5th Grade

N.T.I. Day 5

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

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Remind

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

NTI Day 5 Art Mr. Jones

Using pencil or colored pencil or crayon, sketch a picture of your favorite winter snow scene. Turn into Mr. Jones with your NTI packet.

Name: _____ Date: _____

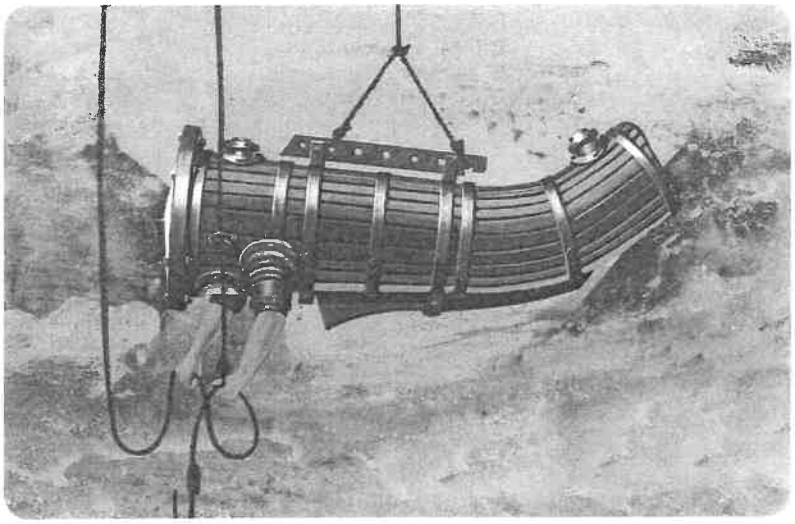
The First Diving Machine

ELA Day 5

1 For many years, John Lethbridge wondered what lay under the sea. He wanted to explore the ocean, but he had no way to do it. So he invented the world's first diving machine. It allowed him to go underwater to see what was there.

2 Born in 1675, Lethbridge lived in Newton Abbot, a town in England. In his day job, he sold wool at the town market. No one really knows what made him want to dive in the ocean. Maybe he needed a way to make more money for his family. He had 17 children to feed. But, for whatever reason, he built a kind of diving suit in 1715.

3 Lethbridge called his invention "The Diving Machine." It was a wooden barrel about six feet long. It had a round window and two holes for the arms. Lethbridge laid on his stomach inside the barrel. He put his arms through the holes. He could look through the window to see what was below him. The arm holes had leather seals to keep water out.



An artist's drawing of Lethbridge's "Diving Machine"

4 With this suit, Lethbridge could go underwater to about 50 feet. Below that, the barrel started to leak. With only the air inside the barrel, he could breathe for about 30 minutes. Helpers used cables to lower the machine into the water and raise it back up. Lethbridge sent signals with ropes that he could pull.

5 Lethbridge began using his machine to explore shipwreck sites. He hoped to find sunken treasure—and he did. Soon, companies who had lost ships heard about him. They hired him to find their lost cargo.

(continued)

TEXT STRUCTURES

6 One wreck was the *Slotter Hooge*, a Dutch ship. It sank off the coast of Portugal in 1724. It contained three tons of silver. It also held chests full of coins. The Dutch East India Company hired Lethbridge to recover the lost loot. Using his machine, he made several dives that year. He brought up more than half of the silver and coins from the sunken ship. The company paid him a lot of money to do it.

7 Over the next 30 years, Lethbridge made many more dives. He found lost cargo. He also recovered lots of treasure. He became very rich.

8 His original machine did not last. But he made drawings of it. From those drawings, other people built models. They hang in museums in several parts of the world. One hangs at Newton Abbot, where it all began.

1. How does the author present information in the first paragraph of this passage?

(A) by explaining causes and effects
(B) by describing events in time order
(C) by comparing and contrasting events
(D) by describing a problem and its solution

2. This question has two parts. Answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

PART A

What text structure does the author use in the rest of the passage?

(A) time order
(B) cause and effect
(C) problem and solution
(D) comparison and contrast

PART B

Which sentences from the passage support the answer to Part A? Choose <u>two</u> answers.

(A) "In his day job, he sold wool at the town market."
(B) "But, for whatever reason, he built a kind of diving suit in 1715."
(C) "With this suit, Lethbridge could go underwater to about 50 feet."
(D) "Below that, the barrel started to leak."
(E) "It sank off the coast of Portugal in 1724."

Helpful or Harmful?

This text is provided courtesy of the National Audubon Society.

Clean lakes and rivers are important for everybody, and everybody can help keep them pollution-free. Making better choices at home can help prevent water pollution.

Did you know that any water that flows across a yard or street can end up in nearby streams, rivers, and lakes? That's because most street drains empty right into local waters. This water, called runoff, can carry with it liquids such as oil and solids such as litter that people have spilled or dropped. We want to make sure all bodies of water are clean for people and for wildlife. That's why it's very important to keep chemicals, soap, oil, animal waste, garbage, and other pollutants from going down street drains.

1. What is the main idea of this text?

A. Runoff can carry with it liquids and solids that people have spilled or dropped, polluting the lakes, rivers, and streams it enters.

B. People are working to keep chemicals, soap, oil, animal waste, garbage, and other pollutants from going down street drains.

C. Different animal and plant species live in rivers, lakes, and streams so we should keep these habitats clean.

D. People disrupt ecosystems in different ways, including by destroying ecosystems and polluting bodies of water.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

2. What is water that f lows across yards and streets into nearby streams, rivers, and lakes called?

A. underground water

B. fresh water

C. runoff

D. polluted water

3. What does the text describe?

A. how lakes, rivers, and streams form and change

B. animal species that have been affected by polluted lakes and rivers

C. how liquids like oil and solids like litter can end up in lakes, rivers, and streams

D. different ways people are keeping pollutants from entering street drains

4 Read the following sentences from the text.

"This water, called runoff, can carry with it liquids such as oil and solids such as litter that people have spilled or dropped. We want to make sure all bodies of water are clean for people and for wildlife. That's why it's very important to keep chemicals, soap, oil, animal waste, garbage, and other pollutants from going down street drains."

What can be concluded about runoff based on this information?

A. Runoff can be helpful.

B. Runoff helps wildlife survive.

C. Runoff is a source of fresh water.

D. Runoff can be harmful.

5. Which of the following actions or events may pollute runoff?

A. fuel from cars dripping onto streets

B. people recycling their trash

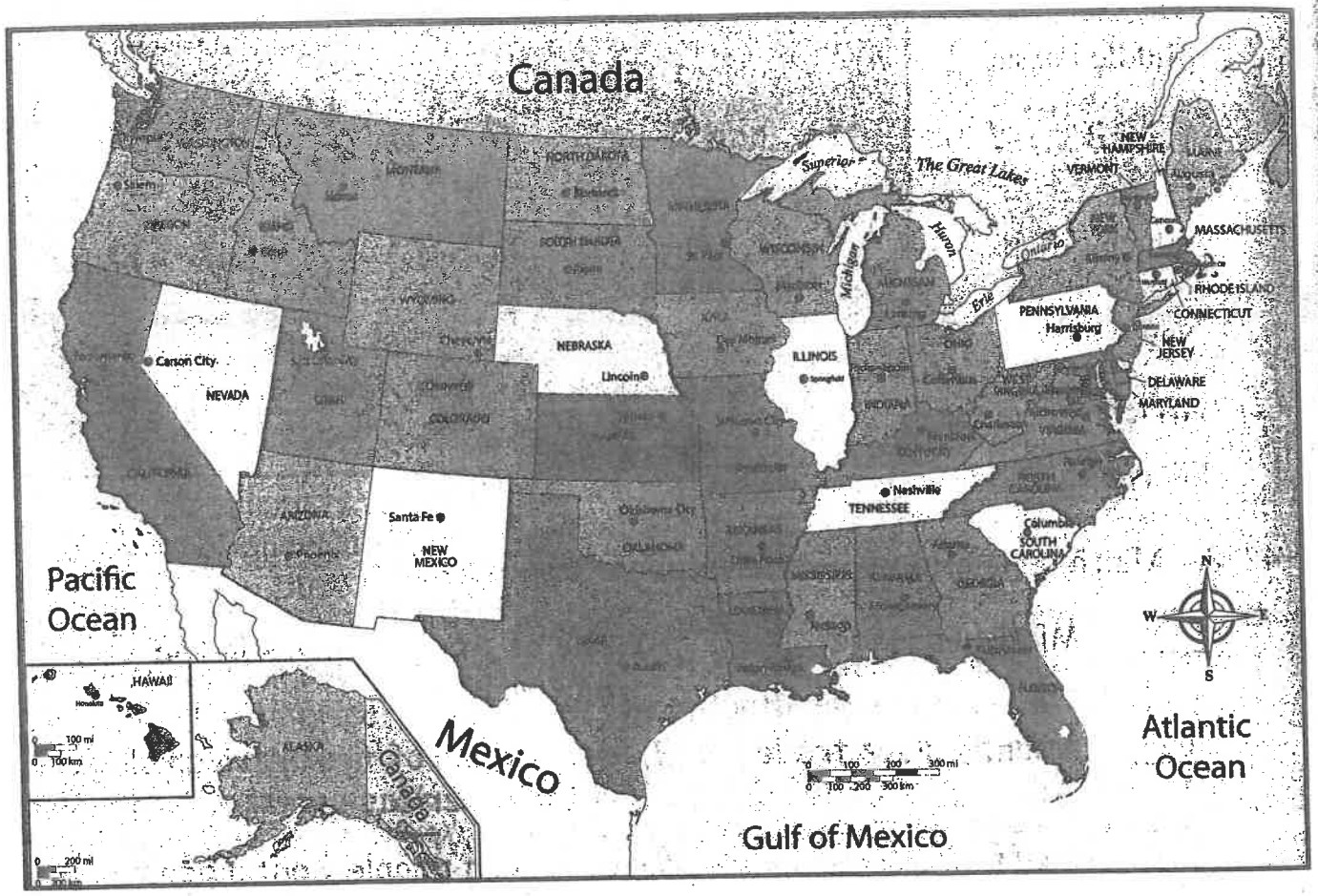
C. kids reading books in their backyards

D. people eating dinner inside their homes

NTI Day #5 Level 5

Lesson #37

Reading a Map



Use the map above and the *Help Pages* to answer items 1 – 7.

1. This is a _____ map.

   political physical thematic

2. Which two states are not part of the Lower 48 or Continental United States?

   _____ _____

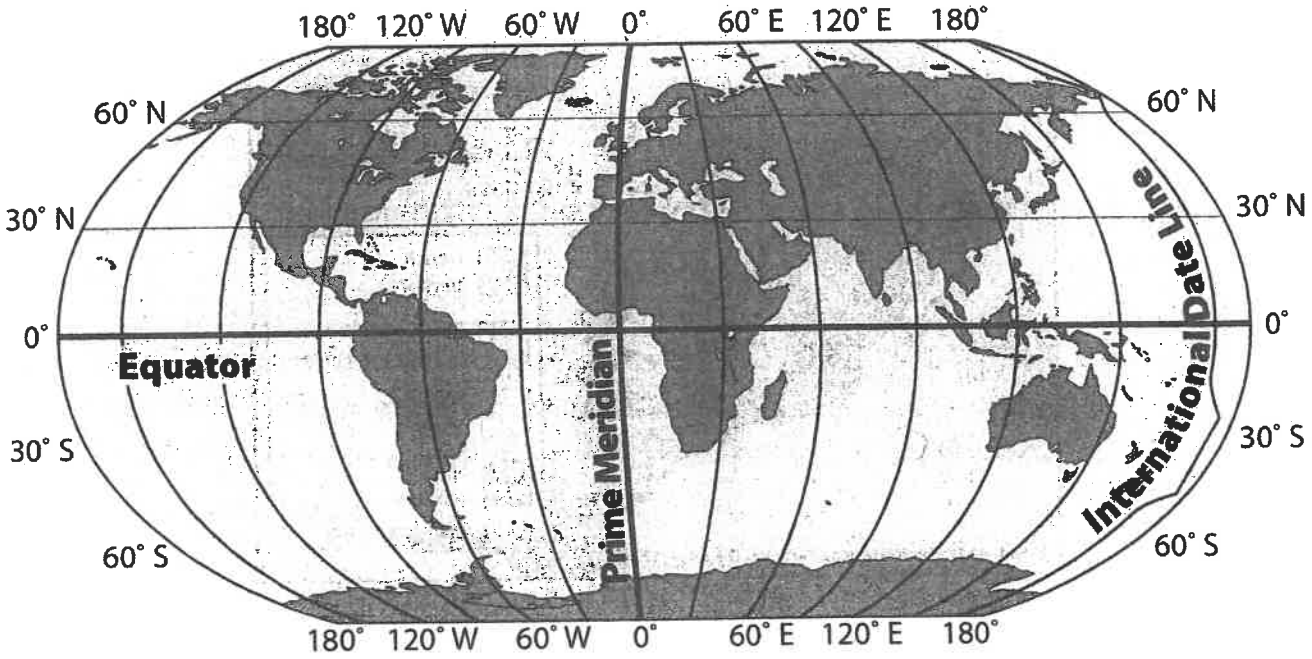
3. Draw one circle that includes all of the Great Lakes.

4. Most of the southeastern state of _____ is a peninsula.

5. The midwestern state of _____, surrounded by Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Lake Huron, is mostly two large peninsulas.

6. Which state is an archipelago? _____

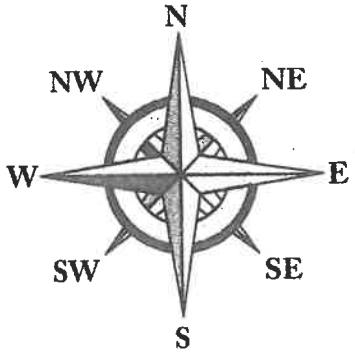
7. What is the capital of California? _____



8 – 10. The International Date Line goes all the way around the globe, but on the opposite side, it is called the _____.

The International Date Line is at _____ degrees.

The longitude line on the opposite side of the globe is at _____ degrees.



Math Day 5

Order of operations with nested parenthesis

Grade 5 Order of Operations Worksheet

Solve the following.

1) $[8 \times (23 - 19)] \div 2 =$ _____

2) $6 + [(21 - 17) \times 12] =$ _____

3) $[48 - (17 - 9 - 5)] \times 4 =$ _____

4) $48 - [(17 - 9) - 5] \times 4 =$ _____

5) $48 - 17 - 9 - 5 \times 4 =$ _____

6) $[(48 - 17) - (9 - 5)] \times 4 =$ _____

7) $5 \times [23 - (18 - 4)] =$ _____

8) $70 - [(23 - 12) \times 5] \div (14 - 9) =$ _____

9) $[(12 - 9) \times 4] + 2 \times 4 =$ _____

10) $32 \times 2 - [39 - (21 - 11 - 5)] =$ _____