

Educational Websites

1. **studyisland.com** (website can also be accessed through rockhill.org)

Username: first name, last name.rh

Example: lindsaypernestti.rh

Password: abc

2. **superscience.scholastic.com**

Password: rockhill

3. **storyworks.scholastic.com**

Password: cnelson403

4. **Renaissance (AR and STAR)**

1. Go to rockhill.org

2. Choose elementary

3. Choose renaissance learning link

5. **newpathlearning.com**

Username: first initial, last name

Example: lpernestti

Password: abc

6. **classroommagazines.scholastic.com**

7. **mobymax.com** (Ms. Scott's students only)

8. **learninga-z.com** (Ms. Scott's students only)

Teacher E-mail Addresses

Mrs. Nelson: cnelson@rockhill.org

Mrs. Klaiber: cklaiber@rockhill.org

Mrs. Long: plong@rockhill.org

Mrs. O'Bryant: lobryant@rockhill.org

Mrs. Pernestti: lpernestti@rockhill.org

Mrs. Scott: gscott@rockhill.org

The Tiny Fliers

Did you ever see a tiny bird flying around some flowers in the summertime? Did its wings move so fast that you couldn't even see them? That little bird was a hummingbird, the smallest bird of all.

There are 320 different kinds of hummingbirds in the world, and they all live in North America or South America. The tiniest hummingbird is only as long as your finger! But its biggest cousin is almost as big as a robin. This giant hummingbird lives in South America. Most hummingbirds that live in the United States and Canada are about four inches or 10 cm long. They have feathers of many colors, and when they fly around the flowers, they look almost like flowers that have learned to fly. You may have seen a ruby-throated hummingbird, with its red throat and shiny green back, flying in a park or garden.

Flying is what hummingbirds do best. they even got their name from the sound they make when they fly. Their wings beat so fast that they make the air hum. A hummingbird must move its wings all the time when it is in the air. It can't glide on the air the way some birds can. But it can do two things that no other bird can do. It can fly in one place, like a helicopter, and it can fly backwards. So the hummingbird is king of the fliers.

Flying makes hummingbirds hungry. They spend all day drinking the juice, or nectar, from flowers. They make their long tongues into tubes and suck the nectar as you would suck juice through a straw. For snacks, they eat insects as they fly. Every day a hummingbird must eat sixty meals to give it energy to fly! So the little king of the fliers is king of the eaters too.

Think About It
Would you like to fly like a hummingbird?
Why or why not?



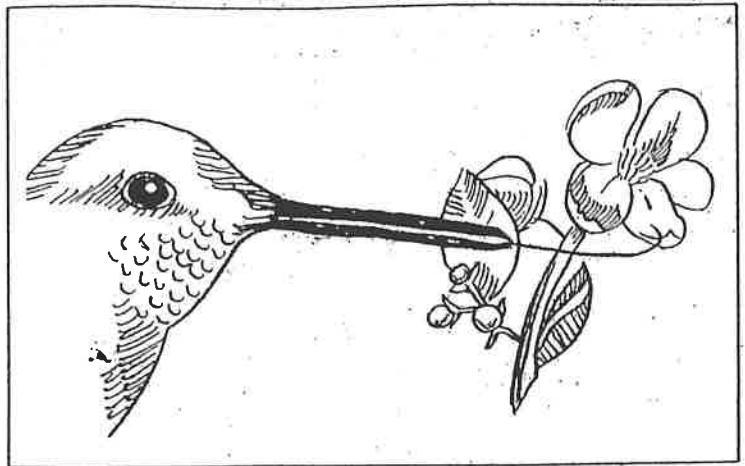
Name _____

The Tiny Fliers

Main Idea

1. Choose another title for this story.

- _____ Flying Flowers
- _____ Sixty Meals a Day
- _____ King of the Fliers



Sequencing

2. Number the events below in the order that they happen.

- _____ They suck the nectar from flowers.
- _____ Hummingbirds look for flowers.
- _____ Flying makes hummingbirds hungry.
- _____ They make their long tongues into tubes.

Reading for Details

3. Use the clues to answer these questions.

What is the smallest bird of all? (paragraph 1) _____

Where do all the different kinds of hummingbirds live? (paragraph 2) _____

When do hummingbirds look just like flowers? (paragraph 2) _____

Why do hummingbirds eat all the time? (paragraph 4) _____



Reading for Understanding

4. Check the correct answer(s).

I am king of the fliers because

_____ I can hover and fly backwards.

_____ I can fly upside down.

I am king of the eaters because

_____ I can make my tongue work like a straw.

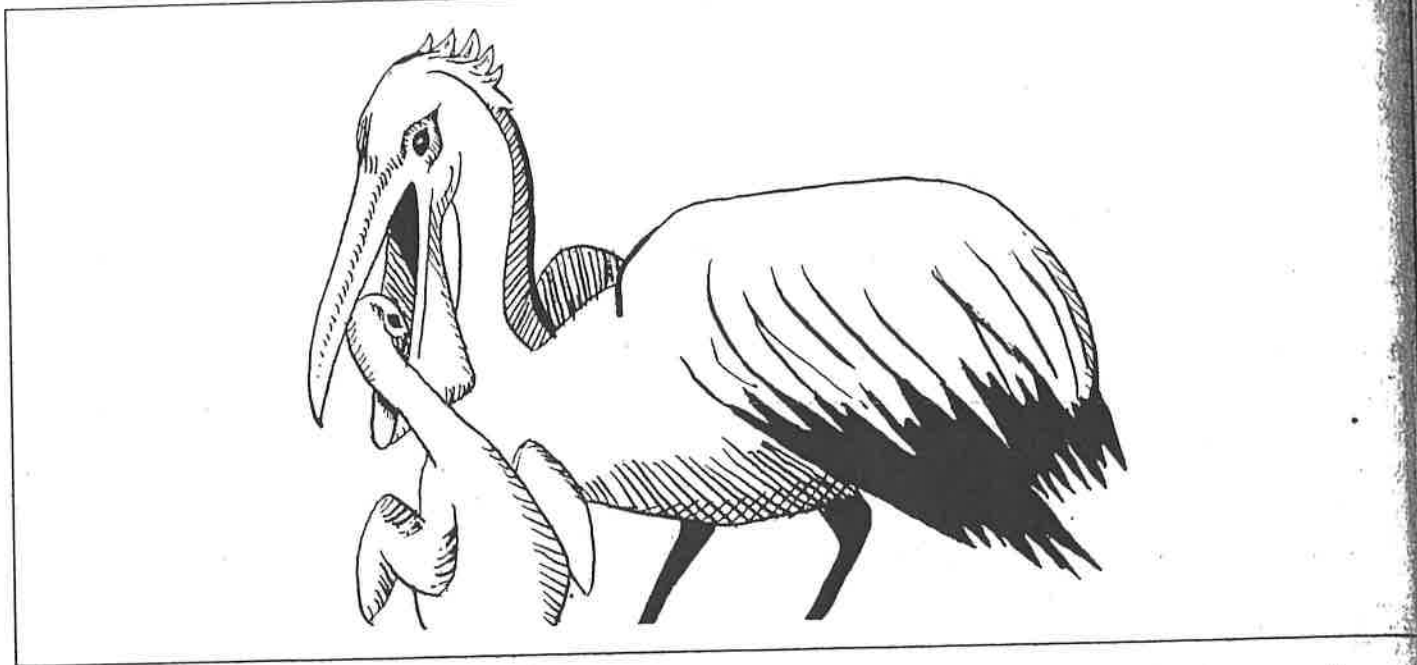
_____ I eat 60 meals a day.

I was named a hummingbird because

_____ my wings beat so fast that they make the air hum.

_____ I look like a flower.

The Big Bird with the Big Bill



An old rhyme goes, "A wonderful bird is a pelican; its bill will hold more than its belly can." The person who wrote that rhyme was right. A pelican has a big pouch under its bill. The pouch will hold more than three gallons of water, far more than a pelican can hold in its stomach.

North America is home for two kinds of pelicans. The white pelican lives around lakes in the western United States. The brown pelican lives near the ocean in California and around the Gulf of Mexico. Both kinds of pelicans are big birds. Whites weigh twenty pounds, or 9 kilograms, and are five feet, or 1.5 meters, long. Browns are smaller. They weigh only half as much as the whites and are a little shorter. Both pelicans eat fish. But they don't go fishing in the same way.

Brown pelicans like to fish alone. They fly over the water looking for fish far below. When they see a fish, they dive into the water and scoop it up in their bills.

White pelicans like to fish together. They also fly high above the water looking for fish. But when these pelicans find a group of fish, they land on the water. Then they form a half-circle and start beating their wings on the water. The frightened fish swim to the middle of the circle, and the pelicans start their tasty meal.

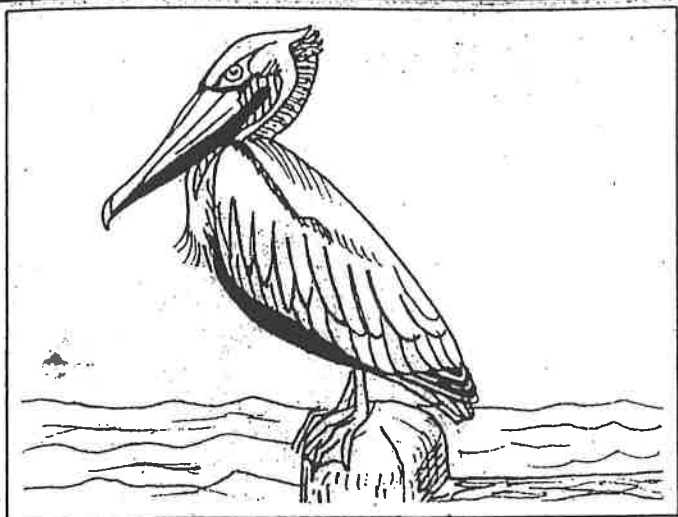
For a while it seemed that only one kind of pelican might be left. Almost all the brown pelicans died because of dirty, unsafe water in the Gulf of Mexico. But people began to clean up the water in time, and now the number of brown pelicans is growing again. So when you see this bird that carries its own shopping bag in its bill, remember that his bill really will hold more than his belly can!

Think About It

Why do you think some people wanted to save the brown pelican?

Name _____

The Big Bird with the Big Bill



Main Idea

- 1 This story tells about _____ an old rhyme.
- _____ a dirty and unsafe Gulf of Mexico.
- _____ two kinds of pelicans.

Sequencing

- 2 Number the events below in the order that they happen.
- _____ When they see fish, they land on the water and form a half-circle.
- _____ They beat their wings on the water to make the fish swim to the middle of the circle.
- _____ They eat the fish.
- _____ White pelicans fly together high above the water.

Reading for Details

- 3 Use the clues to answer these questions.
- Who was right about the pelican? (paragraph 1) _____
- What part of a pelican will hold three gallons of water? (paragraph 1) _____
- Where is the home of pelicans? (paragraph 2) _____
- When does a brown pelican dive into the water and scoop up a fish in its bill? (paragraph 3) _____
- Why did brown pelicans become endangered? (paragraph 5) _____

Reading for Understanding

4 Put these phrases in the right column.

- lives around lakes in the western United States,
- lives near the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico,
- weighs 20 pounds, 5 feet long, weighs 10 pounds,
- shorter than 5 feet, fishes alone, fishes together,
- beats wings and frightens fish into a circle, almost died out, bill can hold more than its belly

Brown Pelican _____	White Pelican _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Name _____

Day 1

If $\frac{4}{5} = 4 \times (\frac{1}{5})$,

then $\frac{4}{6} = \square \times (\frac{\square}{\square})$.

John eats $\frac{4}{12}$ of a sandwich. Emma eats $\frac{3}{12}$ of the same sandwich. How much more sandwich did John eat than Emma?

$3 \times \frac{2}{3} =$

$\frac{\square}{10} = \frac{50}{100}$

Day 2

List the factors of 90.

Is this number prime or composite?

Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

$\frac{1}{3} \bigcirc \frac{2}{5}$

Owen's bedroom has a perimeter of 46 feet. If the length of the bedroom is 11 feet, what is the width of the bedroom?

$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{8} =$

Day 3

Each person at a party will eat $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound of turkey, and 8 people will be at the party. How many pounds of turkey will be needed?

$25,694 + 15,507 =$

$\frac{2}{10} + \frac{5}{100} = \frac{\square}{100}$

Decompose $\frac{9}{12}$ in two ways.

A. $\frac{\square}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{9}{12}$

B. $\frac{\square}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{9}{12}$

Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

$0.2 \bigcirc 0.4$

Write the equation.

Vanessa has 10 stickers. Tara has 6 times as many stickers as Vanessa. How many stickers does Tara have?

Write the decimal.

$\frac{6}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{2}{3} =$

Day 4

Complete this. Then do test on back.

Week #27

Name _____

Day 1

Write the decimal.
 $\frac{68}{100} =$ _____

$6\frac{3}{5} - 3\frac{1}{5} =$

If $\frac{4}{5} = 4 \times (\frac{1}{5})$,
then
 $\frac{2}{8} = \square \times (\frac{\square}{\square})$.

Day 2

Connor ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of an apple. Orlando ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same apple. How much of the apple did Connor and Orlando eat in all?

$934 \times 6 =$

Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

$0.46 \bigcirc 0.32$

$3,744 \div 8 =$

Write <, >, or = to make the statement true.

$\frac{7}{10} \bigcirc \frac{2}{3}$

Day 3

$6 \times \frac{2}{5} =$

$\frac{2}{10} = \frac{\square}{100}$

Mrs. Benson must give each child $\frac{2}{12}$ of a pizza. She is feeding 4 children. How much pizza does Mrs. Benson have to make?

Day 4

$\frac{6}{10} + \frac{8}{100} = \frac{\square}{100}$

April has 394 paper clips that she has to divide equally between 9 of her coworkers. How many paper clips will each coworker get from April? How many paper clips will be left?

$\frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{6} =$

Write the number in expanded form.
eight hundred forty thousand three

Decompose $\frac{4}{8}$ in two ways.

A. $\frac{\square}{8} + \frac{\square}{8} = \frac{4}{8}$

B. $\frac{\square}{8} + \frac{\square}{8} = \frac{4}{8}$

Energy

Energy is the ability to do work. Work is the transfer of energy. We use energy everyday! It gives us the ability to learn and play. Energy has to do with how things change and move. Energy can be transferred from object to object, but it cannot be created or destroyed. There are two main types of energy: kinetic energy and potential energy.

Kinetic energy is energy that is moving. Any object that is in motion has kinetic energy. The bigger the object, the faster it will go. The faster an object moves, the more kinetic energy it has. Potential energy is stored energy. It means the object could eventually have kinetic energy it is just sitting at the moment. An example of this would be coal sitting on a train. Energy can change from one form to another. When you burn the coal it becomes kinetic energy.

An example of a transfer of energy would be a bat hitting a baseball. The bat starts by doing the work of swinging, it has kinetic energy. Then it hits the ball which had potential energy and transfers the work to the ball as the ball flies through the air. As the ball is flying through the air it has kinetic energy because it is in motion and doing work.

Conservation of energy says that energy is neither created or destroyed, it just changes from one form to another. Think about your day and all of the times you transfer energy from one source to another. The total amount of energy in the universe always stays the same because it is just transferring from one form to another. Energy can take on many different forms, such as heat energy, sound energy, magnetic energy, light energy, and electrical energy.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Energy

1. What is energy?

2. What is potential energy?

3. What is kinetic energy?

4. What is the conservation of energy?

5. Give an example of energy being transferred.
