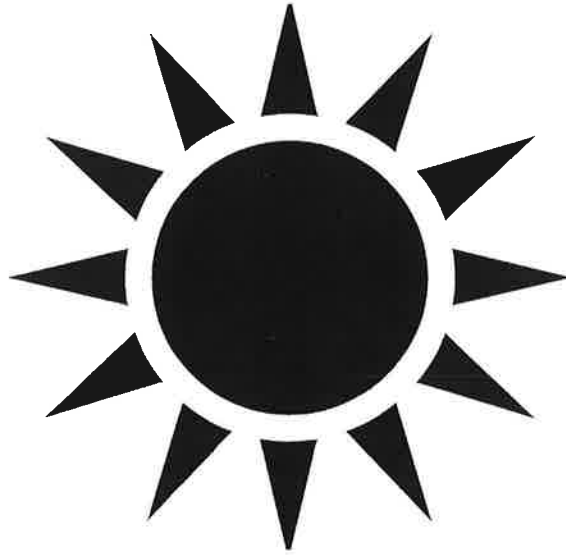


NTI DAY 29



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 5th

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

NTI Day 29 Checklist--5th Grade

___ Writing

- Continue working on "Special Memories" 5 paragraph piece

___ Reading

- Read Journeys Lesson 22: Informational Text-"Four Seasons of Food"
 - You may use the following info to read/listen to the story online:
<https://www-k6.thinkcentral.com/>
Username: Dmurdock
Password: Tully2018!
**Choose Southside Elementary as your school on the log-in page
- Complete "Four Seasons of Food Text Questions" worksheet
- Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes

___ Math

- Complete "Order of Operations Review" (pg. 744)

___ Social Studies

- The Civil War- Read the passage and answer crossword questions that go with it
- Here's the Ultimate Civil War Review from Mr. Betts:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x8wmxYs5Ef0>

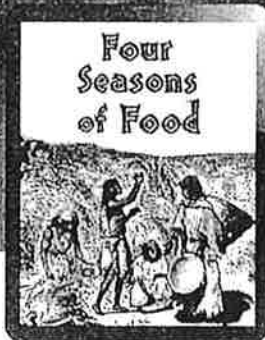
___ Specials

- Complete the Specials activity for today

Four Seasons of Food

Lesson 22

INFORMATIONAL TEXT



by Joyce Mallery

Think about what your life would be like if you had to grow and find everything that you ate. That is exactly what the Ojibwe people did for centuries.

Between 1817 and 1854, most Ojibwe moved to, or were forced to move to, reservations. Before that, they lived in an area extending from the shores of the Great Lakes to the plains of North Dakota. The Ojibwe who lived along the margins of the Great Lakes gathered wild rice, made maple syrup, and hunted game to eat. However, the seasons of the year dictated what they hunted and gathered.

✓ GENRE

Informational text, such as this photo essay, gives facts and examples about a topic.

✓ TEXT FOCUS

Procedural Information A text may include procedural information such as a recipe—a set of directions for preparing something to eat or drink.

COMMON
CORE

RI.5.10 read and comprehend informational texts



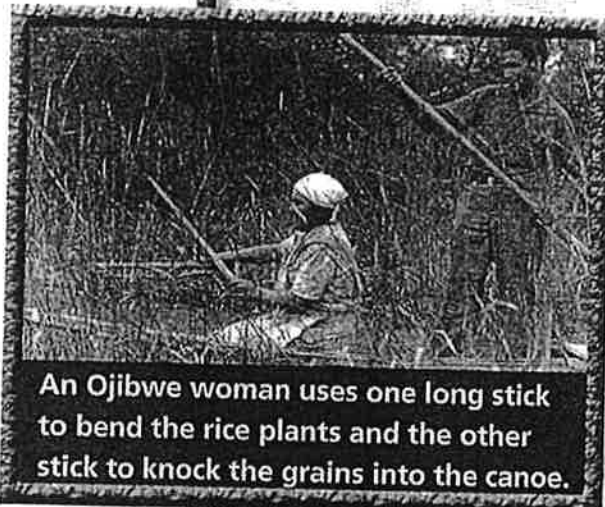
Spring The Ojibwe gathered roots and ate plants such as leeks and fiddleheads. By late spring, they began tapping maple trees. The sap was boiled to make sugar, syrup, and candy.

Summer The Ojibwe gathered berries and grew vegetables such as squash and beans. The women and girls began storing food for the winter. They reasoned that they would need extra food in the cold months ahead.

Fall The Ojibwe harvested wild rice from nearby lakes. Typically, the men steered a canoe through the upright reeds. Then the women knocked the grains of rice from the plants into the canoe.



An Ojibwe woman collects maple sap from a tapped tree.



An Ojibwe woman uses one long stick to bend the rice plants and the other stick to knock the grains into the canoe.



Making Ojibwe Wild Rice Breakfast

This recipe combines several traditional Ojibwe ingredients. You will be astonished by how good this sweet and nutty breakfast dish tastes.

Ingredients:

Wild rice

Raisins, blueberries, or raspberries

Maple syrup

Milk (optional)

Directions:

Ask an adult to cook the rice.

Add the fruit and maple syrup to the rice.

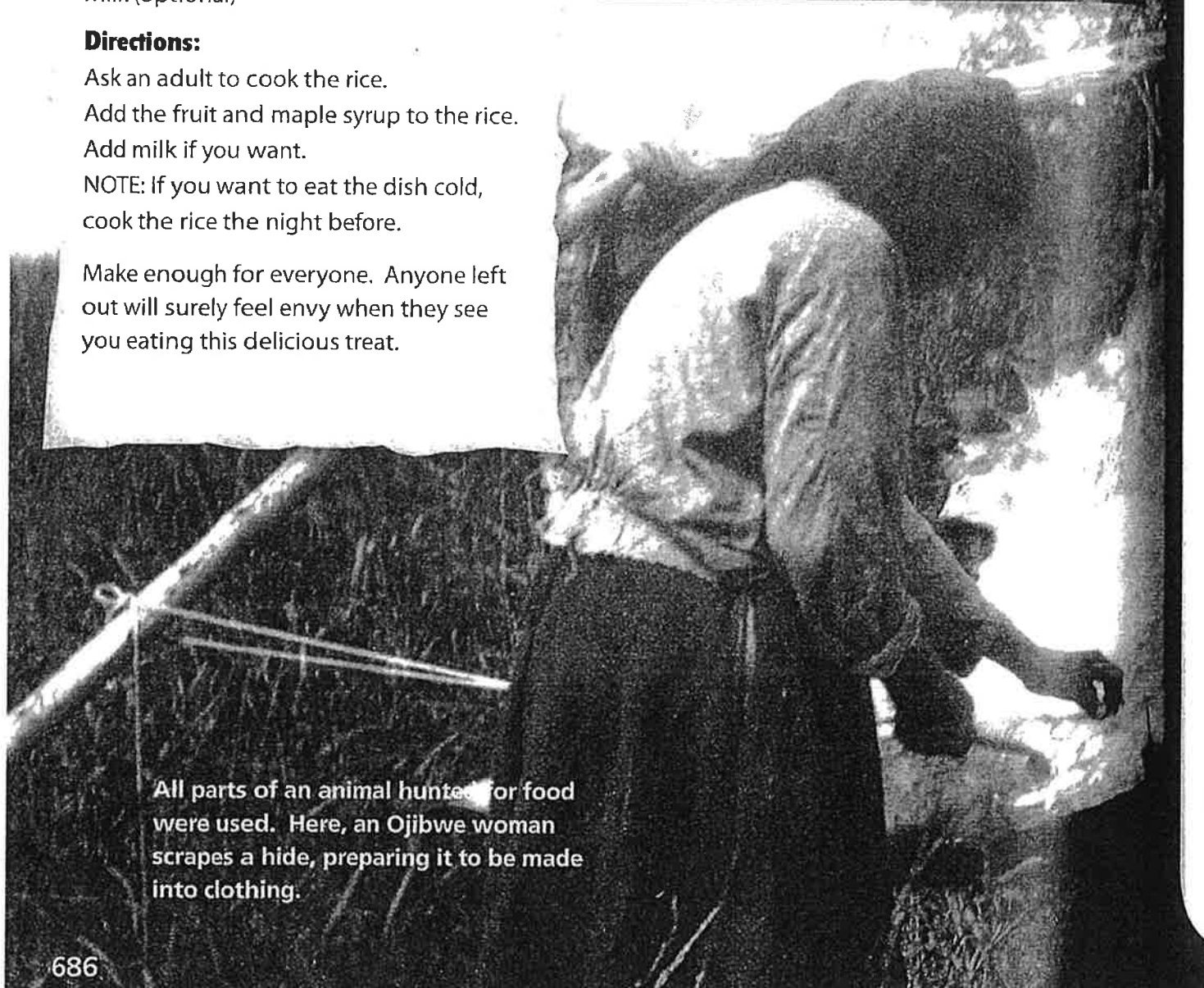
Add milk if you want.

NOTE: If you want to eat the dish cold, cook the rice the night before.

Make enough for everyone. Anyone left out will surely feel envy when they see you eating this delicious treat.

Winter Summer camps were deserted in winter. New hunting spots were sought. Imagine the nerve that men needed to hunt deer and moose with just a bow and arrows. A hunter had to banish fear if a wolf bared its teeth and attacked. His life depended on it.

Almost no part of an animal was spared. The women dried the meat, made clothes from hides, and made tools from bones.



All parts of an animal hunted for food were used. Here, an Ojibwe woman scrapes a hide, preparing it to be made into clothing.

**Four Seasons of Food
Text Questions**

Directions: After reading "Four Seasons of Food", complete the table below.

Season	Food Eaten	How Food was Found (hunted, gathered, etc.)
SPRING		
SUMMER		
FALL		
WINTER		

The Ojibwe people share their recipe for a favorite breakfast, Wild Rice Breakfast. Below, write a recipe for your favorite breakfast.

Review What You Know

Review

A-Z Vocabulary

Choose the best term from the Word List.
Write it on the blank.

1. A(n) _____ contains numbers and at least one operation.
2. A letter or symbol that represents an unknown amount is a(n) _____.
3. A number sentence that uses the = symbol is a(n) _____.
4. A display that shows Xs or dots above a number line is a(n) _____.

- equation
- factor
- line plot
- numerical expression
- variable

Evaluate Expressions

Evaluate each numerical expression.

5. $3 \times 4 \times (10 - 7) \div 2$

6. $(8 + 2) \times 6 - 4$

7. $8 + 2 \times 6 - 4$

8. $40 \div 5 + 5 \times (3 - 1)$

9. $15 \div 3 + 2 \times 10$

10. $21 \times (8 - 6) \div 14$

COMMON CORE ASSESSMENT

27. Using the order of operations, which operation should you perform last to evaluate this expression?

$$(1 \times 2.5) + (52 \div 13) + (6.7 - 5) - (98 + 8)$$

- (A) Addition
(B) Subtraction
(C) Multiplication
(D) Division

28. Draw lines to match each expression to its value.

$$29 - (5 - 3)$$

4

$$25 - 5 \div 5$$

21

$$(2 \times 6) - (2 \times 4)$$

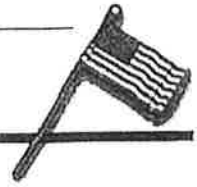
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$$[5 \times (6 - 2)] + 1$$

27

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Civil War



On April 12, 1861, after years of bitter debate, war began between the North and the South when Confederate troops fired on Union troops stationed at Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. After the attack, President Lincoln called on the states' governors to send 75,000 militia to serve three-month terms as federal soldiers. This forced the governors to decide which side they were on. Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas seceded from the Union and joined South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, which had already seceded to form the Confederate States of America. The border states of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware stayed in the Union.

Both the Union and Confederate armies were made up largely of inexperienced recruits, but many of the commanders had been educated at West Point and other military schools and had seen action in the Mexican War. Hopes were high on both sides that the war would be very short and either the South would be allowed to form its own government or it would be quickly defeated and forced back into the Union.

However, the South scored victories at the first battle of Bull Run and while defending the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia, during the Seven Days' Campaign. The Confederates won the second battle of Bull Run, and the Union army failed to stop Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia from escaping after the bloody battle at Antietam Creek. Southern commanders included Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson, Joseph Johnston, James Longstreet, and J.E.B. Stuart.

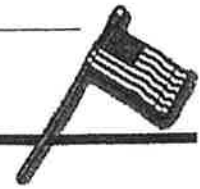
President Lincoln could not seem to find a commander who could win and keep pushing to finish off the Confederates. Command of the North's Army of the Potomac went from Irwin McDowell to George McClellan to Ambrose Burnside to Joe Hooker to George Meade. After further Union defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, it was an accidental meeting of the two armies at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, that would turn the tide of the war.

The armies first clashed on July 1, 1863, near Gettysburg, and the battle lasted for three days. The Union army, commanded by General Meade, held Cemetery Ridge and managed to hold off the Confederates. General Lee felt that one grand rush might break the Union army's spirit. On July 3, he ordered George Pickett and his 15,000 men to charge the Union line. About 7,000 men were lost in the attempt. On July 4, the Confederates began to retreat, but again Meade failed to attack them, and Lincoln was again disappointed. Casualties on both sides totalled at least 47,000 men.

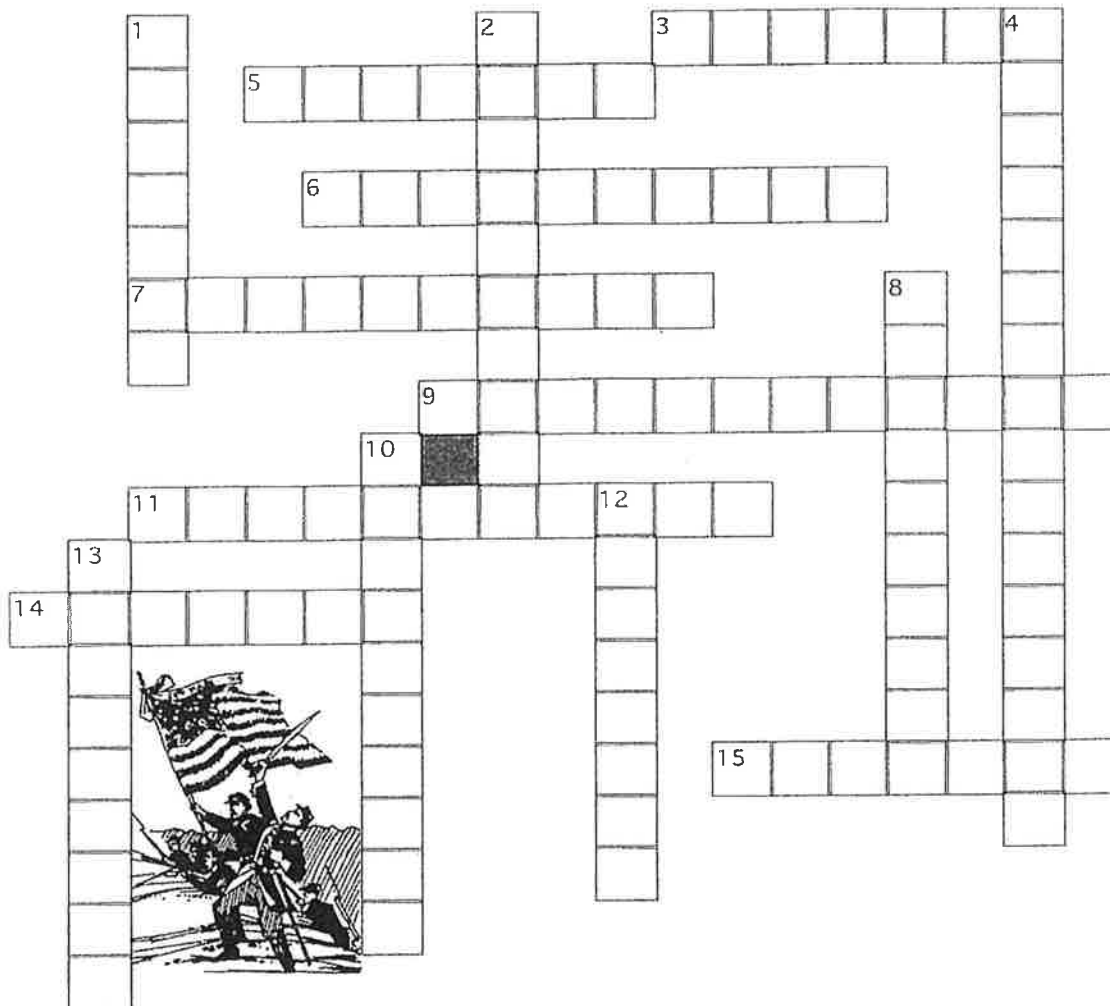
Also on July 4, 1863, General Ulysses Grant was able to force the surrender of the besieged city of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Finally, Lincoln had found a man who could produce victory. Grant was appointed general in chief of the Union army. Grant and soldiers such as William T. Sherman and Phil Sheridan began pushing the Southern armies relentlessly. After bloody battles in Virginia's wilderness, at Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and Sherman's march through Georgia, the war stalled in a siege of Petersburg, Virginia. In April 1865, Lee's army abandoned Petersburg and Richmond and moved to the interior of Virginia. Grant's army soon caught up with them, and Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Civil War Crossword Puzzle



Use the clues below to complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- 3. Site of two Civil War battles, both of which the South won (two words)
- 5. President _____ called for the states' governors to send 75,000 militia to fight for three months.
- 6. City that was under seige near the end of the war
- 7. Lee surrendered to Grant at _____ Courthouse, Virginia.
- 9. This was the final commander of the Union army. (two words)
- 11. Eleven states seceded from the Union to form the _____ States of America.
- 14. Last name of the man who led a famous charge at Gettysburg
- 15. William T. Sherman led a devastating march through this state.

DOWN

- 1. The main Union army was called the Army of the _____.
- 2. Commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia (three words)
- 4. The Confederate army that fought in most of the well-known battles was the Army of _____.
- 8. Where the first shots of the CIVIL War were fired (two words)
- 10. Site of the battle that turned the tide of the war in the North's favor
- 12. Lee's army was allowed to escape after a bloody battle at _____ Creek.
- 13. Grant forced this city to surrender on July 4, 1863.

Name: _____

**Social Emotional Learning- Growth Mindset
5th Grade**

Your brain is a beautiful thing and it processes more information than we realize. Our brain has two hemispheres, the left and the right. Each side is made up of different parts, including the cerebrum, prefrontal cortex, hippocampus, cerebellum, brain stem and amygdala. Today we will learn how all of these parts work together to help us learn and grow.

CEREBRUM- largest part of the brain. It helps you think and speak. When you solve problems, draw pictures, or play games you are using your cerebrum.

CEREBELLUM- located at the back of the brain. It controls our muscle movement and balance. When you run, jump, or dance you are using your cerebellum.

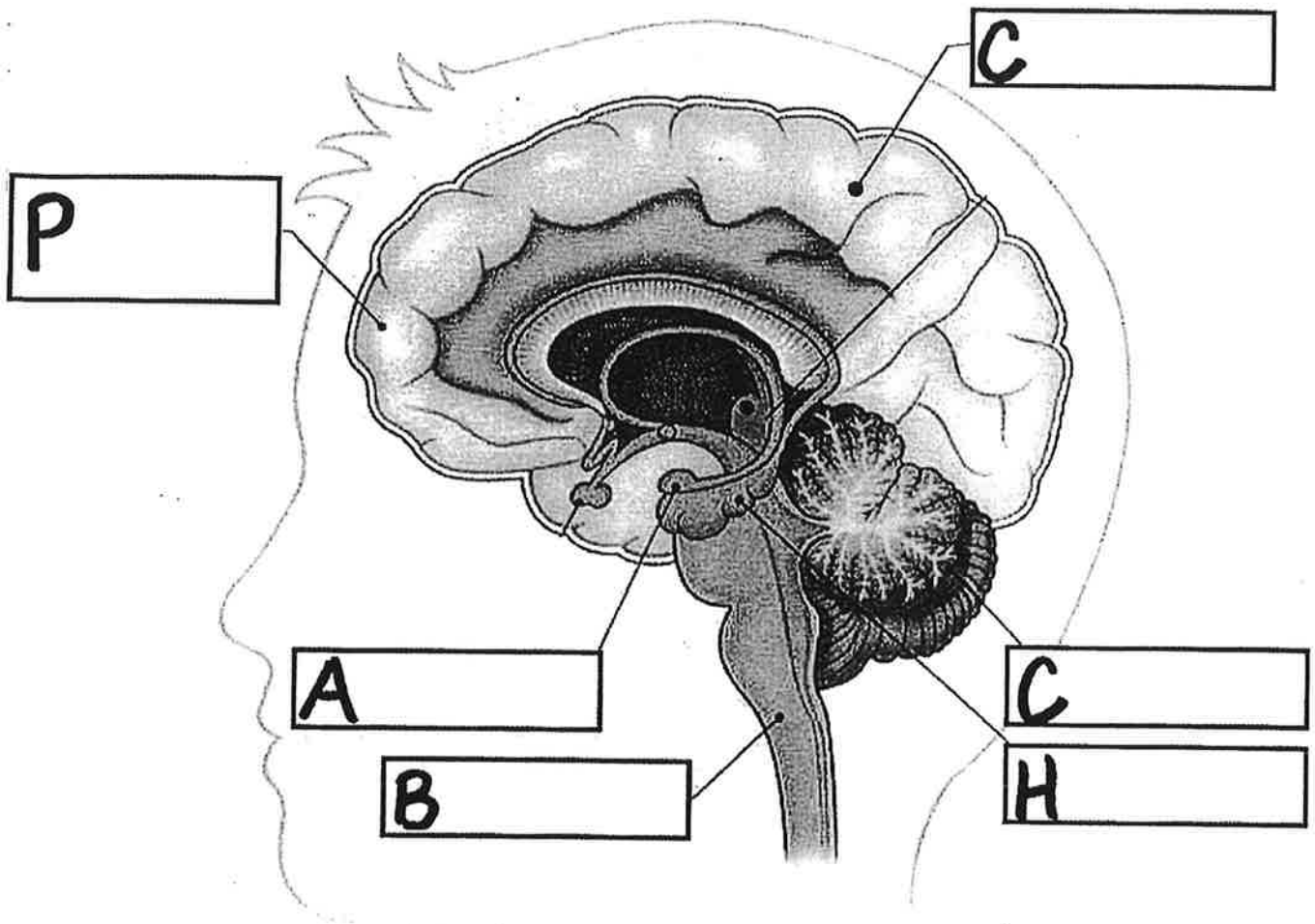
PREFRONTAL CORTEX- located behind your forehead. It helps you make decisions. When you think about pros or cons, compare and contrast choices, or consider different outcomes you are using this part of your brain.

HIPPOCAMPUS- located in the center of your brain. It helps us store memories. If you know your way to the playground you are using your hippocampus.

AMYGDALA- a group of cells called neurons deep in your brain. This part of your brain regulates your emotions. If you are feeling happy, worried, or excited today your amygdala is the control center for these emotions.

BRAIN STEM- helps send messages from other parts of the body. It is also responsible for involuntary functions. When you breathe, blink, sneeze, or digest food you can thank your brain stem.

Pictured on the next page is your brain. Please label it's parts based on the information above. Then fill in the blank next to its function.



Cerebrum
Hippocampus
Amygdala

Brain Stem
Cerebellum
Prefrontal Cortex

- 1.) _____ helps you store memories.
- 2.) _____ is in charge of involuntary body functions.
- 3.) _____ helps you make decisions.
- 4.) _____ helps you think and speak.
- 5.) _____ controls your emotions.
- 6.) _____ controls muscle movement and balance.