

5th Grade

N.T.I. Day 9

Name: _____

Keep packet stapled together and turn in all work at the same time.

*Please contact us by email or remind,
between the hours of 8:00AM-3:00PM, if
your child needs help on an assignment.*

Teacher Email Addresses

lauren.gilly@pineville.kyschools.us
deidra.thompson@pineville.kyschools.us
beth.howard@pineville.kyschools.us
breann.turner@pineville.kyschools.us

YOU CAN DO
anything

Remind

Send a text to: 81010
Text this message: @4cdd27

PASSAGE 4: As the Massachusetts Bay colony developed, a number of flaws in the Puritan plan were exposed. Although the colony was set up by people looking for religious freedom they ended up punishing those who did not conform to their beliefs. Refugees from New England ended up establishing colonies in the middle Atlantic whose reputation for relative tolerance stood in sharp contrast to New England's theocracy. The passion of the founders of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay was hard to maintain in younger generations. By the 1700s, younger colonists maintained many of the structures of the seventeenth century society but were disillusioned with the rigidity of the old Puritan orthodoxy and with England's attempt to control a growing assortment of colonies.

According to the passage, the Puritans

- A. were very lax in their religious beliefs
- B. were intolerant to opposing viewpoints and beliefs
- C. were disillusioned with the rigidity of England's orthodoxy
- D. banished colonists who went on to establish colonies in the south

PASSAGE 5: While white colonists in New England came mostly from England, the Middle Colonies were more diverse. They attracted people from many different European backgrounds: Dutch, Scot-Irish, Scandinavian, German and French. Colonists practiced many different religions. There were Quakers, Lutherans, Mennonites, Presbyterians and Jews. Some people who came to the Middle Colonies didn't bring their families from Europe. They worked in the region's factories and shipyards. There were also African slaves in the Middle colonies. They had jobs like laborer, servant, driver and sailor but were not paid.

Based on the passage, a "diverse" country would likely contain

- A. people from many different backgrounds.
- B. people from only one background.
- C. factories and shipyards.
- D. people who practice only one religion.

PASSAGE 6: In the Middle colonies, the climate was warmer, and the soil was better for farming than it was in New England. Colonists could grow more crops and sell them. Farmers stockpiled wheat and grains like barley, oats and rye. Because of the large supply of grains, the Middle colonies earned the nickname "the breadbasket." In the Middle colonies, iron, paper, textiles (cloth and fabric) and glass were also produced in factories. Merchants bought and sold goods. Artisans were skilled at making things by hand. They included blacksmiths, who worked with iron, silversmiths and shoemakers.

What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A. to describe how goods were grown, produced and sold in the Middle colonies
- B. to explain that some of the colonies had nicknames
- C. to describe how factories worked in the Middle colonies
- D. to explain that the climate in the Middle colonies was warmer than the climate in the New England colonies

Base your answer to the question below on passages 5 and 6.

Based on the passage, families in the middle colonies

- A. only specialized in fishing and whaling due to the cold climate
- B. only farmed on large plantations due to the hot climate
- C. had a mixed economy which included manufacturing, farming and trade
- D. were artists who were skilled at growing wheat and grains like barley, oats and rye.

INTEGRATING INFORMATION

ELA
Day 9

Name: _____ Date: _____

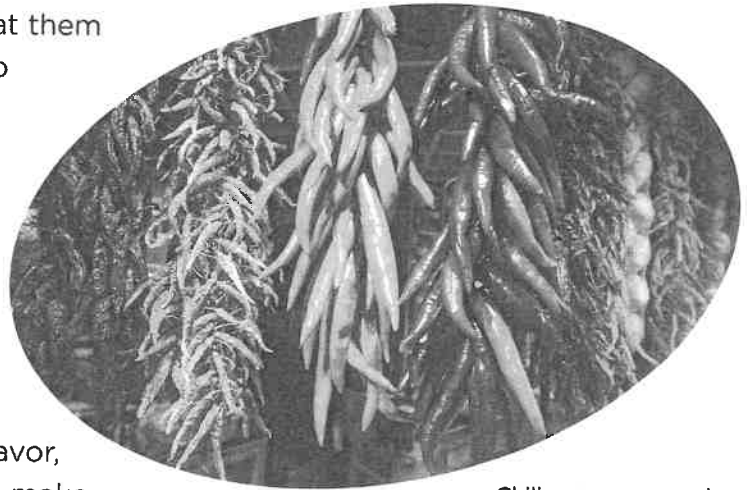
Hot! Hot! Hot!

1 If you've ever eaten chili peppers, then you know why we call them "hot!" A spicy chili pepper can make your mouth feel like it's on fire. You might even start sweating or crying. Even so, many people love chili peppers and eat them every day. They are important to many food cultures.

2 There are more than 50,000 types of peppers. And new types are being developed all the time. Peppers come in all colors and shapes, from spicy jalapeño to mild yellow bell peppers. Some have a smoky flavor, and some are sweet. Others will make your eyes water. Chili peppers are the hot ones. People use them to make sauces and add spice to food.

3 Chili peppers come from Mexico and Central America. Spanish explorers first brought them back to Europe from the Caribbean. From there, they spread across the globe. Today, they're very popular in many places.

(continued)



Chili peppers come in different degrees of "hotness."

The Carolina Reaper

Every few years, someone creates a new type of pepper that's spicier than ever. But the Carolina Reaper has been at the top of the list since 2013, when it was named the hottest pepper in the world. To give you an idea, the Reaper is more than 200 times hotter than a jalapeño. (That's the kind of tongue-burning pepper used in many Mexican foods.) The degree of hotness in peppers depends on the amount of *capsaicin* they have. That is what makes a pepper hot, and the Reaper has plenty of it. A man named Ed Currie developed this new pepper in the southern United States. It's less than two inches long and has a pointy tail. But be careful if you decide to give it a try. Touching this chili pepper with bare hands can burn your skin, and eating it raw is not recommended!



- 4 Eating chili peppers offers many benefits, if you can handle the heat. They pack plenty of Vitamin C and Vitamin A, which help keep you from getting sick. They can help reduce inflammation in the body. They also provide Vitamin E. A diet with a lot of chili peppers can lower the risk of heart disease. And, of course, they can also help clear a stuffy nose!

1. According to the sidebar, one kind of chili pepper can —

- A make you cry
- B burn your skin
- C make you sweat
- D clear a stuffy nose

2. Which sentence in paragraph 2 is supported by information in the sidebar? Underline the sentence.

There are more than 50,000 types of peppers. And new types are being developed all the time. Peppers come in all colors and shapes, from spicy jalapeño to mild yellow bell peppers. Some have a smoky flavor, and some are sweet. Others will make your eyes water. Chili peppers are the hot ones. People use them to make sauces and add spice to food.

3. How is the Carolina Reaper different from other peppers? Write your answer.

4. What piece of information does the sidebar add to the passage?

- A The ingredient that makes peppers spicy is *capsaicin*.
- B Chili peppers are high in Vitamins A, C, and E.
- C There are more than 50,000 types of peppers.
- D Chili peppers can be used in cooking.

Experimentation

This text is from the National Institute of Environment Health Sciences site.

The world of science is one of constant *experimentation*. But what does that word, *experimentation*, actually mean? Experimentation is the act or process of trying out a new procedure, idea, or activity. The scientists at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences do a lot of "experimenting" to determine how things in our environment affect our bodies. Their experiments help us determine what role environmental exposures and/or our unique genetic structures play with regard to human health. Armed with such knowledge, they may be able to discover some way to prevent that from happening.

1. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Experimentation is the act or process of trying out a new procedure, idea, or activity.
- B. The scientists at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences run experiments to learn how things in our environment affect our bodies.
- C. Environmental exposures may be affecting human health in a variety of ways that scientists are just starting to understand.
- D. Human health is affected by different factors, including environmental exposures and genetic structures.

Name: _____ Date: _____

2. What is experimentation?

- A. the act or process of using old procedures, ideas, or activities
- B. the act or process of getting rid of old procedures, ideas, or activities
- C. the act or process of trying out different things that make us healthy
- D. the act or process of trying out a new procedure, idea, or activity

3. What does the text describe?

- A. how the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences was formed
- B. the experiments of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- C. environmental exposures that harm the health of people and animals
- D. genetic structures that impact the health of humans

4. Read the following sentences from the text.

"The scientists at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences do a lot of "experimenting" to determine how things in our environment affect our bodies. Their experiments help us determine what role environmental exposures and/or our unique genetic structures play with regard to human health."

Which conclusion about experiments does this information best support?

- A. Experiments are dangerous.
- B. Experiments are expensive.
- C. Experiments can be helpful.
- D. Experiments are harmful.

5. Based on the text, what can be concluded about the impact of environmental exposures on human health?

- A. Environmental exposures improve human health.
- B. Environmental exposures may be harmful to human health.
- C. Environmental exposures affect human health more than animal health.
- D. Environmental exposures don't cause a change in human health.



Math NTI Day 9

Greatest common factor (GCF)

Grade 5 Factoring Worksheet

Find the greatest common factor of the two numbers shown.

1. $\begin{array}{l} 58 \\ 26 \end{array}$ _____

2. $\begin{array}{l} 50 \\ 65 \end{array}$ _____

3. $\begin{array}{l} 70 \\ 2 \end{array}$ _____

4. $\begin{array}{l} 21 \\ 60 \end{array}$ _____

5. $\begin{array}{l} 44 \\ 48 \end{array}$ _____

6. $\begin{array}{l} 33 \\ 48 \end{array}$ _____

7. $\begin{array}{l} 77 \\ 33 \end{array}$ _____

8. $\begin{array}{l} 80 \\ 25 \end{array}$ _____

9. $\begin{array}{l} 70 \\ 20 \end{array}$ _____

10. $\begin{array}{l} 65 \\ 70 \end{array}$ _____

Art Day 9



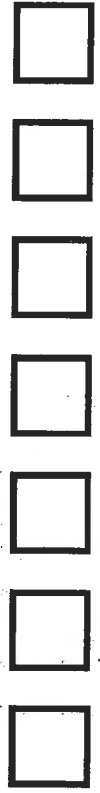
Made by KicksArt
Created for You

Nike: Air Zoom Turf Jet 97

Colorway: **Color the Shoe**



Color Swatches



www.KicksArt.com