Monday

Name:
Date:

Lenten Promise Journal

Directions: How are you doing with your Lenten promise? Please write about any challenges you have had. In addition, please write about the successes you've had. Please write at least 5 sentences.

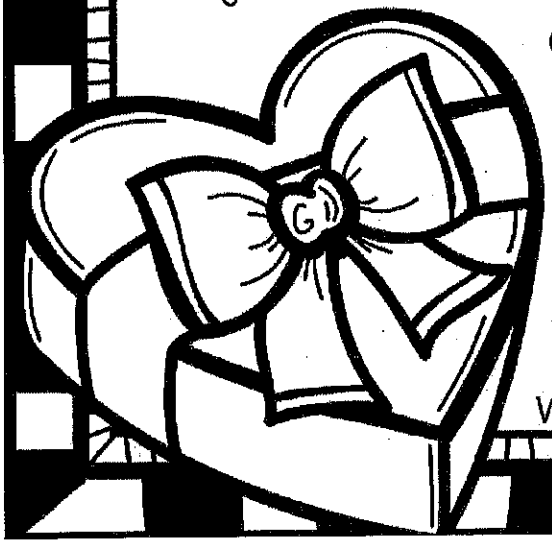
Wednesday

WEEK FIVE

We have now entered the fifth week of Lent. Take a moment to reflect on week four. Were you able to keep your Lenten promise? Be sure to complete your tracking sheet. Keep it up – you are almost there!

Our theme for the fifth week of Lent is, "We are the heart of Christ." Your heart is very important. Put your hand over your chest. Do you feel your heart pumping? Your heart is an amazing muscular organ. Right now it is pumping blood throughout your body. Your blood, in turn, provides the body with oxygen and nutrients. Our heart provides us with life, without it we would die.

This week we will be exploring the power of our heart. We have already discussed that our heart is a life-giving organ. However, our heart is also referred to as our core. It is the place where we store or feelings, emotions, and thoughts of love. Our heart allows us to feel compassion and empathy towards others. These two virtues are very important. We must act on our feelings of empathy – this is what allows us to relate to one another. Have you ever seen someone hurt and felt bad for them? Did you wish that you could take away their pain?

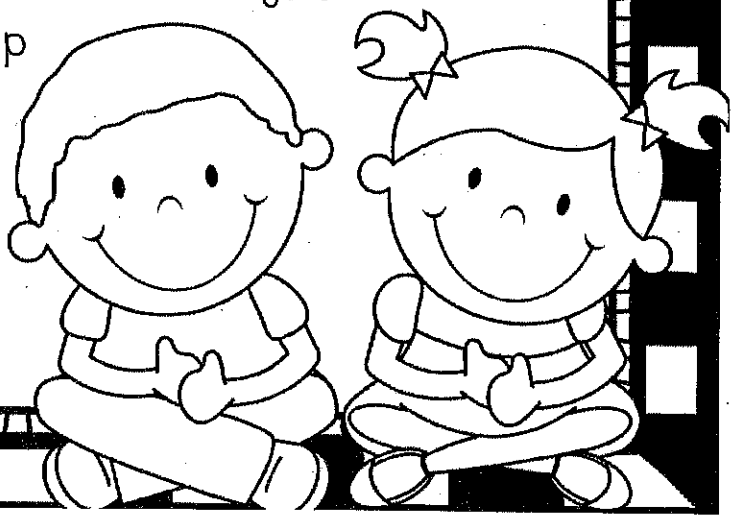


WEEK FIVE

If so, you experienced empathy. You were able to sympathize with someone else, and put yourself in their situation. We develop empathy in many different ways. We often build off of our own experiences. If we hurt ourselves, it is that much easier for us to feel sorry for someone else when they are hurt.

Your ability to use your heart to show compassion is very important. Using your heart means that sometimes you have to let go of anger and frustration. You have to try and solve conflict in a peaceful manner. Above all, using your heart means that you are seeking harmony. You are willing to accept others for who they are, and show forgiveness to those who wrong you.

Sometimes using your heart is difficult. This is because our heart can be wounded. We can feel betrayed and insulted by others. Often, this leads to feelings of bitterness. We must seek to keep our hearts open to God, and all the wonders he provides us. Remember, when your heart is full of love, you are able to share this love with others!

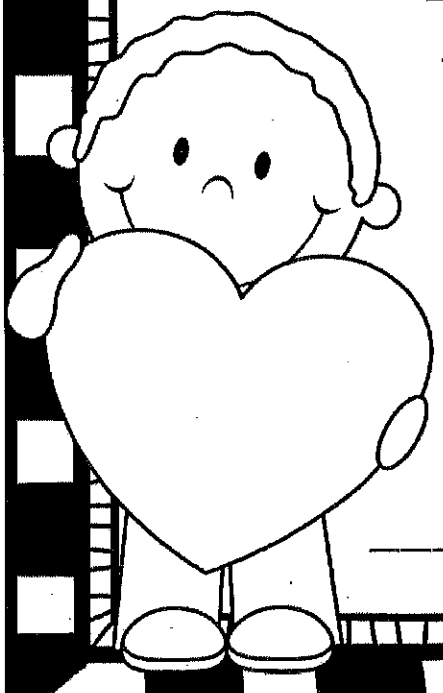


REFLECTION

1) What is our theme for our fifth week of Lent?

2) Your heart is an amazing organ. What does your heart do for your body? Why can we not survive without our heart?

3) Why is it sometimes difficult to use our heart? How can our heart be wounded?

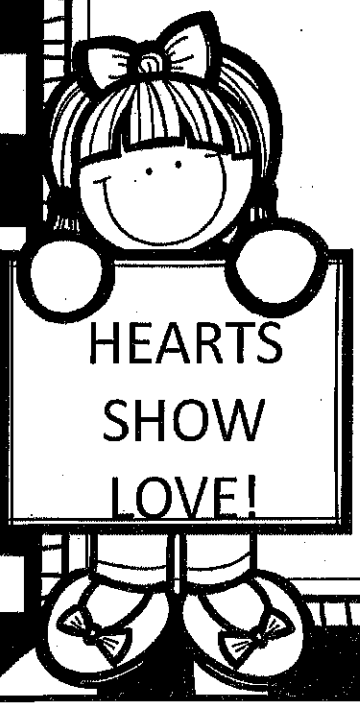


4) How can you use your heart to show love this week?

Thursday

HEARTS SHOW LOVE

During this week of Lent we explored the theme: "We are the heart of Christ." We learned that our heart can guide us to keep peace. In the space provided below, draw a picture to show how we can use our hearts to share harmony.



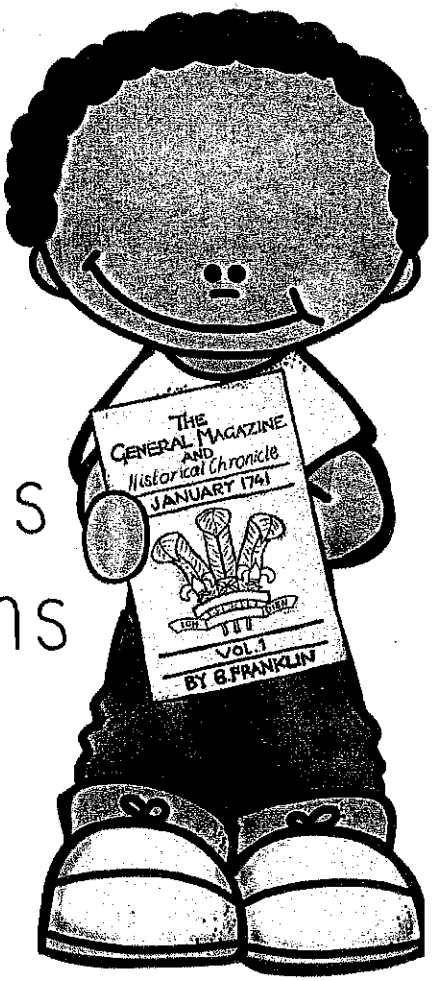
Nonfiction Text Features

Authors have special ways of organizing information.

Text features give readers extra information.

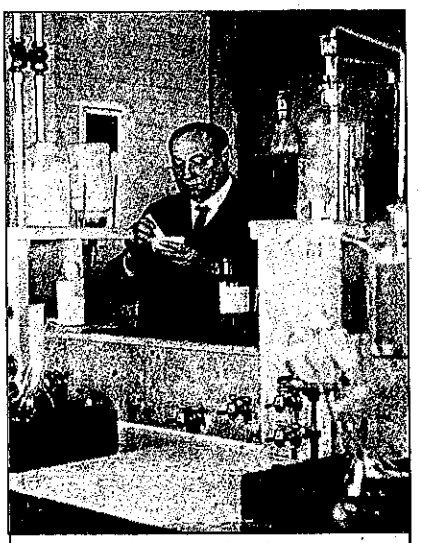
<u>Look for...</u>

- charts & tables
- maps
- headings & subheadings
- photographs & captions
- timelines
- bold & italic words
- table of contents



Tuesday Name: _____

Harvey Wiley



Harvey Wiley working in his lab.

A Scientific Start

Harvey Washington Wiley was born on October 18, 1844 on his family's farm in Kent, Indiana. Although Harvey only went to school for five years, education was very important to his family. Harvey's older sister, Elizabeth, even grew up to become a doctor.

After high school, Harvey went to Hanover College. He took a break from college to serve as a Union solider in the Civil War. Harvey went back to college after the war and graduated in 1867.

After graduating from Hanover College, Harvey went to Indiana Medical College to study chemistry. Harvey become a chemistry professor at Purdue University in 1874.

The Poison Squad

In 1883, Harvey became a chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture. He spent years studying food science. He learned how scientists altered fruits, vegetables, milk, honey, and spices. Harvey began to worry that some of the chemicals used by the scientists were not safe. He was even more worried that people didn't understand the dangers of these chemicals.

In 1902, Harvey ran an experiment that became known as the Poison Squad. Harvey gathered a group of volunteers to eat different foods that purposely had chemicals mixed in them. Harvey served chemicals that were used to preserve food from spoiling, like formaldehyde, borax, and cyanide. He also served doses of morphine and strychnine, chemicals that were given to crying babies to help them fall asleep. Each meal was cooked by a trained chef in a government kitchen. Meals were served on fine china and white tablecloths.

Harvey kept a close eye on all the volunteers in the experiment. He checked their weight, blood pressure, temperature, and heart rate. Harvey began serving small doses of each chemical. If the volunteers did not show any side effects, Harvey would increase the dose Over time, the volunteers suffered from headaches, stomachaches, vomiting, kidney damage, and heart damage.

Lessons Learned

By 1904, Harvey published the results of his experiments. He wanted everyone to know that the chemicals in their foods were dangerous. President Theodore Roosevelt was ver interested in Harvey's work. The government passed the first food safety laws in 1906. Harvey's researched helped to build the Food and Drug Administration. Today, companies are banned from using dangerous chemicals, and must tell consumers exactly what is in their products. Harvey died on June 30, 1930. He is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Name: _____

Harvey Wiley

Harvey Wiley working in his lab.

1. How do headings in nonfiction text help readers?

   a. they tell what the whole article is about

   b. they tell the main idea of each section

   c. they tell readers what to expect in the article

   d. they tell how the article will end

2. Under which section can you learn about Harvey Wiley's childhood?

   a. A Scientific Start b. The Poison Squad

   c. Lessons Learned d. the caption

3. Which of the following facts about Harvey Wiley belongs under the heading "Lessons Learned?" Choose the two best answers.

   a. Today, scientists hope to win the Harvey W. Wiley award for their achievements!

   b. Harvey also studied the effects of caffeine on humans.

   c. Harvey is the son of Preston and Lucinda Wiley.

   d. In 1912, Wiley began working for Good Housekeeping Magazine writing articles to help consumers learn about their food.

4. Under which heading would you find this fact?

   Today, the Food and Drug Administration tests new foods, medicines, and cosmetics to make sure they are safe for humans!

   a. A Scientific Start b. The Poison Squad

   c. Lessons Learned d. the caption

5. Write a paragraph about how our lives would be different if Harvey Wiley had not conducted his Poison Squad experiment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Reading for Wednesday

1. Go to scholastic.com/learnathome
2. Scroll down and choose grades 3-5.
3. Click on "Week 1."
4. Click on "Day 3: Take a Virtual Tour to the American Revolution Video."
5. Watch this video (it is around 25 minutes long) and respond to the discussion questions.
6. To look back at the video in order to answer a question, I included the minutes/seconds (example: 1:13) next to the question. This will help you go back to the appropriate spot to listen for the answer, if necessary.
7. Enjoy! ☺

Key Revolutionary War Vocabulary

colonies: areas that have been settled by people from another country and are controlled by that country

colonist: a person who lives in a colony or helps create a colony

ferried: carried from one place to another in a vehicle (such as a boat)

memoir: a piece of writing in which a person describes his or her past experiences

musket: a type of long gun used by soldiers from the 1500s to the 1800s

regiment: a military unit made up of two or more large groups of soldiers

slaves: people who are owned by other people and forced to work for them without pay

enslaved: forced to be a slave

territory: a large area of land

wilderness: a wild and natural area in which few people live, such as a forest

revolution: a drastic change in the way something is done

Declaration of Independence: a document declaring the freedom of the 13 American colonies from British rule. It was adopted on July 4, 1776.

independent: not controlled by other people or things

militia: a group of people who are trained to fight but are not official soldiers

historian: a person who studies or writes about history

Loyalist: during the time of the Revolutionary War, an American who was loyal to the king and did not want the 13 colonies to separate from Great Britain

native peoples: the first people to live in an area, before the arrival of settlers or colonists

To further your students's vocabulary discussion visit the multimedia slide show.

Name:
Date:

Discussion Questions for Virtual Field Trip to the Museum of the American Revolution

Directions: Please answer these questions in complete sentences. There is a front and back! ☺

1. The field trip starts more ten 250 years ago when America was made up of 13 colonies. **Who was in charge of the colonies? What made the colonies angry, and what did they do? (1:53-3:49).**

2. Assistant Curator Matthew Skic says he thinks that July 1776 was the most important part of the American Revolution. **What does he tell you about and show you that helps you understand why? (6:05-7:09).**

3. What was the first battle that 15-year-old Joseph Plumb Martin fought in? What was important about this battle? (7:12-8:05).

4. What was fighting in the war like for Joseph and other American soldiers? What challenges did they face? (12:46-14:02).

5. Why did London Pleasants join the British army? (14:28-16:12).

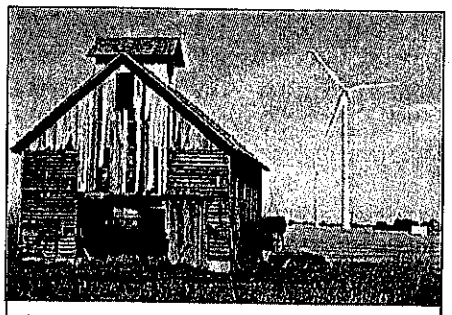
6. Lauren says that many historians think the "most remarkable part of George Washington's life" was when he was a general in the Revolutionary War. Why is this? (21:04-23:16).

Thursday Name: _____

Power from Nature

Fossil Fuels

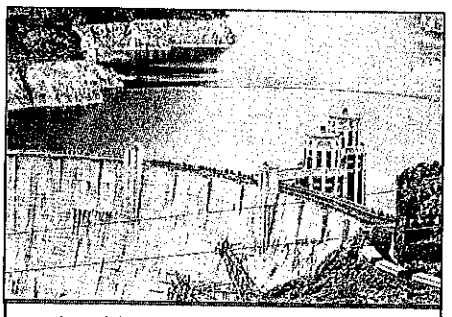
How do you heat your home? Chances are pretty good that fossil fuels keep your home warm in the winter. Fossil fuels are materials like coal, oil, and natural gas. Fossil fuels are found deep inside the Earth. It takes millions of years for the Earth to create these resources. Because of this, fossil fuels are considered nonrenewable resources. Once humans use up all the coal, oil, and natural gas that the Earth has to offer, it will take millions of years before the Earth can make more. When we burn fossils fuels, chemicals enter the air. These chemicals pollute the air. The chemicals mix with rain water to create acid rain. They break down the ozone layer, which causes global warming. These chemicals can even make it difficult for people to breathe! Some scientists are looking for better fuels.



Wind turbines are a source of renewable energy.

Renewable Energy

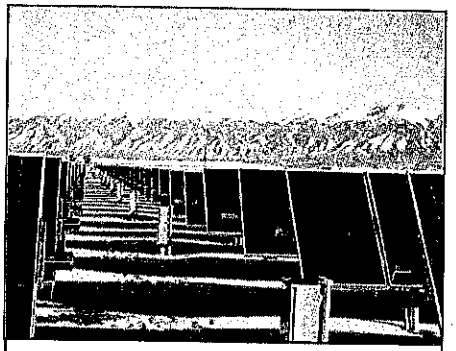
Scientists are looking for ways to create power from nature. These types of energy make less pollution, so they are easier on the Earth. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy resources will never run out!



The Hoover Dam creates electricity.

Wind Energy

Today, scientists are finding ways to create electricity from wind! Giant windmills, called wind turbines, are being built all around the world. The wind pushes the blades of the turbine, which causes them to spin. A machine called a generator is hidden inside the wind turbine. When the blades of the turbine spin, it causes parts of the generator to move too. This creates electricity! This electricity can be sent to power houses, businesses, and even whole towns!



Solar panels create electricity in Colorado.

Hydropower

Hydropower uses water to create electricity! Scientists who study hydropower have found ways to build walls, or dams, in the middle of rivers. When the water builds up on one side of the dam, scientists open the gates! All the water rushes through special openings in the dam. As the water rushes through, the water pushes fan blades. These blades are connected to a generator to make electricity.

Solar Power

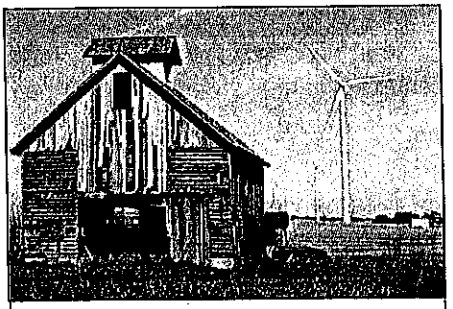
Solar panels use energy from the sun to create electricity. Solar panels are filled with tiny particles called electrons. When the sun's rays hit the solar panels, it causes the electrons inside the bounce around. A machine called an inverter gathers this energy and turns it into electricity. Solar panels are kicked into action by the sun's light, rather than the sun's heat. So, solar panels can be used even in super cold places. The panels are even able to create electricity on cloudy, rainy days. Solar panels can be built in a big open space or even placed on the roof of your house!

Name: _____

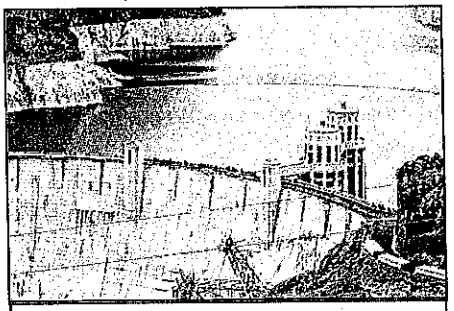
Power from Nature

1. Read each fact. Draw a line to match each fact with the appropriate heading in this article.

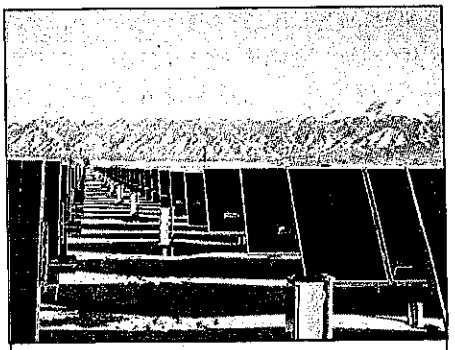
Fact	Heading
One wind turbine can create enough electricity to power 1,400 homes.	Fossil Fuels
The whole world could be powered by renewable energy by 2050.	Renewable Energy
If enough solar panels were built, they could gather enough light in one hour to power the whole Earth for a year.	Wind Energy
It takes 650 million years for fossil fuels to develop.	Hydropower
76% of the electricity in Paraguay comes from the Itaipu Dam.	Solar Energy



Wind turbines are a source of renewable energy.



The Hoover Dam creates electricity.



Solar panels create electricity in Colorado.

2. If the author wanted to add information about mining for coal, under which heading would this information be placed?

a. Fossil Fuels
b. Renewable Energy
c. Wind Energy
d. Solar Power

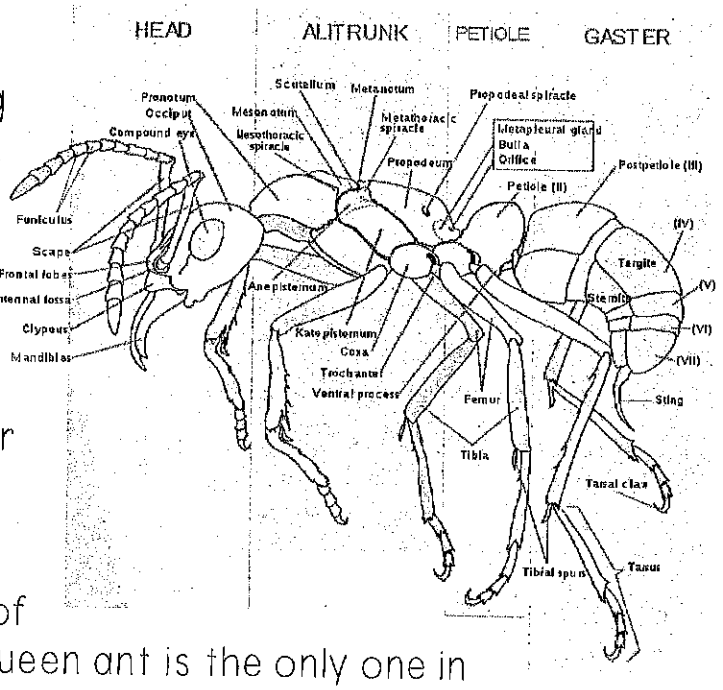
3. What is the purpose of the headings Fossil Fuels and Renewable Energy?

a. to show readers why fossil fuels are better
b. to compare and contrast fossil fuels and renewable energy
c. to explain the effects of global warming
d. to show the author's opinion on renewable energy resources

Friday Name: _____

Amazing Ants

Ants are common little creatures, but you may be surprised to discover how amazing they really are!



What is an Ant?

An ant is a type of insect. More than 22,000 species of ants crawl this Earth! Scientists believe that ants evolved from wasps and bees. Ants and bees have similar body structures.

Where Do Ants Live?

Ants live in groups called colonies. Millions of ants can live together in one colony! The queen ant is the only one in the colony that can have baby ants. Ants can be found everywhere on Earth except for Antarctica – it's way too cold! Scientists estimate that there are one million ants for every one person on Earth.

What Makes an Ant's Body Special?

An ant's body is covered by a hard shell called an exoskeleton. An ant's body is separated into four pieces. The ant's head features a compound eye. This type of eye has lots of tiny lenses that help the ant see in all directions. Ants also have mandibles that work like human hands. Mandibles are used to gather food, build nests, and fight enemies. The ant's antennae help it detect vibrations, wind currents, and special chemicals called pheromones. These pheromones help ants communicate with each other.

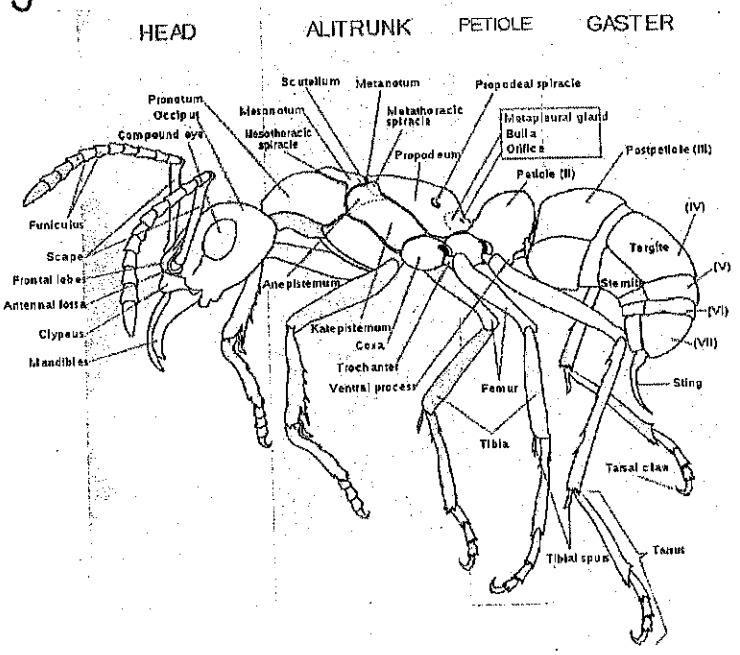
Spiracles on the ant's petiole section help the insect to breathe. Ants don't have lungs. Instead, they breathe when air passes through their exoskeleton.

The ant's legs are attached to the alitrunk, petiole, and gaster. Each leg has tiny hairs at the end that help the ant climb and crawl. An ant's legs are super strong too! An ant can lift up to 50 times it's body weight! The tarsal claw is attached to the ant's gaster. A stinger can also be found on this section of the ant's body.

Inside the gaster, ants have two stomachs. When an ant eats, food goes to both stomachs. The first stomach feeds the ant's body. The second stomach stores food so the ant can share it with other ants in the colony.

Name: _____

Amazing Ants



1. Where can you find an ant's mandibles?

   a. the head

   b. the alitrunk

   c. the petiole

   d. the gaster

2. How many legs does an ant have?

   a. 2 b. 4

   c. 6 d. 8

3. Which of the following structures make up an ant's leg? Choose the two best answers.

   a. femur b. anepisternum

   c. scape d. tibia

4. According to the diagram, where can you find an ant's occiput? (This also helps the ant to see!)

   a. the head b. the alitrunk

   c. the petiole d. the gaster

5. Which two structures create an ant's antennae? Choose the two best answers.

   a. coxa b. funiculus

   b. scape d. frontal lobe

6. How many stingers does an ant have?

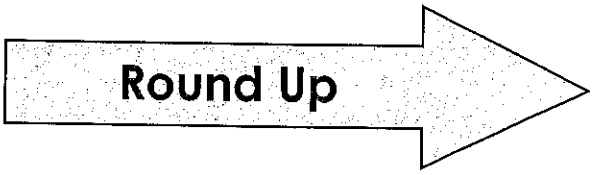
   a. one b. two

   c. three d. four

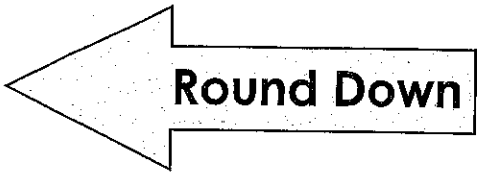
Name: _____

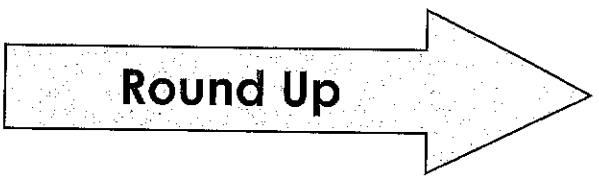
Hundreds Chart for Rounding

Tens



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100





Name: _____

Chart for Rounding

Hundreds

Round Down | Round Up

0	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79	80 - 89	90 - 99	100
100	100 - 109	110 - 119	120 - 129	130 - 139	140 - 149	150 - 159	160 - 169	170 - 179	180 - 189	190 - 199	200
200	200 - 209	210 - 219	220 - 229	230 - 239	240 - 249	250 - 259	260 - 269	270 - 279	280 - 289	290 - 299	300
300	300 - 309	310 - 319	320 - 329	330 - 339	340 - 349	350 - 359	360 - 369	370 - 379	380 - 389	390 - 399	400
400	400 - 409	410 - 419	420 - 429	430 - 439	440 - 449	450 - 459	460 - 469	470 - 479	480 - 489	490 - 499	500
500	500 - 509	510 - 519	520 - 529	530 - 539	540 - 549	550 - 559	560 - 569	570 - 579	580 - 589	590 - 599	600
600	600 - 609	610 - 619	620 - 629	630 - 639	640 - 649	650 - 659	660 - 669	670 - 679	680 - 689	690 - 699	700
700	700 - 709	710 - 719	720 - 729	730 - 739	740 - 749	750 - 759	760 - 769	770 - 779	780 - 789	790 - 799	800
800	800 - 809	810 - 819	820 - 829	830 - 839	840 - 849	850 - 859	860 - 869	870 - 879	880 - 889	890 - 899	900
900	900 - 909	910 - 919	920 - 929	930 - 939	940 - 949	950 - 959	960 - 969	970 - 979	980 - 989	990 - 999	1000

Round Down | Round Up

Name: _____ Monday

Rounding to the Nearest Ten

Round each number to the nearest ten.

34 - _____ **91 -** _____

86 - _____ **25 -** _____

72 - _____ **53 -** _____

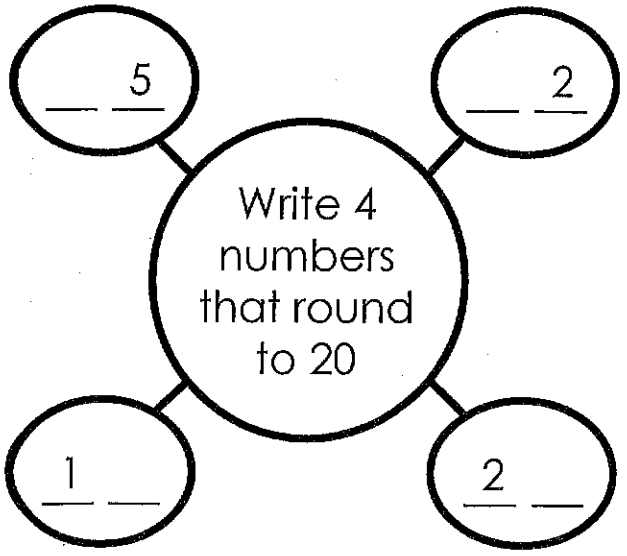
Star Numbers

Which two star numbers round to 40?

_____ and _____

Which two star numbers round to 30?

_____ and _____



Write **True** or **False** for each statement.

27 rounds to 20. _____

8 rounds to 10. _____

94 rounds to 90. _____

Name: _____ Tuesday

Rounding to the Nearest Ten

Round each number to the nearest ten.
Then tell whether you had to "round up" or "round down."

Number	Round to the Nearest 10	Write "round up" or "round down."
41		
87		
36		
15		
63		
4		
6		
34		
65		

Kim says that 53 rounds up to 60.
Jim says 53 rounds down to 50. Who is correct? _____

Does 98 round up to 100 or round down to 90? _____

If a number ends in a 5, does it round up or down? _____

If a number ends in a 3, does it round up or down? _____

Name: _____ Wednesday

Rounding to the Nearest Hundred

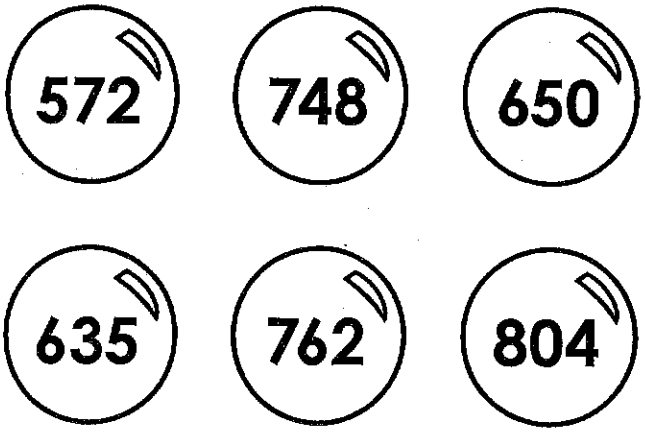
Round each number to the nearest hundred.

264 - _____ **85 -** _____

545 - _____ **239 -** _____

350 - _____ **834 -** _____

Bubble Numbers

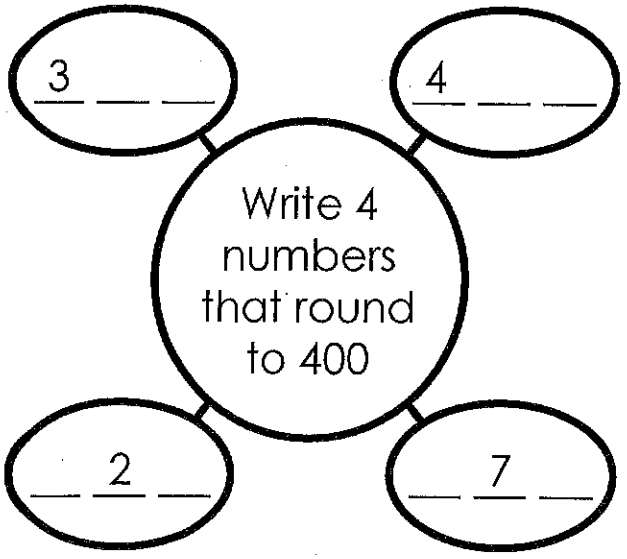


Which two bubble numbers round to 700?

_____ and _____

Which two bubble numbers round to 600?

_____ and _____



Write **True** or **False** for each statement.

765 rounds to 700. _____

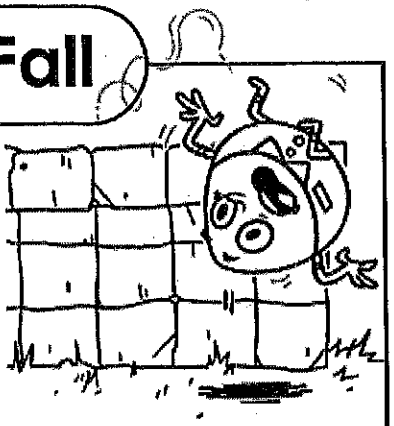
829 rounds to 800. _____

109 rounds to 100. _____

Name: _____ Thursday

Rounding to the Nearest Ten (2 and 3-Digit Numbers)

Humpty Dumpty's Great Fall



Round each number to the nearest ten. Then solve the riddle by matching the letters to the blank lines at the bottom of the page.

M 27 - _____	U 51- _____	
T 94 - _____	P 97- _____	E 65 - _____
A 55 - _____	O 36 - _____	K 75 - _____
R 7 - _____	O 3 - _____	F 19 - _____
H 345 - _____	M 250 - _____	U 134 - _____
R 198 - _____	I 435 - _____	S 423 - _____
E 506 - _____	M 139 - _____	O 714 - _____
L 450 - _____	Y 455 - _____	S 148 - _____
	S 696 - _____	U 473 - _____

Why did Humpty Dumpty have a great fall?

_____	_____		_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____
90	40		30	60	80	70		50	100

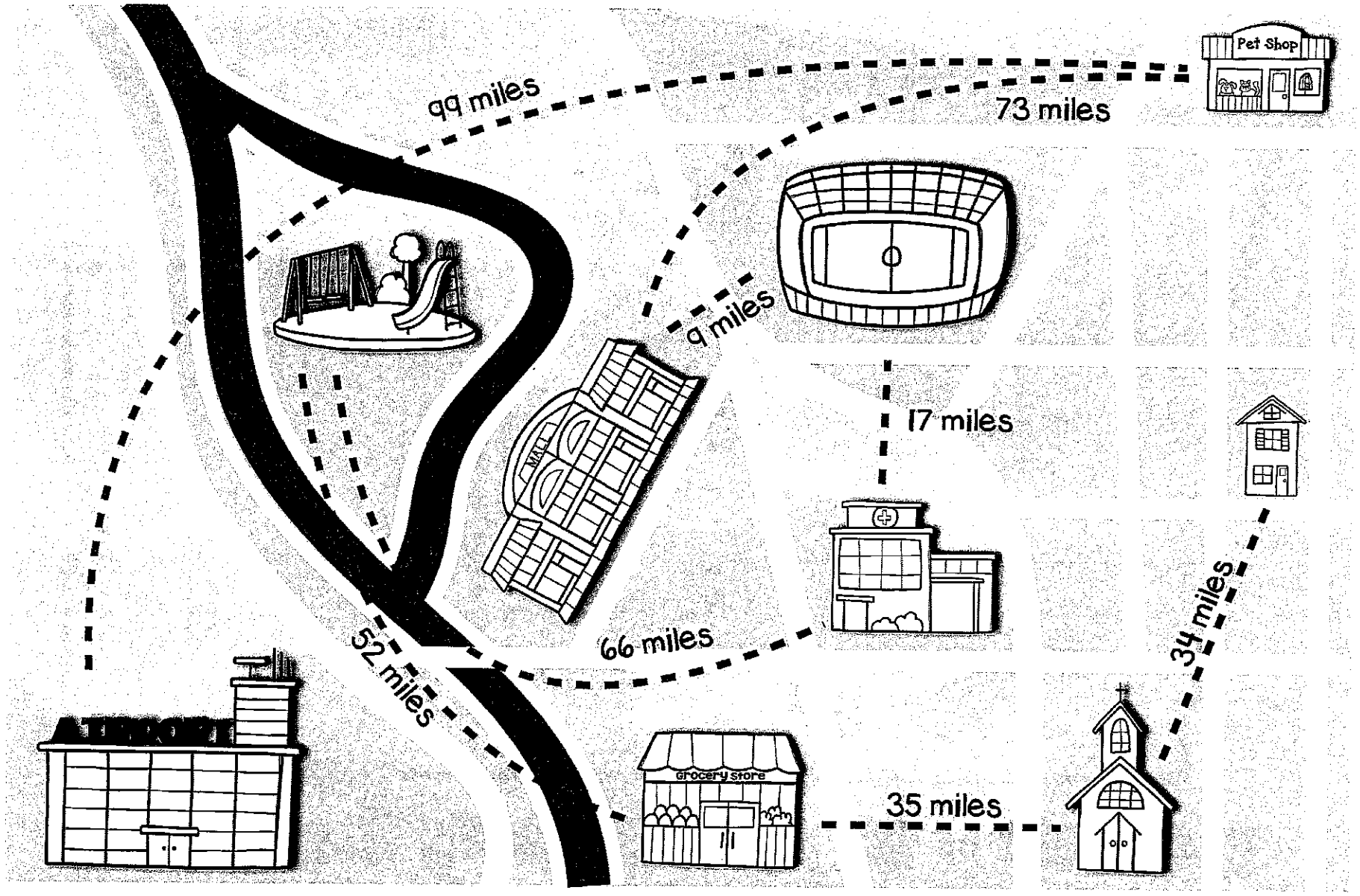
	_____	_____	_____			_____	_____	_____	
	20	0	10			350	440	420	

		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
		450	710	470	700	460			

	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
	150	130	140	250	510	200			

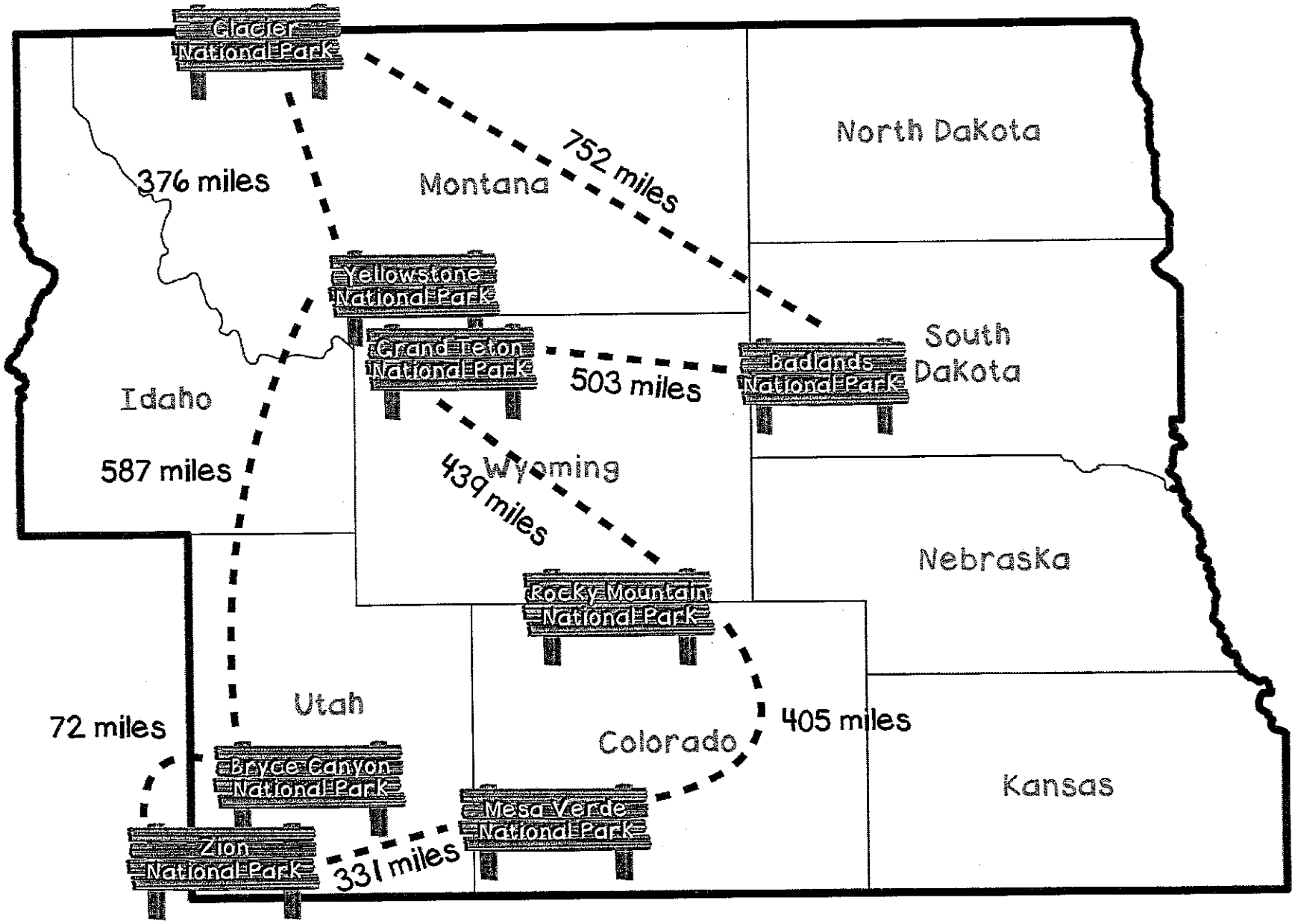
Thursday Wednesday

Rounding Road Trip RACE – Map # 1



Thursday

Rounding Road Trip RACE – Map # 2



Name: _____

Thursday

Rounding Road Trip

Record about how many miles are traveled on each road trip beginning with Map #1. After the teacher checks your work, you may move on to the next map. Try to be the first person or team to correctly record all of the correct answers.

Map # 1

Round each trip around town to the **nearest 10 miles**.

Home to Church is about _____ miles.

Church to Grocery Store is about _____ miles.

Grocery Store to Park is about _____ miles.

Park to Hospital is about _____ miles.

Hospital to Stadium is about _____ miles.

Stadium to Mall is about _____ miles.

Mall to Pet Shop is about _____ miles.

Pet Shop to Airport is about _____ miles.

BONUS *About how many miles (to the nearest 10) are traveled around town?* _____

Map # 2

Round each trip between National Parks to the **nearest 100 miles**.

Bryce Canyon to Zion is about _____ miles.

Zion to Mesa Verde is about _____ miles.

Mesa Verde to Rocky Mountain is about _____ miles.

Rocky Mountain to Grand Teton is about _____ miles.

Grand Tetons to Badlands is about _____ miles.

Badlands to Glacier is about _____ miles.

Glacier to Yellowstone is about _____ miles.

Yellowstone to Bryce Canyon is about _____ miles.

BONUS *About how many miles (to the nearest 100) are traveled to all of the National Parks?* _____

Map # 3

Round each trip between U.S. landmarks to the **nearest 10 miles.**

Statue of Liberty to White House is about _____ miles.

White House to Cloud Gate is about _____ miles.

Cloud Gate to Gateway Arch is about _____ miles.

Gateway Arch to The Alamo is about _____ miles.

The Alamo to Mt. Rushmore is about _____ miles.

Mt. Rushmore to Grand Canyon is about _____ miles.

Grand Canyon to Las Vegas Strip is about _____ miles.

Las Vegas Strip to Hollywood Sign is about _____ miles.

Hollywood Sign to Golden Gate Bridge is about _____ miles.

Golden Gate Bridge to Space Needle is about _____ miles.

Space Needle to Statue of Liberty is about _____ miles.

BONUS *About how many miles (to the nearest 10) are traveled to all of the U.S. landmarks?* _____

Map # 4

Round each trip between world landmarks to the **nearest 100 miles**.

Statue of Liberty to Chichen Itza is about _____ miles.

Chichen Itza to Machu Picchu is about _____ miles.

Machu Picchu to Christ Redeemer is about _____ miles.

Christ Redeemer to Great Pyramids is about _____ miles.

Great Pyramids to Taj Mahal is about _____ miles.

Taj Mahal to Sydney Opera House is about _____ miles.

Sydney Opera House to Great Wall is about _____ miles.

Great Wall to Red Square is about _____ miles.

Red Square to Eiffel Tower is about _____ miles.

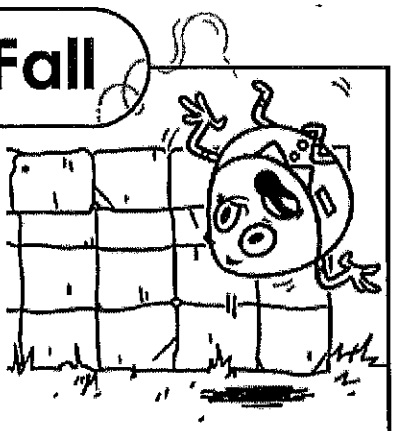
Eiffel Tower to Stonehenge is about _____ miles.

Stonehenge to Statue of Liberty is about _____ miles.

BONUS *About how many miles (to the nearest 100) are traveled to all of the world landmarks?* _____

Name: _____ Thursday Rounding to the Nearest Ten (2 and 3-Digit Numbers)

Humpty Dumpty's Great Fall



Round each number to the nearest ten. Then solve the riddle by matching the letters to the blank lines at the bottom of the page.

M 27 - _____	U 51- _____	
T 94 - _____	P 97- _____	E 65 - _____
A 55 - _____	O 36 - _____	K 75 - _____
R 7 - _____	O 3 - _____	F 19 - _____
H 345 - _____	M 250 - _____	U 134 - _____
R 198 - _____	I 435 - _____	S 423 - _____
E 506 - _____	M 139 - _____	O 714 - _____
L 450 - _____	Y 455 - _____	S 148 - _____
	S 696 - _____	U 473 - _____

Why did Humpty Dumpty have a great fall?

_____	_____		_____	_____	_____	_____		_____	_____
90	40		30	60	80	70		50	100

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
20	0	10	350	440	420

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
450	710	470	700	460

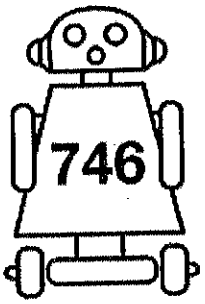
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
150	130	140	250	510	200

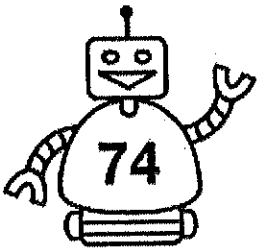
Name: _____ Rounding to the nearest hundred

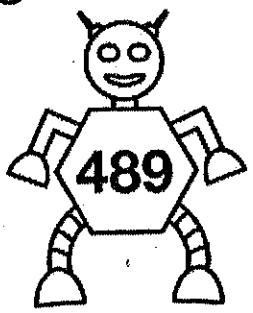
Friday

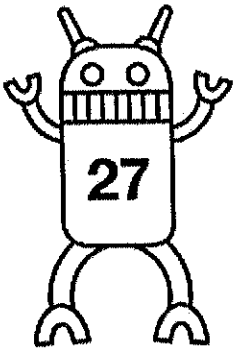
Rounding Robots

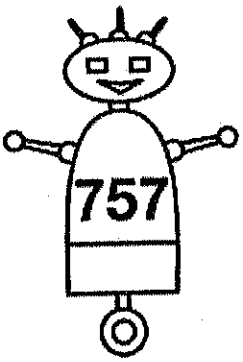
Round the numbers on the robots to the nearest hundred. Draw a line from each robot to the correct battery.

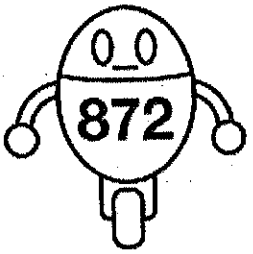


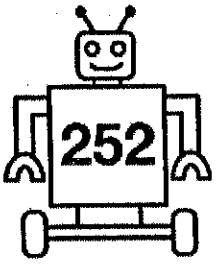


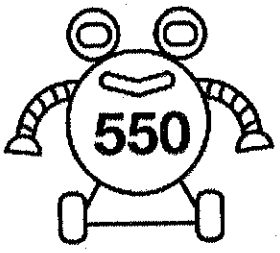


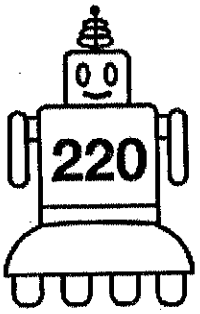


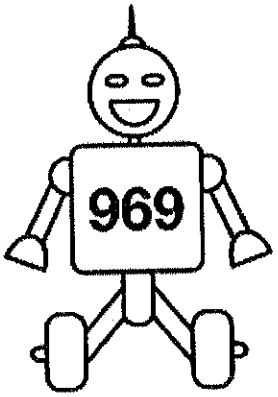


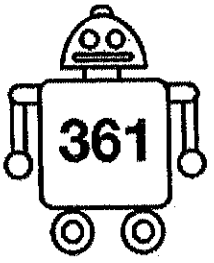












0

100

200

300

400

500

600

700

800

900

1,000

Name: _____ Friday

Rounding to The Nearest Hundred

a. Write a 2-digit number that rounds to 100 when rounding to the nearest hundred. _____

b. Write a number less than 900 that rounds to 900 when rounding to the nearest hundred. _____

c. When you are rounding numbers to the nearest hundred, what is the greatest number that rounds to 600? _____

d. When you are rounding numbers to the nearest hundred, what is the least number that rounds to 200? _____

e. When rounded to the nearest hundred, the number of buttons in Min-seo's box is 400. Which could not be the actual number of buttons in her box? (Circle the correct choice.)

356	**455**	**415**	**389**

f. When rounded to the nearest hundred, the number of pictures on Sebastián's cell phone is 200. Which might be the actual number of pictures on his phone? (Circle the correct choice.)

139	**150**	**250**	**267**

g. Leon has a 3-digit number written on an index card. The digits are 5, 1, and 9. When rounded to the nearest ten, his number is 920. What is the number on Leon's card? _____

h. Maria has a 3-digit number written on an index card. The digits are 9, 7, and 0. When rounded to the nearest hundred, her number is 700. What is the number on Maria's card? _____

Tuesday

Name:
Date:

Writing Prompt

Directions: If you could take a field trip to any place in the United States, where would you go and why? Remember: state where you would like to go, provide three reasons, and close up your writing with a closing sentence. **Please do not write, "This is why I would go here."** Try to end your writing with a hope, wish, or goal. Example: "For these reasons, I really hope I can go to the Grand Canyon one day! It would be so fun."

Please write at least 5-8 sentences. It is okay to write more than that! ☺ You may write on the back, if necessary.

Friday (front and back)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Adverb Sort

Directions: Read each adverb and sort them according to how, when, and where.

How?	When?	Where?

quietly	weekly	near	nowhere	carefully
sadly	sometimes	tomorrow	nearby	hardly
far	slowly	neatly	loudly	anywhere
today	here	quickly	happily	daily
patiently	first	away	somewhere	close

Name: _____ Date: _____

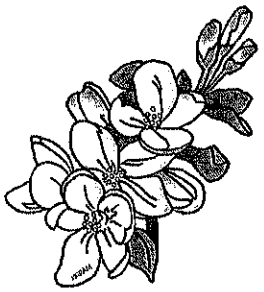
Adverb and Verb Sort

Directions: Read each word and sort them under the correct heading. Decide if the word is a verb or adverb.

Adverb

Verb

wiggle	punch	laugh	nowhere	kick
sadly	talk	lazily	write	hardly
dance	slowly	walk	proudly	jump



Michigan History

You have two lessons this week.

- Read "What is a Legend?" and answer the questions.
- "The French Come to Michigan" read the article and answer the questions.

Name: _____

WHAT IS A LEGEND?

Do you like to tell stories? Native American tribes have been telling stories, called legends, for thousands of years. A legend is a story from long ago that has been passed down over time. They tell these legends to people of their tribe and their children to teach them a lesson about something that has happened in the past. These legends are often about their history or about why things happen in nature. Tribes did not have paper to write down stories, so these legends were often told while the tribe sat around their camp fires. Winter was the season in which they most often told their stories. Some of the legends they told explained rules that were important to live by. One of these legends was called *The Seven Grandfathers and the Little Boy.* The legend talks about seven spirits called the seven grandfathers who watch over the the earth's people. One day a boy is brought to the seven grandfathers. Each grandfather gives the boy a different gift that he will share with his tribe. The gifts were respect, love, truth, bravery, wisdom, generosity, and humility. The boy was guided back home by an otter and the journey was long. By the time the boy came home, he was an old man. He told the tribe of his gifts and they were able to live better lives. This legend teaches the importance of being a kind and happy human that shares the earth with others. Legends are like fables, they are stories that may or may not be true that include fantasy elements, but teach the listener or reader an important life lesson.

1. What is a legend?

_____

_____

2. Why do Native American's tell legends?

_____

_____

3. Who are the seven grandfathers? How does the boy get home?

4. Using what you know about Native American life, why do you think they tell their legends during the winter?

5. What do you think each of the seven gifts mean? Why are they important to share with the tribe?