

# NTI DAY 5



Harrison County Schools

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: 5

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.**

5<sup>th</sup> Grade NTI Day 5

	<p><u>Reading:</u> _____ Compare and Contrast Informational Texts <b>OR</b> _____ Exact Path: log in and work on reading for 30 minutes</p>
	<p><u>Math:</u> _____ Problem Solving: Decimals paper <b>OR</b> _____ Exact Path: log in and work on math for 30 minutes</p>
	<p><u>Social Studies:</u> _____ Summary: Winning the War</p>
	<p><u>Technology</u> _____ Communication Mission</p>

## Compare and Contrast Informational Texts

RI.5.5, RI.5.6, RI.5.9, RI.5.10, W.5.9.a–b, RF.5.4.a



### Getting the Idea

You know to **compare** things is to tell how they are alike and to **contrast** things is to tell how they are different. When you compare and contrast informational texts, you think about how they are alike and different. There are many things to compare and contrast, including topic, text organization, scope, and main ideas. Comparisons can be made between different articles or essays.

To begin, you can look at how the texts are organized. For example, two books are about the Civil War. But one book tells about the major events in chronological order. The other examines the major causes and effects.

You can also compare and contrast the topics of two texts, or what kind of information they present. For instance, suppose two essays of the same length talk about classical music. One essay might discuss music in the 18th century. The other might tell about Italian composers in the 18th century. You could say that the first essay is broader, while the second essay is more specific.

Read the following examples.

Thurgood Marshall was the first African American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. He was also the lawyer who argued for the Brown family in front of the Supreme Court in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case. President Lyndon Johnson appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1967.

The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court in the United States. It consists of the chief justice and eight associate justices. Only the president has the power to nominate the justices. The justices are confirmed after voting and discussion by the Senate. Once appointed, justices effectively have life tenure, which terminates only upon death, resignation, or retirement. The Court meets in Washington, D.C., in the United States Supreme Court Building.

How are the two paragraphs similar? How are they different? Both paragraphs talk about the Supreme Court. However, the first paragraph talks about a specific Supreme Court justice and the second paragraph talks generally about the Supreme Court. When comparing and contrasting informational texts, you will find that topic and scope are good initial points of comparison.

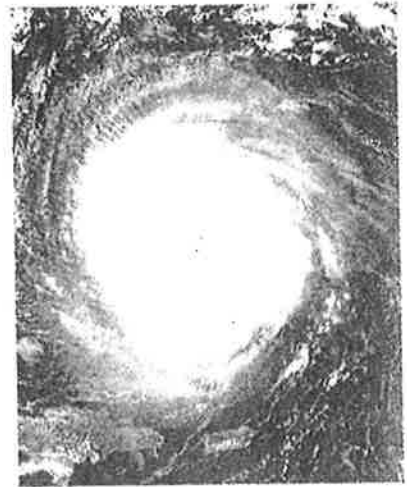
Another possible point of comparison is main idea. You may find that two essays or articles that are seemingly unrelated can have similar main ideas. For example, both an essay about a businessman and a magazine article about a writer might have the importance of education as their main ideas.

You will also sometimes compare people, places, or things across texts. For example, two articles might talk about leaders. But one article's leader is cruel, while the other leader is generous. In longer essays or articles, you may compare people, places, or things within the passage. Some texts are organized to show how people, places, or things are alike and different. In these texts, remember to look for these words: *also, as, like, same, similar, not, unlike, and yet*.

## Thinking It Through

Read the following paragraphs, and then complete the activity that follows.

Typhoons and hurricanes are both tropical cyclones. Tropical cyclones are storms with a mass of thunderstorms centered around a mass of rotating air. They also have an eye, or center, of calm air and winds. They both have wind speeds greater than 74 miles per hour. They can both create widespread damage with their winds and storm surges. Typhoons generally begin in the Western Pacific Ocean. Hurricanes form in the Atlantic Ocean and the Eastern Pacific Ocean.



Typhoon Songda is one of the more famous typhoons in recent times. It began in September 2004, on the coast of Japan's Okinawa islands. After that, it moved along the western coast of Japan, stopping at the island of Hokkaido. At their fastest, the winds of the typhoon were gusting at 115 miles per hour. After the storm, thousands of people had no power. The storm also did several hundred million dollars' worth of damage.

Compare and contrast the topics of the two paragraphs.

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Remember, to compare things means to tell how they are alike and to contrast things means to tell how they are different.

**Coached Example**

Read the passages and answer the questions.

### Andrew Carnegie

Andrew Carnegie and his family emigrated to the U.S. from Scotland and settled near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1848. Carnegie went to work in a cotton mill when he was thirteen. Later, Carnegie became a successful investor, and learned a faster and less expensive method for manufacturing steel from an English company. Carnegie used the technology in his first steel mill. In 1872, he visited the English manufacturer again and realized that U.S. industries had a growing need for steel. On his return to the U.S., Carnegie combined smaller companies to make the Carnegie Steel Company. Carnegie sold his steel company in 1901 to J. P. Morgan for about \$250 million. With that amount, Carnegie retired as one of the world's wealthiest men. He gave away much of his money. He was famous for building hundreds of public libraries in the U.S. and other countries.

### Henry Ford

Henry Ford was born on July 30, 1863, to Irish immigrant parents. He grew up on the family farm in Greenfield Township, Michigan. He showed an interest in engine mechanics from a very early age. As the founder of the Ford Motor Company, Ford was very original. His goal was to make cars affordable for everyone. He was one of the first people to make cars by using an assembly line. In the process, he changed the way industries produced things. Ford's persistence was his greatest trait. Ford proved that he could change the world with one powerful idea. The foundation he created continues to strive for this goal. The Ford Foundation donates money to people and organizations that reduce poverty and injustice and advance human achievement.

1. How are Andrew Carnegie and Henry Ford similar?
- A. They were both immigrants.
  - B. They both made a lot of money and were selfish.
  - C. They both made and donated a lot of money.
  - D. They both made automobiles.

Reread the passages. Think about what the two men have in common.

2. How are Andrew Carnegie and Henry Ford different?
- A. Carnegie made his money in steel manufacturing, while Ford manufactured cars.
  - B. Carnegie wanted to make steel affordable for every family, while Ford just wanted to make money.
  - C. Ford imported a faster and less expensive method for manufacturing steel.
  - D. Ford combined smaller car companies to make a large car company.

Think about each man's actions. How are their actions different?

3. How are the two passages similar?

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Think about different points of comparison between texts. Structure, scope, and topic are a few different points of comparison.



## Lesson Practice

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passages.

### Reading Guide

How are all fruit bats similar?

What is the difference in wingspan between the largest and smallest fruit bats?

## Fruit Bats

There are about 175 species of fruit bats. Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They live in dense forests in Africa, Europe, Australia, and Asia.

Fruit bats have brown furry bodies with long arms, and fingers that are covered by a thin skin. The skin is strong and spreads along the bat's bones, connecting its back and legs and arms, much as the fabric of an umbrella covers all the parts. Wingspan, the measure of one wingtip to the other when the wings are open, varies greatly among different fruit bats. The largest fruit bat wingspan is 6 feet, while some fruit bats have a wingspan of less than 6 inches. Fruit bats are nocturnal, which means you will probably only see them at night. They sleep during the day, hanging upside down in dark places, like caves.

A fruit bat finds its food through its exceptional senses. Fruit bats eat fruit, juice, and nectar. Fruit bats are very important because they help spread fruit seeds from place to place and help pollinate flowers. Spreading seeds and pollen ensures that plants and flowers can grow in new areas.





## Reading Guide

Where do Great Horned Owls and fruit bats live?

How do the diets of Great Horned Owls and fruit bats differ?

## The Great Horned Owl



The Great Horned Owl is common in North America. Because it adapts well to most environments, it can live just about anywhere in the United States.

The Great Horned Owl is a powerful hunter. First, the owl perches. Then, when it sees or hears prey, it launches off into flight. Lastly, it swoops down to get its prey with its talons. It eats large rodents such as rabbits, squirrels, and skunks. The Great Horned Owl hunts at night. It has excellent senses of both sight and hearing.

The owl's very large eyes are a bold yellow color. Its sharp eyesight makes it an effective predator in any available light. The Great Horned Owl also has ears that are very pronounced and very sensitive. The feather tufts around its ears look much like horns, which gives the owl its name.

Great Horned Owls do not build their own nests. Instead, they take over abandoned or occupied nests. Sometimes they will take comfort in caves, cliff ledges, or within a group of trees. They often sleep there during the day. These owls spend much of their time alone. However, a female and male pair will return to each other during nesting season for many years. Both parents help to raise young for several months. Young Great Horned Owls can fly, however, when they are only nine or ten weeks old.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. How are fruit bats and Great Horned Owls alike?
  - A. They both hunt prey.
  - B. They both sleep during the day.
  - C. They both sleep upside down.
  - D. They both help disperse seeds and pollinate.
  
2. How are fruit bats and Great Horned Owls different?
  - A. The fruit bat uses all of its senses at night, while the Great Horned Owl uses two.
  - B. The fruit bat builds nests, and the Great Horned Owl doesn't.
  - C. The fruit bat eats fruit and nectar, and the Great Horned Owl eats rodents.
  - D. The fruit bat hunts at night, and the Great Horned Owl hunts during the day.
  
3. Which of the following is a difference between the two passages?
  - A. The first passage discusses a specific animal, and the second passage discusses a group of animals.
  - B. The first passage discusses a group of animals, and the second passage discusses a specific animal.
  - C. The first passage discusses diet, and the second passage does not.
  - D. The first passage discusses environment, and the second passage does not.
  
4. Which of the following is NOT a difference between Great Horned Owls and fruit bats?
  - A. The fruit bat is a mammal, and the Great Horned Owl is a bird.
  - B. Only the Great Horned Owl lives in North America.
  - C. Only the Great Horned Owl takes over nests.
  - D. Only the fruit bat lives in caves.
  
5. How are the passages organized differently?  

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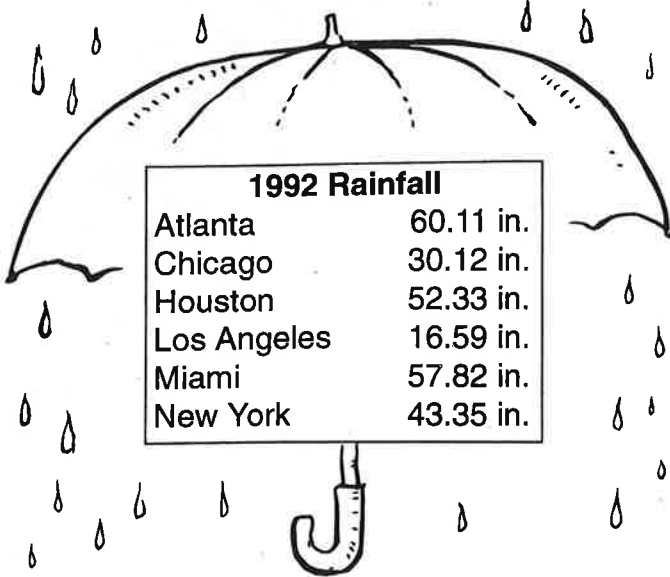
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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Problem solving: decimals

# Rainfall Riddles

Use the information in the table to solve the problems.



A. Which city had an annual rainfall of about 43 inches?	Workspace		
B. How many more inches of rain did Miami receive than Chicago?	Workspace		
C. How many inches of rain might fall during a 2-year period in New York?	Workspace	D. If the rainfall in Atlanta was 1.97 inches less than its average, how many inches of rain normally falls?	Workspace
E. Which two cities have a combined average rainfall of about 59 inches?	Workspace	F. Which city received about 9 more inches of rain than New York?	Workspace
G. How much rain fell in Miami and Houston combined?	Workspace	H. Which city had 22.21 inches of rain less than Houston?	Workspace

I. Make up your own problem using data from the table. Solve your problem.

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## Summary: Winning the War

### The War in the South and West

After more than three years of war, the British had not defeated the Patriots. They decided on a new strategy. They thought the South had more Loyalists than the North. They hoped these Loyalists could help them. The British invaded the South. At first, the new strategy worked. By the summer of 1780, the British had won Georgia and South Carolina. Many Loyalists helped them, including Benedict Arnold, a famous Patriot hero who secretly changed sides and became a British general. Today he is known as a traitor.

The British won many battles in the South, but the Patriots fought back. One officer used surprise attacks. His soldiers sneaked up on the British, attacked, and quickly retreated. Another Patriot, Nathanael Greene, forced the British to chase his small army. This tired the British and used up their supplies. Patriots in the West fought back too. They captured British forts in the Ohio River Valley. Spain also joined the war and captured British forts.

### The War Ends

The Patriots fought the last big battle against the British in Yorktown, Virginia. Washington marched his army from New York to Virginia, where the British leader Cornwallis and his men were. French ships helped the Patriots. Washington's army and the French navy trapped the British army. Cornwallis hoped that British soldiers and ships in New York would help him. But the British could not defeat the French navy. Cornwallis's men fought for a week, but Cornwallis knew they could not win. On October 19, 1781, the British army at Yorktown surrendered. The war continued for two more years, but there was not much fighting. In September 1783, the United States and Britain signed the Treaty of Paris. The treaty said America was independent. Now Americans needed a government for their new country.

### Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

**strategy** *noun*, a plan of action

**traitor** *noun*, someone who is not loyal

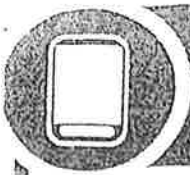
**surrender** *verb*, to give up

### After You Read

Check your understanding.

**REVIEW** What was Greene's strategy to defeat the British? Circle the two sentences that explained Greene's strategy.

**REVIEW** What did the Treaty of Paris say? Draw a box around the sentence that tells what the treaty said.



# Communication Mission

5th



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

What if there was an **app** that could remind Twalkers to use their cell phones responsibly?

Help create an **app** that sends a text message to Twalkers whenever they are being unsafe or rude with their cell phone.

What is an app?

An app is a program that does one or more small tasks. People download apps onto cell phones and tablets.

**Directions:** For each situation below, write a message that the Twalker would receive.



The Twalker is using his cell phone in a movie theater.

Large empty speech bubble for writing a message.

The Twalker is talking on her cell phone when she is supposed to be sleeping.

Large empty speech bubble for writing a message.



# Communication Mission

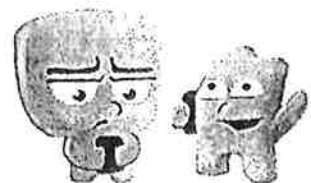


The Twalker is using his cell phone while crossing the street.

Create your own situation! The Twalker is... ..



Make your text message 140 characters or less.





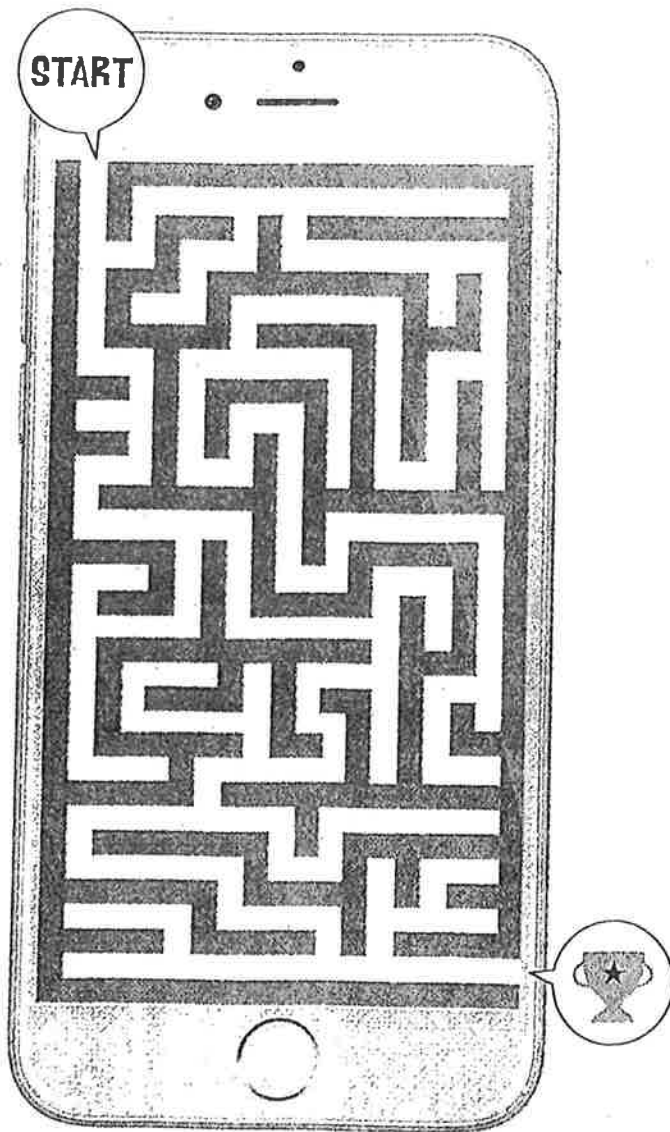
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Class \_\_\_\_\_

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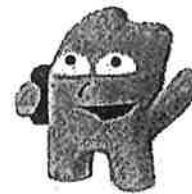
## A-maze-ing Cell Phone

**Directions:** Cell phones can be amazing, but only if you use them in smart and responsible ways. For example, using a cell phone can be helpful if you are lost and need directions. Can you find your way to the end of the maze?



### Word to the Wise Tips

- Try not to walk and text at the same time. Pay attention to what is around you.
- When you are hanging out with friends, spend time with them and not with your cell phone.
- Turn off your cell phone before going to bed to get a good night's sleep.





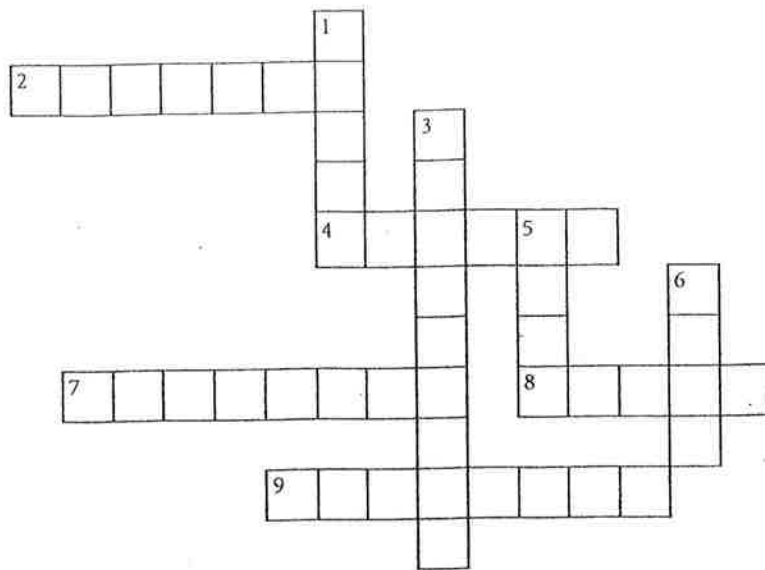
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Crossword Puzzle

**Directions:** Think you know how to use a cell phone safely and responsibly? Read the clues to help you complete the crossword puzzle.



### Word to the Wise Tips

- Only send a text that you would say to a person's face.
- Remember that typing words in all uppercase letters is like shouting (example: "HEY YOU!").
- Use a smiley face ☺ or an exclamation point (!) to help people know when you are trying to be friendly.



### ACROSS

- Cell phones can be \_\_\_\_\_ if your parents need to reach you when they're not with you.
- It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to always be using your cell phone when you're spending time with family and friends.
- A cell phone can \_\_\_\_\_ you from focusing on another task or activity.
- Cell phones can help you stay in \_\_\_\_\_ with friends and family.
- Do not use your cell phone when you are \_\_\_\_\_ the street.

### DOWN

- You should turn off your cell phone when you put on your pajamas and get ready to go to \_\_\_\_\_.
- To \_\_\_\_\_ is to do many things at the same time.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a short, written message you send using your cell phone.
- Only text something to your friend that you would feel okay saying to her \_\_\_\_\_.