

# NTI DAY 9



Harrison County Schools

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

Grade: 5<sup>th</sup>

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

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

**NTI Grade 5 Day 9**

Reading:

\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter 4 Language

**OR**

\_\_\_\_\_ Exact Path: Login and work on reading for 30 minutes

Date of login: \_\_\_\_\_

Time of login: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Math:

\_\_\_\_\_ Dare to Divide Decimals

**OR**

\_\_\_\_\_ Exact Path: Login and work on math for 30 minutes

Date of login: \_\_\_\_\_

Time of login: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Social Studies:

\_\_\_\_\_ Summary: The Ware of 1812

Practical Living:

\_\_\_\_\_ Thinking About Careers

## CHAPTER

# 4

## Language

### Chapter 4: Diagnostic Assessment for Lessons 20–29

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**Lesson 20:** Verbs and Verb  
Tenses

L.5.1.b–d

**Lesson 21:** Capitalization and  
Spelling

L.5.2.e, RF.5.3.a

**Lesson 22:** Punctuation

L.5.2.a–d

**Lesson 23:** Conjunctions,  
Prepositions, and  
Interjections

L.5.1.a, e

**Lesson 24:** Combining Sentences

L.5.3.a

**Lesson 25:** Determining Word  
Meanings

L.5.4.a, L.5.5.c, RF.5.3.a,  
RF.5.4.a, RF.5.4.c

**Lesson 26:** Reading in the  
Content Areas

RI.5.4, L.5.6, RF.5.4.a

**Lesson 27:** Root Words and  
Affixes

L.5.4.b, RF.5.3.a, RF.5.4.a

**Lesson 28:** Idioms, Adages, and  
Proverbs

L.5.5.b, RF.5.4.a

**Lesson 29:** Word Relationships

L.5.5.c, RF.5.4.a

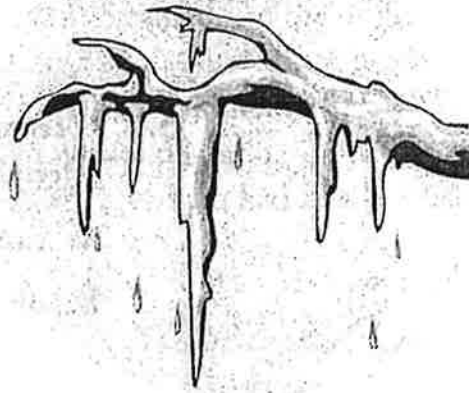
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### Chapter 4: Cumulative Assessment for Lessons 20–29

The following passage contains mistakes. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

## Bein

- (1) My name is Buniq, which means “sweet daughter” in the Inuit language. (2) Some people call Inuit people Eskimos, but I just call them family. (3) We live in the southern part of Alaska on the Alaskan peninsula. (4) I love being an Inuit.
- (5) We are known for our artwork especially our, beautiful, stone, carvings. (6) I love walking through the village and seeing everyone’s creations. (7) Mr. James Houston visited our village in the 1940s and taught my people the art of printmaking. (8) Some people in our village make nature prints. (9) People think Alaska is bare and covered with snow all the time. (10) However in the spring the fields are, filled with tiny wildflowers. (11) Even winter gives ideas, with icicles drooping from pines, and hares leaving paw prints as they hurdle across the snow.
- (12) I am also an artist. (13) I work with my mother, Nukka. (14) She makes beautiful nature prints and I had wrote poems to go with them. (15) We recently published a book called *A Walk with the Inuit*. (16) I am planning a trip to the museum in, Albany New York to share my book at an exhibit of Inuit art.



Which phrase from the passage helps you figure out the meaning of printmaking?

- A. "walking through the village"
- B. "Alaska is bare"
- C. "make nature prints"
- D. "hares leaving paw prints"

What is the root word in recently?

- A. cent
- B. rec
- C. ly
- D. recent

Read this sentence from the passage.

**She makes beautiful nature prints and I had wrote poems to go with them.**

Which of the following is written correctly?

- A. She makes beautiful nature prints, and I had write poems to go with them.
- B. She makes beautiful nature prints, and I write poems to go with them.
- C. She made beautiful nature prints, and I had written poems to go with them.
- D. She made beautiful nature prints, and I had write poems to go with them.

▶ Which of the following sentences contains a conjunction?

A. sentence 1

B. sentence 2

C. sentence 3

D. sentence 5

▶ Which sentence from the passage is punctuated correctly?

A. We are known for our artwork especially our beautiful stone carvings.

B. However in the spring the fields are filled with tiny wildflowers.

C. I work with my mother, Nukka.

D. I am planning a trip to the museum in Albany New York to share my book at an exhibit of Inuit art.

▶ Read the following sentence from paragraph 2.

**Even winter gives ideas, with icicles drooping from pines and hares leaving paw prints as they hurdle across the snow.**

Rewrite the sentence using synonyms to better match the rest of the passage.

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Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

# Dare to Divide Decimals!

Don't try this stunt at home! Instead, solve three decimal division problems to get Tic-Tac-Math!



$$39 \div .15$$

$$4 \overline{)7.6}$$

$$5 \overline{)9.8}$$

$$4.5 \overline{)103.5}$$

$$6 \overline{)12.9}$$

$$0.16 \overline{)4.38}$$

Ingrid bought a 6-pack of genuine artificially flavored kumquat soda for \$1.68. How much is each can of soda?

Kenny runs the same distance every day. If he runs a total of 24 miles every 5 days, how many miles does he run each day?

Gabriel has a large jar full of quarters. He finally decided to put them in rolls and take them to the bank. He had \$10.50 worth of quarters. How many quarters did he have?

Fanny gave out 26.4 pounds of delicious fudge to her family and friends. She gave each person a 0.4-pound bag of fudge. How many bags of fudge did Fanny give out in all?

# Summary: The War of 1812

## Trouble with Britain

In 1808, Britain and France were at war. The U.S. did not take either side, but Britain and the U.S. became enemies. British officers raided American ships to look for British sailors on the ships. American sailors were caught and forced to serve in the British Navy. This was called impressment. The government was angry about impressment. It was also angry that the British were helping Indians fight Western settlers. The Indian chief Tecumseh wanted Indians to unite to keep settlers away. In 1811, the Indians were defeated at their Tippecanoe settlement.

## Fighting the War

In 1812, the U.S. declared war on Britain. Americans wanted to stop impressment. They also wanted Britain to stop arming the Indians.

In 1814, the British navy fired at Fort McHenry. Francis Scott Key watched the battle. He saw the American flag flying above the fort and wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." This became the national anthem. Later that year, the U.S. and Britain signed a peace treaty. The Treaty of Ghent did not give either country any new land. Unaware of the treaty, British forces attacked Americans in New Orleans. The British were defeated.

## A New Sense of Pride

After the war Americans had a time of prosperity. They developed a sense of nationalism and became interested in the American flag. In 1818, Congress passed a law that said the flag should have 13 stripes for the 13 original colonies. A star would be added for each state that joined the Union. Today there are 50 stars on the flag.

In 1816, President James Monroe worried that other European countries would invade America. He created a new foreign policy. The Monroe Doctrine warned European countries to stay out of North and South America. The United States would also stay out of Europe.

### Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

**prosperity** *noun*, economic success and security

**nationalism** *noun*, a devotion to one's country

**foreign policy** *noun*, a government's actions toward other nations

COMPLETE BELOW

### After You Read

**REVIEW** Why did Tecumseh want American Indian nations to unite? Circle the sentence that tells the answer.

**REVIEW** What inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem that became "The Star-Spangled Banner"? Highlight the sentence that tells what Francis Scott Key saw.

**REVIEW** How did the law passed in 1818 change the appearance of the national flag? Circle the number of stripes on the flag. Underline the reason for that number. Underline what each star represents on the flag. Circle the number of stars the flag has today.



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

Practical Living and Career Studies  
NTI materials- Day 9  
5<sup>th</sup> Grade

**Directions:** Please read the attached information about exploring careers. Then, answer the questions that follow.

A **JOB** is not the same thing as a **CAREER**.

A **job** is a something you do, usually to earn money. You will probably have many different jobs in your life. Some of your jobs may be related to your career, and some may not.

A **career** is more than just a way to earn money. It's a person's life's work. People usually choose a career because it involves something they like doing. As well as making a living, you earn satisfaction and enjoyment from a career that suits your skills and interests.

## Thinking About Careers

### Your interests and abilities

Every person has a different mix of skills and interests. You can think of these as clues to your future. For example:

If you like hiking and camping ...

you may be a forester when you grow up.

If you collect rocks ...

you may be a geologist when you grow up.

If you like teaching your dog to do tricks ...

you may be an animal trainer when you grow up.

If you play school with your younger brothers and sisters ...

you may be a teacher when you grow up.

If you sold lemonade at a roadside stand last summer ...

you may run your own business when you grow up.

If you like to put together outfits for your dolls ...

you may be a fashion designer when you grow up.

If you like reading

you may be a librarian or an author when you grow up.

If you built a treehouse

you may be a contractor when you grow up.

If you planted your own vegetable or flower garden

you may be a botanist or farmer when you grow up.

As a young person, you are still discovering your skills and interests. What you like now may change by the time you're in high school. That's why it's a good idea to explore as many different activities as you can. (How will you know that you don't want to be a musician unless you try playing a musical instrument?)

## Self-knowledge

**Self-knowledge** means, simply, knowing a great deal about yourself. It is an important part of planning for a career.

An "interest inventory" is a good way to learn about yourself. The inventory is just a list of questions. For example, think about your answers to the following:

- What do you like to do when you are at home?
- What do you like to do when you are at school?
- What are some things you are good at?
- What is your favorite subject in school?
- Have you ever gotten any awards or recognition? What for?
- What was the best experience you had this past year?
- If you could trade places with anyone in the world, who would you choose? Why?



There are also "skills inventories." What special skills and talents do you have? Sometimes it's hard for us to come up with things that we do well, so ask your parents or your friends what they think about you and your talents or natural abilities.

Now, do the answers to these questions suggest a career you might like to have when you grow up?

## The individual learning plan

When you are in sixth grade, your school will help you start planning for your career by starting an ILP. The initials ILP stand for "**Individual Learning Plan**." The purpose of the plan is to help students find careers that match their skills and interests. It will also help in deciding on further education after high school.



People who hire you for a job are called *employers*. This is what employers may expect:

- Good communication skills (reading, writing, speaking)
- Good math skills
- Good computer skills
- Training in special skills

In addition, employers want employees who can think and solve problems and who know about the world and the way it works. They also want their employees to have specific knowledge about the career they want to enter.

# Career Clusters

It's important to know a little about different careers, even at your age. How can you decide what you want to do when you grow up if you don't know about the choices?

There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of different careers. To make them easier to understand, they are divided into fourteen "career clusters." The careers in each cluster share certain characteristics. For example, people who have careers in the *agriculture cluster* work with plants, trees, and animals.

Think of the adults you know and ask about their careers. Are any of their careers included in the career clusters listed below?

## AGRICULTURE

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People with careers in agriculture work with plants, trees, and animals. They work on farms, in offices, in forests, and even in the ocean. (farmer, botanist, gardener, forester)

## ARTS & HUMANITIES

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People with careers in the arts and humanities deal with making people feel and making them think about what it means to be human beings. (actor, musician, dancer, librarian, graphic artist, photographer)



## BUSINESS AND MARKETING

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People with these careers work with the buying and selling of ideas, goods, and services. They may work in offices and in stores. (real estate agent, salesperson, accountant, bookkeeper, restaurant manager)

## COMMUNICATIONS

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Individuals with careers in the communication cluster let other people know about ideas and information. (reporter, computer technologist, television news anchor, photojournalist, webmaster, blogger)



## CONSTRUCTION

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People in this career cluster design and build things, including buildings, bridges, highways, and more. (engineer, electrician, carpenter, architect)

## EDUCATION

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People who help others learn new knowledge and get new skills work in the education cluster. They may work in schools, libraries, or even in businesses and industries. (teacher, professor, principal, coach)



## HEALTH

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People with careers in the health sector help people stay healthy or take care of people who are sick. They work in hospitals, in wellness centers, and in offices. (nurse, doctor, pharmacist, dentist, counselor)

## HUMAN SERVICES

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The people in human services provide families and communities with all kinds of services they need, offering the things one person can do for another. They work in preschools, churches, restaurants, homes, stores, and offices. (lawyer, minister, nutritionist, hair stylist)



## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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People in this career cluster work with computers and digital information, especially with computers or satellite equipment. (cable TV installer, computer programmer, web designer, computer engineer)



## MANUFACTURING

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People who work in manufacturing take raw materials and make them into consumer products. They work in manufacturing plants, warehouses, or offices. (machinist, engineer, electrician, furniture upholsterer)

## PUBLIC SERVICES

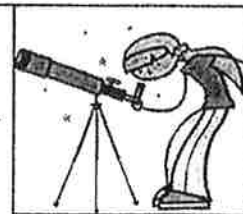
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People who have careers in the public services may help protect people living in the community or they may make sure that people get the services they need from the government. (firefighter, police officer, mail carrier, city manager)

## SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

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People in this career cluster study and do research. They tend to be good at problem solving. They work in laboratories, schools and offices. (astronomer, meteorologist, geologist, botanist)



## SOCIAL SCIENCES

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People with careers in the social sciences study the culture in which people live. They travel widely or work in offices and schools. (mapmaker, historian, social worker, archaeologist, anthropologist)

## TRANSPORTATION

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Moving people and goods from one place to another is the responsibility of people who work in the transportation cluster. These people may work in the air or on highways or on the ocean. (taxi driver, ship captain, airplane pilot, school bus driver)





## TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Thomas has a part-time job working in a garden. This job would BEST help him prepare for a career in
  - A. Transportation
  - B. Agriculture
  - C. Fish and wildlife
  - D. Dairy farming
2. A career is different from a job. A career is a person's
  - A. Duty
  - B. Hobby
  - C. Life work
  - D. Summer work
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. Your interests will change over time.
  - B. People need to work to meet basic needs.
  - C. Knowing your interests and abilities is helpful when preparing for a career.
  - D. Students should decide on their career in sixth grade.
4. What is an interest inventory?
  - A. Questions about what you like to do
  - B. A record of your activities in school
  - C. A list of the careers that interest you
  - D. Questions about your skills and abilities
5. If you decide on a career in the police force, which career cluster will you be working in?
  - A. Human services
  - B. Public services
  - C. Social sciences
  - D. Communications
6. ILP stands for
  - A. Interest learning plan
  - B. Individual learning plan
  - C. Individual interest progress
  - D. Individual learning progress
7. Employers are interested in hiring new employees who have what skills?
  - A. Basic communication skills
  - B. Basic math skills
  - C. Basic problem-solving skills
  - D. All of the above