

5th Grade

N.T.I. Day 10

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.*

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YOU CAN DO
anything

Remind

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

PASSAGE 7: Not everyone in the Southern colonies lived on plantations. In fact, many colonists lived on small farms. Farms in the Southern colonies were far away from one another. As a result, religion didn't play as big a role in colony life as it did in the New England or Middle colonies. Because people lived so far apart, it was harder to gather to practice religion. Similarly, the distance made it hard to set up community schools. Wealthy plantation owners were able to hire tutors to teach their children at home. Boys learned languages and subjects like math, science and geography. Girls learned enough reading, writing and math to run a household. Children of less wealthy farmers learned to read and write if their parents taught them.

The author of this passage believes that

- A. girls got a better education than boys in the Southern colonies.
- B. the distance between farms affected the role of religion and education in the Southern colonies.
- C. wealthy plantation owners liked education more than less wealthy farmers.
- D. children who were tutored got a better education than children who went to schools.

PASSAGE 8: Southern plantations relied on the work of African and African-American slaves. There were many more slaves in the Southern colonies than there were in the New England and Middle colonies. By 1750, slaves made up almost half of the population of the Southern colonies. Slaves worked long hours in the hot fields harvesting cash crops, powering the Southern economy. They were not paid for their labor. If they made a small mistake, they were often beaten and whipped by the overseer, the person watching over the slaves' work. When slaves had children, these children were born enslaved. It was also illegal for slaves to learn to read and write. The first slaves arrived in the colonies in 1619, and slavery didn't end until almost 250 years later.

Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Types of Plantations
- B. The Economy of the Southern Colonies
- C. Slavery in the Southern Colonies
- D. How Slavery Ended

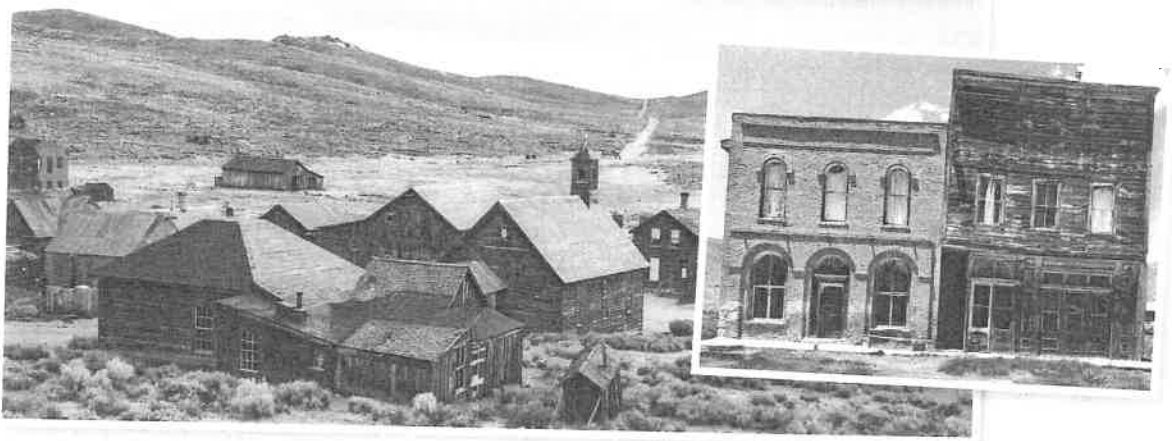
What is the difference between African and African-American?

- A. African Americans were kidnapped from Africa
- B. African Americans were born in Africa
- C. Africans were born in America
- D. Africans were born in Africa and African Americans were born in the New World

Task 3: Critical-Thinking Question - How did the economies of the New England and Middle Colonies differ from the economy of the southern colonies? Why?

A Wild West Town

ELA
Day 10



The Bodie "ghost town" became a National Historic Landmark in 1961.

- 1 The California Gold Rush began in 1849. Within a few years, 300,000 people traveled to California from around the world. Mining towns popped up all over the place. But in less than ten years, all of the gold that miners could dig by hand was gone. By 1858, most of the miners had left, too. Towns that boomed during the Gold Rush became ghost towns.
- 2 One man named W. S. Bodey did not quit. With three friends, he headed off to find his fortune. One day in 1859, the men stopped on a desert bluff near the Nevada border. Scratching around in the dirt, Bodey uncovered what he had spent a decade hunting for. He struck gold. Sadly, his luck didn't last. A few months later, he got caught in a snowstorm and froze. In his honor, his friends named the area "Bodey Bluff."
- 3 People came and went from the bluff but did not get rich. Then, in 1874, the walls of a large mining pit caved in. Where the earth tore away, the miners found a large vein of pure gold. Word of the discovery spread quickly. More than 8,000 people raced to the tiny town. Some dug for gold. Others built houses, hotels, banks, schools, and stores. The town had a union hall for meetings, shows, dances, and funerals. Two churches in town served as schools for the children.
- 4 The town, now called "Bodie," became a wild town filled with lawbreakers. It was a dangerous place to go, even for tough miners. By 1915, however, most of the gold seemed to be gone. The miners moved out, leaving behind another empty ghost town.

(continued)

SOCIAL STUDIES AND SCIENCE TEXTS

- 5 Most of the other Gold Rush towns had burned down, blown over, or simply fallen apart. Perhaps that is why people decided it was important to save Bodie. They wanted a place where visitors could see what life was like in the old mining towns. So they preserved Bodie just as it was.
- 6 Today, we can walk along Bodie's deserted streets. We can peek through store windows and see supplies on the shelves. We can look into classrooms at old desks and chairs and books. In some of the homes, the tables are still set for supper. Everything is covered in a thick layer of dust.
- 7 Some people believe that more than \$150 million worth of gold is still buried in Bodie. The town may be worth even more as a piece of history.

1. **Why was the town named after W. S. Bodey?**

- A He lived there. C He built the town.
 B He found gold there. D He got caught in a storm.

2. **Which sentence in paragraph 3 tells why people hurried to Bodie after the walls of a pit caved in? Write the sentence.**

3. **Bodie became known as a wild town because —**

- A it had a large mining pit C it had shows, dances, and funerals
 B about 8,000 people moved there D many people did not obey the laws there

4. **Which sentences in the passage tell why some people wanted to save Bodie? Choose two answers.**

- A "Most of the other Gold Rush towns had burned down, blown over, or simply fallen apart."
 B "They wanted a place where visitors could see what life was like in the old mining towns."
 C "Today, we can walk along Bodie's deserted streets."
 D "Everything is covered in a thick layer of dust."
 E "Some people believe that more than \$150 million worth of gold is still buried in Bodie."

Science & Scientists

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

Science is a way of organizing what we already know and learning more by experiments.

Scientists use the scientific method to learn about the world.

There are a lot of different branches of science. Here are a few of the more common sciences:

- biology is the study of living things
- zoology is the study of animals botany is the study of plants
- chemistry is the study of the elements (like carbon) and their compounds (like carbon dioxide)
- biochemistry - if you combine biology and chemistry, you get biochemistry - the chemistry of living things
- geology is the study of rocks and the earth
- astronomy is the study of stars, planets, moons, and everything in space
- meteorology is the study of the weather
- physics is the study of energy - light, sound, heat, electricity, and motion
- anthropology is the study of humans

The different kinds of scientists are named for what they study. Biologists study biology. Zoologists study animals. So there are botanists, chemists, geologists, astronomers, and many more!

Science is all about getting answers to questions -

- Why?
- When?
- Where?
- What?
- Who?

Scientists are curious - they want to know the answers. Then they want to share what they learn.

What kind of scientist do you think you might like to be? Think about what interests you - is it volcanos? Then maybe you'd like to be a vulcanologist, a special kind of geologist. Is it grasshoppers and wasps? Then entomology is for you - that's the study of insects. There's more than a whole world of science, since you might even study things far beyond our earth, and be an astronomer.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which branch of science studies the chemistry of living things?

- A. zoology
- B. anthropology
- C. biochemistry
- D. physics

2. What does the text list?

- A. the steps of the scientific method
- B. famous scientists
- C. different scientific discoveries
- D. different branches of science

3. Scientists are curious. What information from the text best supports this statement?

- A. Scientists want to know answers to different questions.
- B. Different kinds of scientists are named for what they study.
- C. There are a lot of different branches of science.
- D. Chemistry is the study of the elements (like carbon) and their compounds (like carbon dioxide).

4. Based on the text, what is very important in every branch of science?

- A. studying animals
- B. gathering information
- C. studying people
- D. having fun

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Scientists of different branches of science work on getting answers to different questions about the world.
- B. The different kinds of scientists are named for what they study.
- C. Astronomy is the study of stars, planets, moons, and everything in space.
- D. The scientific method helps scientists learn information about the world around us.

Powers of 10

Grade 5 Exponents Worksheet

Find the value of the following exponents.

1) $8 \times 10^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

11) $1.23 \times 10^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2) $5 \times 10^6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12) $7 \times 10^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $2.54 \times 10^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

13) $3.21 \times 10^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $6 \times 10^8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

14) $9 \times 10^6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5) $4.13 \times 10^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

15) $2.89 \times 10^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6) $7 \times 10^{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

16) $9 \times 10^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7) $6 \times 10^4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

17) $4.11 \times 10^8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8) $3.81 \times 10^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

18) $5 \times 10^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9) $2.15 \times 10^6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

19) $8 \times 10^3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10.) $1.89 \times 10^5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

20) $2.04 \times 10^7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



NTI Day 10

Physical Education (PE) Bingo

Color in the squares!

B I N G O

5 squat jumps	10 side to side jumps	5 plank jacks	5 burpees	10 high kicks
5 calf raises	5 side lunges	10 forward jumps	10 second imaginary rope	5 sumo squats
5 lunges	10 scissor kicks	Free!	10 mountain climbers	5 push ups
10 star crunches	30 jog on the spot	10 crunches	10 torso twists	10 hammer fists
10 arm raises	5 knee ups	5 arm circles	10 toe touches	5 Russian twists