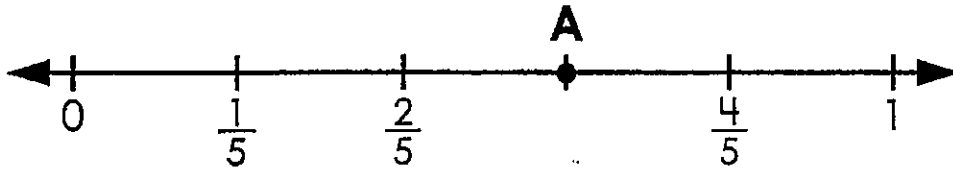
- 4) What is one difference between a solid and a liquid?

- 5) Are the tiny particles closer together in a solid, a liquid, or a gas?

Name: _____

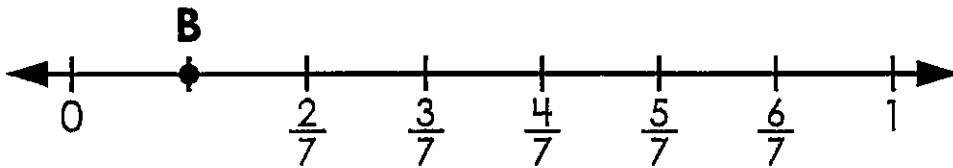
Fractions on Number Lines

1.



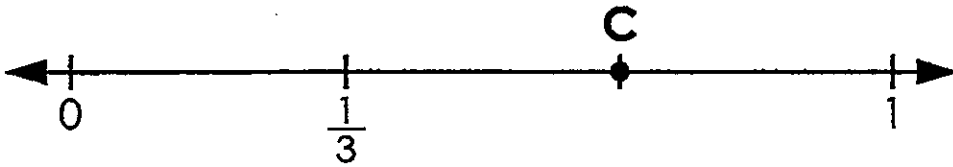
Point A is:

2.



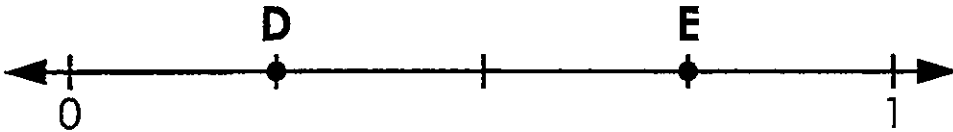
Point B is:

3.



Point C is:

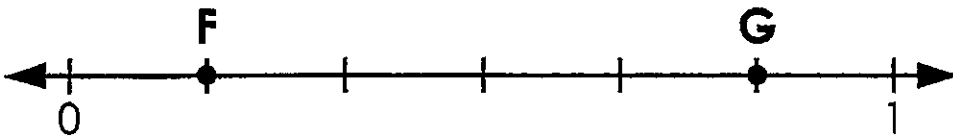
4.



Point D is:

Point E is:

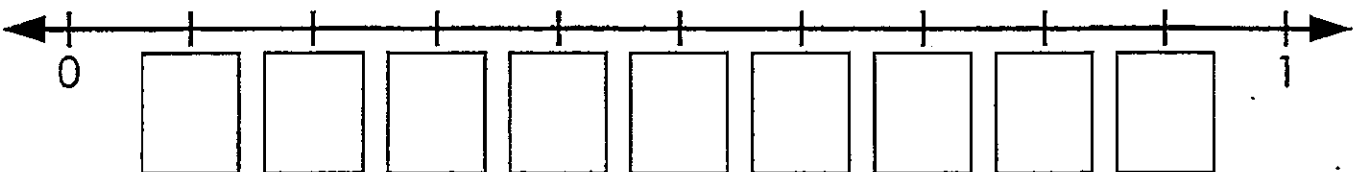
5.



Point F is:

Point G is:

6. Label each fraction on the number line below.



Two Fantastic Fruits

Bananas

Bananas are a yellow fruit that grows in hot climates. They grow on tall plants, in bunches called *hands*. They're easy to carry and fun to eat.

Sometimes bananas are called the "perfect fruit" because they have many nutrients to keep you healthy. They have lots of potassium, which helps your muscles grow.

For a delicious treat, add some banana slices to other foods, like cereal, ice cream, or a peanut butter sandwich. A banana is also an excellent breakfast food.



Pineapples



Pineapples are another yellow fruit that grows in hot climates. They grow on low plants, close to the ground. Pineapples are very juicy and sweet. They are not very easy to carry around because they are large and have prickly skin.

Pineapples are very healthy food. They have lots of vitamin C, which helps your body fight germs and build strong bones.

Slices of pineapple taste wonderful when added to other foods, like pizza, ice cream, and hamburgers. Some people even put pineapple slices on cakes.

1. According to the paragraphs above, how are bananas and pineapples alike?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. They are both dirty fruits. | b. They both grow in bunches. |
| c. They are both easy to carry. | d. They both grow in hot climates. |

2. How are bananas and pineapples different?

- Pineapples are healthy, but bananas are not.
- Bananas are easy to carry, but pineapples are not.
- Pineapples grow on plants, but bananas do not.
- Bananas and pineapples grow in hot climates.

3. Which statement is an opinion?

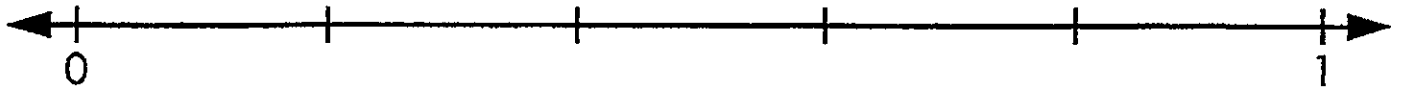
- Some people put pineapple slices on cakes.
- Bananas are a yellow fruit that grows in hot climates.
- Pineapples have prickly skin.
- Bananas taste delicious when added to cereal.

4. What is a *hand* of bananas? _____

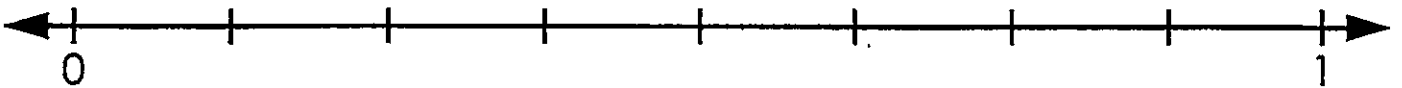
Name: _____

Fractions on Number Lines

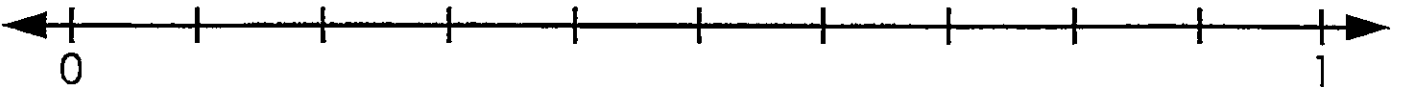
On the number line below label $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$.



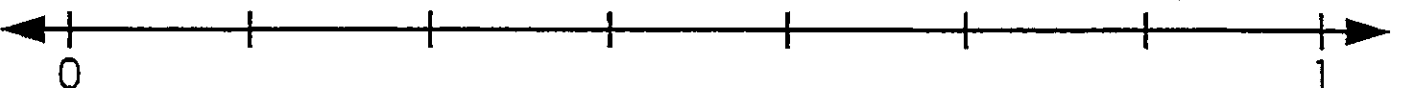
On the number line below label $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{7}{8}$.



On the number line below label $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, and $\frac{9}{10}$.



On the number line below label $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, and $\frac{6}{7}$.



Week 2 Day 5