Woodville Intermediate

5th Grade

Instructional Packet
April 20th--May 29th

Student's Name: _____

Please have your child read for **20 minutes** each day and fill out the Reading Log. You may read to your child, with your child, or your child may read independently. Talk to your child about what they are reading and ask questions. Thank you for helping foster a love of reading in your child.

READING LOG

Date [redacted]	Book Title	Beginning Page Number	Ending Page Number	Parent Initials
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				

Woodville Intermediate

5th Grade

Reading & Language Arts

Choose one of these projects to complete. If you want to, you can create both, but only one is necessary. Send a snapshot of your finished project to my phone or email to me, or turn in project to school if you don't have a cell phone for pictures! Can't wait to see your creations. Good luck and have fun!!

Mrs. Shumake: 409-289-4228

amy.shumake@woodvilleeagles.org

Create a Haiku Poem!

Remember we discussed Haiku poems, which are traditionally about nature and have a specific pattern. The first line contains 5 syllables in all, the second line has 7 syllables and the last line has 5 syllables again. At only three lines long, the poem is short, but challenging to create. Here is my example:

While I wait here now

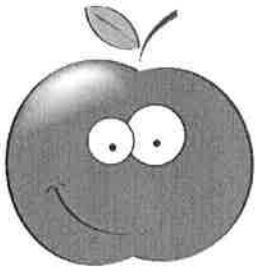
I watch birds out my window

Each one so graceful!

Create your Haiku about something in nature and then illustrate the poem to bring it to life! You can paint, draw, or use items from around your house to depict your poem. See how many stanzas long you can make your Haiku. Each stanza can be about the same topic in nature or different ones, but each should repeat the pattern of 5-7-5 syllables!

Create a cartoon strip of your favorite book you read this year or write your own story in a cartoon strip.

You can write and illustrate the main storyline of your favorite book. If you choose to write your own story, make sure you keep the plot mountain in mind to guide you. Your story should have a beginning introducing the characters, rising action events building up the suspense, a climax, the closing, falling action events and then the resolution (ending). Your cartoon strip can be serious, funny, or whatever emotion matches your story.



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Academic Enrichment

Academic Enrichment:

1.) Make a list of the letters of the alphabet on the left side of notebook paper. Space them out to give yourself room.

2.) Beside each, associate the letter with a vocabulary word, concept, or strategy that you learned or used in 5th grade. Explain briefly. Try to use concepts and vocabulary from multiple subjects (not all math or all reading, etc.). Use good handwriting, correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation.

3.) For those who want an extension, make yours into a poem, song, or story and incorporate as many as possible.

Take a picture of the completed assignment with your name on it, and e-mail or text it to Mr. Page. You may also send a video of yourself reciting it if you'd like. Have fun and take care.

Matthew.page@woodvilleeagles.org

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Math

What Are You Doing This Summer?

You have $2000 to spend on an amazing summer vacation! On a piece of paper list the different activities you will be doing with your money. Make sure you add up the total. You can go on as many trips as you have money for! Spend it wisely and have a great summer vacation. ☺

Disneyland

Tickets:
1 Day pass: $75 per person
2 Day pass: $130
3 Day pass: $175
Plane Ticket to California (takes 3 hours): $333 per person
Driving (takes 12 hours): $428 for gas money

Hotels:
Supersave Motel (10 miles from park): $54 a night
Disney Suites Hotel (right next to park): $123 a night

Other:
Transportation (to get to park from Supersave Motel): $5 a day
Food (eat at park): $22 per person per day
Food (bring your own): $10 per person per day
(Option) Souvenir picture frame: $10 per person
(Option) Souvenir shirt: $7 per person
(Option) Souvenir hat: $3 per person

5th Grade Math Page 3

Camping

2 man tent: $64
4 man tent: $89
Sleeping Bags: $53 per person
Firewood: $5 per night
Matches: $1 per box (100 matches)
Lighter: $1 per lighter (50 clicks)
Food: $15 per day per person
Hiking Shoes: $40 per person
Gas Money: $50 one way
Camping Ground Fee: $20 per night

Lagoon

Ticket $45 per person
Gas Money $24 round trip
Food in the Park $17
Bring in own food $10
(Option) Locker Fee $5 per day
(Option) $15 Skycoaster
(Option) $20 Catapult
(Option) $20 Arcade and Carnival Games
(Option) Souvenir picture frame: $10 per person
(Option) Souvenir shirt: $7 per person
(Option) Souvenir hat: $3 per person

Washington DC

Plane Tickets: $315 per person
Motel 8: $54 per night
Luxury Suites: $109 per night
Cab Money: $23 per day
Food: $26 per day per person
(Option) Museum Fees: $25 per museum per person
(Option) White House Tour: $25 per person
(Option) Souvenir picture frame: $10 per person
(Option) Souvenir shirt: $7 per person
(Option) Souvenir hat: $3 per person

Caribbean Cruise

Cruise Ticket: $412 per person
Plane ticket: $157 per person
(Option) Snorkeling Excursion: $71 per person
(Option) Swim with the dolphins: $56 per person
(Option) Souvenir picture frame: $10 per person
(Option) Souvenir shirt: $7 per person
(Option) Souvenir hat: $3 per person

5th Grade Math Page 5

7 Peaks

Ticket: $25 per person
Tube rental: $3 for one-seater, $5 for a two-seater
Food (buy at park) $15 per person
Food (bring from home) $7 per person
Sunscreen: $4 per bottle

Arches National Park

Gas Money: $230 round trip
Park Entrance Fee: $5 per day or $10 for 3 day
Motel 8: $47 per night
Rent a tent: $10 per night
Rent a sleeping bag: $5 per night per person
Food: (Eating Out) $17 per day per person
Food: (Making Own) $11 per day per person
(Option) Souvenirs shirt: $7 per person
(Option) Souvenir hat: $3 per person

5th Grade Math Page 6

Lake Powell

Gas Money: $154 round trip
3 Day Houseboat: $439
4 Day Houseboat: $529
5 Day Houseboat: $614
6 Day Houseboat: 705
Budget Motel: $43 a night
Super Hotel: $57 a night
Rent a boat: $254 a day
Rent Jet Ski: $79 per day (fits 2 people)
Food: $18 per person per day
Sunscreen: $4 per bottle
(Option) Souvenir picture frame: $10 per person
(Option) Souvenir shirt: $7 per person
(Option) Souvenir hat: $3 per person

5th Grade Math Page 1

Name(s): _____

How I am spending my summer vacation money:

Trip 1:

Total Amount Spent: _____ Remaining Amount: _____

Trip 2:

Total Amount Spent: _____ Remaining Amount: _____

Woodville Intermediate

5th Grade

Science

Mrs. Wright – Science Project (Week 1 & 2 Tasks)

For this project, I want you to be creative & use your science knowledge & have fun! You are going to design an advertisement telling people about a new zoo exhibit that is coming to a nearby zoo. You will get to choose the animal that will be in the exhibit. You even get to name your zoo!

I want you to think of an animal that you are very interested in. Maybe this is your favorite animal or maybe you just think it is cool and unusual. It is completely up to you as to which animal you choose! You may want to do some research about your animal choice. If you don't have internet access, or books about animals, maybe you could ask a family member if there is an animal that they know lots of facts about and could share them with you. It doesn't have to be an exotic animal...it can be animals that live right here in our community!

1. My Animal is a _____
2. The name of my zoo is _____

Now that you have chosen your animal, you need to find out some important facts about your animal. You get to research your animal like a real scientist!!!

3. You need to find out about all of its *adaptations*. ***Adaptations*** ***are physical features that the animal has to help it survive.*** For example, a bear has sharp, pointed teeth to help it tear meat because it is a meat eater. Fish have gills because they need to breathe underwater since that's where they live. So, sharp teeth, gills, fins, beaks, wings are all types of *adaptations*.

4. Make a list (on paper) of all of the adaptations that your animal has based on your research.

Now here are some questions to ***help guide you as you begin to identify some of your animal's adaptations:

You DO NOT have to answer all of these questions, these are simply here to get your brain working ☺!

- What does the animal look like? (think about all of its body and how you would describe it)
- Does it have feathers, fur, skin or scales covering its body?
- Does it have sharp claws, paws, padded feet, fins, hooves?
- How many legs or arms does it have?
- Does it have wings, antennae, horns, a beak, etc?
- What does it eat? (this will help you to know what kind of mouth or mouth parts it has)
- How does it move around? (walk, crawl, slither, hop, fly, swim, etc)
- What color or colors can your animal be?
- Is there something really unique or special about the way your animal looks?

Mrs. Wright – Science Project (Week 3 & 4 Tasks)

Now you are going to research where your animal lives and thrives. This is called its *habitat*. A ***habitat is the place where an organism lives; habitats supply the organism with food, shelter, moisture, and temperature for survival.***

When identifying a specific habitat, you need to research where a particular animal lives and/or eats. For example, a habitat may be a nest in a tree near a meadow, a burrow or hole in the ground in a rocky desert, or inside of a coral reef in the ocean.

1. Describe your animal's habitat based on what you discovered from your research:

_____

_____

_____

_____

So now that you have all of your research done, and you know all of these cool facts about your animal, it is time to design!

2. I want you to **design an advertisement** (like a flier, brochure, or newspaper/magazine ad) that tells about your animal coming as the newest exhibit to your zoo! (Be sure to include the type of animal you have chosen and the name of your zoo.)

3. **Draw a picture of your animal in or around its habitat with as much detail as possible and label it.**

4. Also **describe its adaptations (list them in your ad) and remember to include the main features of the animal's habitat in your picture, too.** (for example if you draw a bear, then make sure you include trees, shrubs with berries, mountains, a lake or stream where it would catch fish).

***When you're all done, have your parent snap a picture of it and send it to ONE of the following:

- A 5th grade teacher's remind
- my number 409-209-1113
- my email *chesney.wright@woodvilleeagles.org*.

***Also, please make sure they include **your name** on the text or email!!! ☺

Woodville Intermediate

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Social Studies

You will use the following information to create a Timeline of the Civil War. Use your creativity. This can be done on any sheet of paper and sent in electronically to me . You must include at least **8 events** in the timeline and they must be in Chronological order.

American Civil War Timeline

The American Civil War was fought between the southern states and the northern states. The southern states didn't want the North telling them what to do or making laws they didn't want. As a result, many southern states decided to break away and form their own country called the Confederacy. The North, however, wanted to stay as one united country; and so a war began. The Civil War, and the major events leading up to the war, lasted from 1860 to 1865.

Events Before the War

Harpers Ferry Raid (October 16, 1859) - Abolitionist John Brown attempts to start a slave rebellion by taking over the Harpers Ferry arsenal. The uprising is quickly put down and John Brown is hanged for treason. Many people in the North, however, consider him a hero.

Abraham Lincoln Elected President (November 6, 1860) - Abraham Lincoln was from the northern part of the country and wanted to put an end to slavery. The southern states didn't want him president or making laws that would affect them.

South Carolina Secedes (Dec. 20, 1860) - South Carolina became the first state to secede, or leave, the United States. They decided to make their own country rather than be part of the USA. Within a few months several other states including Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana would also leave the Union.

The Confederation is formed (Feb. 9, 1861) - The southern states form their own country called the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis is their president.

Abraham Lincoln becomes President (March 4, 1861) - Now that President Lincoln is in office, he wants to restore the Union. In other words, get all the states back into the same country.

The Civil War

The Civil War Begins (April 12, 1861) - The South attacks Fort Sumter South Carolina and starts the war.

More States leave the Union (April 1861) - within a short period of time Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas all leave the Union to join the Confederacy.

Union Blockade (April 19, 1861) - Abraham Lincoln announces the Union Blockade where the Union Navy will attempt to keep supplies from entering or leaving the Confederacy. This blockade will weaken the Confederacy later in the war.

Many Battles of 1861 and 1862 - Throughout 1861 and 1862 there were many battles where lots of soldiers from both sides were wounded and killed. Some of the major battles include the First and Second Battles of Bull Run, The Battle of Shiloh, The Battle of Antietam, and the Battle of Fredericksburg. There was also the famous sea battle between the two ironclad battleships the Monitor and the Merrimac. These ships had iron or steel plates on their sides for armor making them much stronger and changing war on the seas forever.

Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1, 1863) - President Lincoln issues an executive order freeing many slaves and laying the groundwork for the Thirteenth Amendment.

The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1, 1863) - A major battle where the North not only wins the battle, but starts to win the Civil War.

Sherman Captures Atlanta (Sept. 2, 1864) - General Sherman captures the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Later in the year he would march to the sea and capture Savannah, Ga. On his way he would destroy and burn much of the land his army passed through.

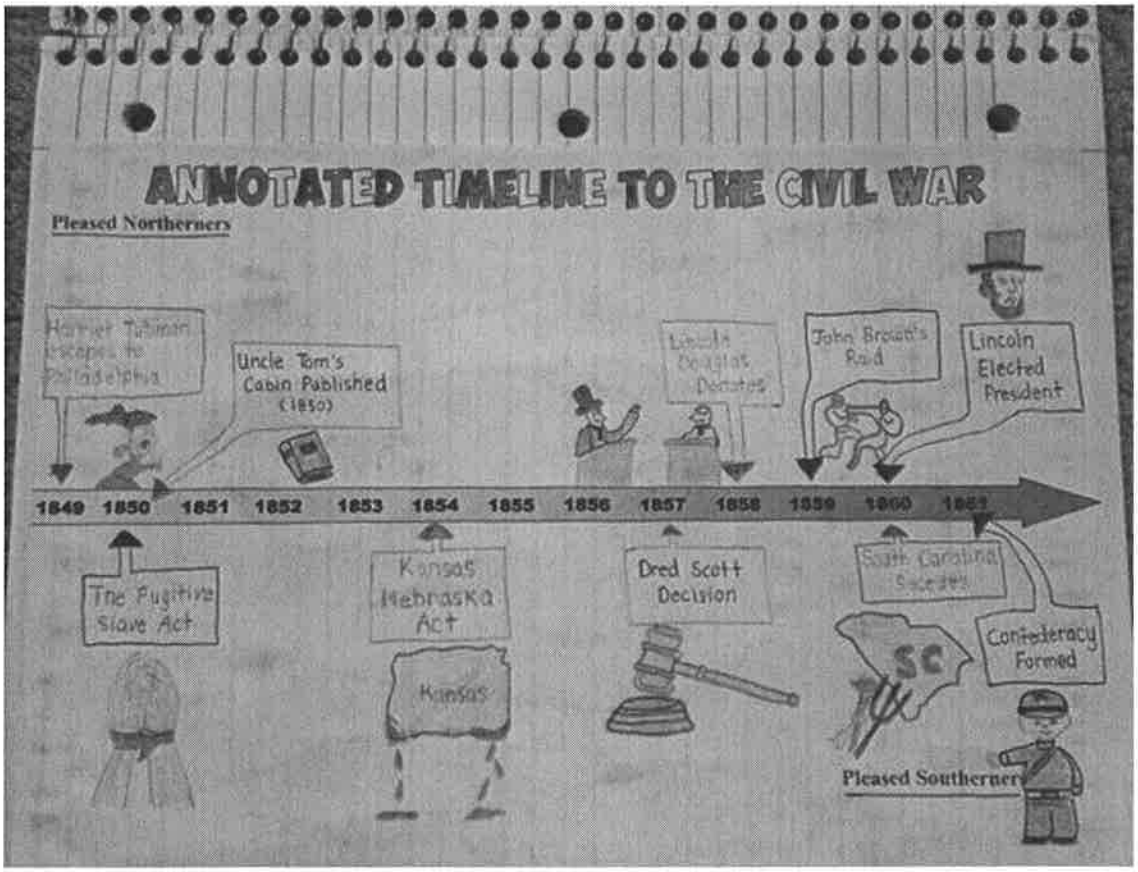
The Civil War Ends

General Robert E. Lee surrenders (April 9, 1865) - General Lee, the leader of the Confederate Army, surrenders to General Ulysses S. Grant at The Appomattox Court House in Virginia.

President Lincoln is Assassinated (April 14, 1865) - While attending the Ford's Theatre, President Lincoln is shot and killed by John Wilkes Booth.

Reconstruction of the South (1865-1877) - The South is occupied by Federal troops while state governments, economies, and infrastructure are rebuilt.

Here is an Example: Please don't use this one ..



5th Grade Social Studies Page 3/4

Please use the following information to do this project.

Trace the "Steps" to the American Revolution

There were quite a few developments that led up to the American Revolution, and it can be challenging to remember them all. the Townshend Act , the Tea Act, the Stamp Act and the Boston Massacre are just a few of the events that paved the way for the colonists to revolt against England.

What You Need:

Paper

Pencil

Markers or colored pencils if you have them.

Scissors

Tape/Glue

What You Do:

1. Have the official "tracer" trace your left or right foot onto separate piece of paper.
2. Next, have your child cut out his/her foot.
3. Read the passage and then follow the rest of the directions.
4. On the inside of his/her traced foot, have him/her write about the Stamp Act and what it was all about.
5. Now, decorate the feet with small symbols or pictures.
6. Take a picture and send it to me.

The Stamp Act

What was the Stamp Act?

The Stamp Act was a tax put on the American colonies by the British in 1765. It said they had to pay a tax on all sorts of printed materials such as newspapers, magazines and legal documents. It was called the Stamp Act because the colonies were supposed to buy paper from Britain that had an official stamp on it that showed they had paid the tax.

Paying for the War

The French and Indian War was fought between the British American colonies and the French, who had allied with the American Indians. It lasted from 1754 to 1763. The American colonies eventually won the war, but only with the help of the British army. The British government felt that the colonies should share in the expense of the war and help to pay for the British troops in the Americas.

The Stamp Act of 1765 was a tax to help the British pay for the French and Indian War. The British felt they were well justified in charging this tax because the colonies were receiving the benefit of the British troops and needed to help pay for the expense. The colonists didn't feel the same.

The colonists felt that the British government had no right to tax them because there were not any representatives of the colonies in the British Parliament. The colonies had no say in how much the taxes should be or what they should pay for. They didn't think this was fair. They called this "taxation without representation".

The Colonies React

The colonies reacted in protest. They refused to pay the tax. The tax collectors were threatened or made to quit their jobs. They even burned the stamped paper in the streets. The colonies also boycotted British products and merchants.

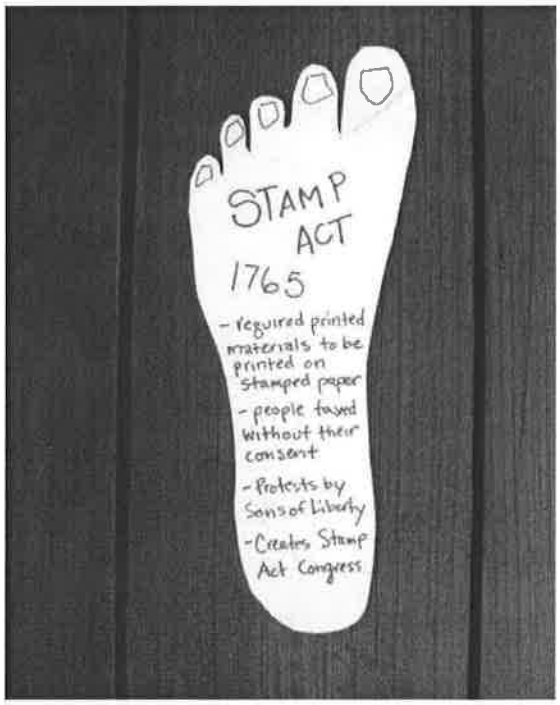
The Stamp Act Congress

The American colonies felt so strongly against the Stamp Act that they called a meeting of all the colonies. It was called the Stamp Act Congress. Representatives from the colonies gathered together in New York City from October 7 to October 25 in 1765. They prepared a unified protest of the Stamp Act to Britain.

The Sons of Liberty

It was during this time that groups of American patriots called the Sons of Liberty began to form. They took the protests of British taxes to the streets. The Sons of Liberty would play an important role later during the American Revolution.

The Act is Repealed

Eventually, the protests of the colonies to the Stamp Act began to hurt British merchants and businesses. The Stamp Act was repealed on March 18, 1766. However, the British Parliament wanted to send a message to the colonies. The Stamp Act may not have been a good way to tax the colonies, but they still felt they had the right to tax the colonies.

Example: