

NTI DAY 33



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 5th

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

NTI Day 33 Checklist--5th Grade

___ Writing

- Continue working on "Tough Situations" 5 paragraph piece

___ Reading

- Read Journeys Lesson 21: "Tucket's Travels"
 - 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 both Constructed Responses for "Tucket's Travels"
- Read a book of your choice for 20 minutes

___ Math

- Complete "Additional Practice 11-3, Combine Volumes of Prisms"

___ Social Studies

- Complete Lesson 1 "The Rise of Big Business" (pg . 534-59)
 - Read and do 5 Question Assessment.
- If able, watch this Brainpop video on Thomas Edison.
<https://www.brainpop.com/science/energy/thomasedison/>
Username: harrison2020
Password: Hc5grade

___ Specials

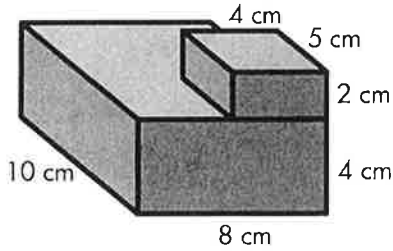
- Complete the specials activity for today : *Library*

Additional Practice 11-3

Combine Volumes of Prisms

Another Look!

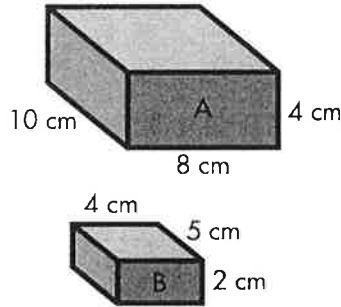
What is the volume of the solid figure?



Make sure you find the ℓ , w , and h of each rectangular prism.



Separate the solid figure into rectangular prisms.



Find the volume of each rectangular prism.

Prism A:
 $V = \ell \times w \times h$
 $V = 8 \times 10 \times 4$
 $V = 80 \times 4$
 $V = 320$

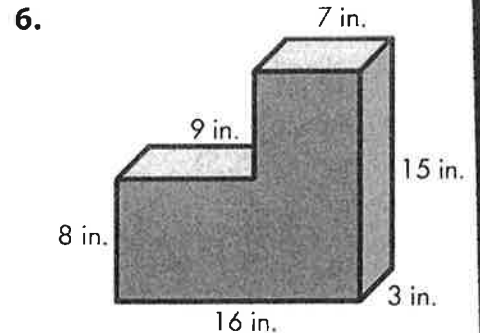
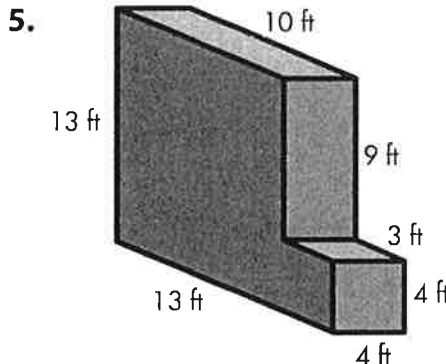
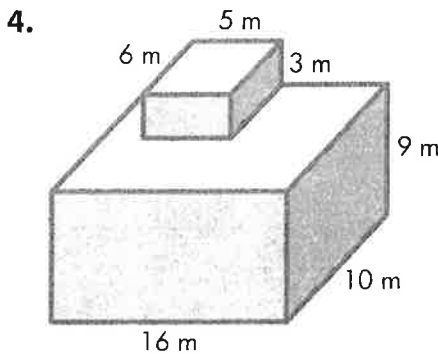
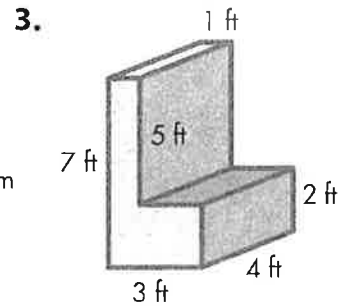
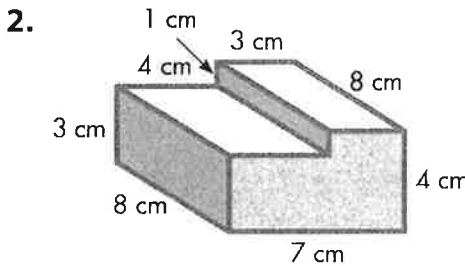
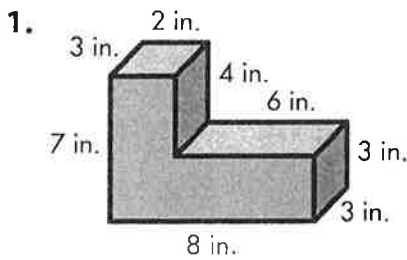
Prism B:
 $V = \ell \times w \times h$
 $V = 4 \times 5 \times 2$
 $V = 20 \times 2$
 $V = 40$

Add the volumes.

$$320 + 40 = 360$$

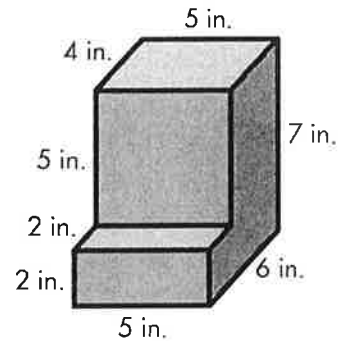
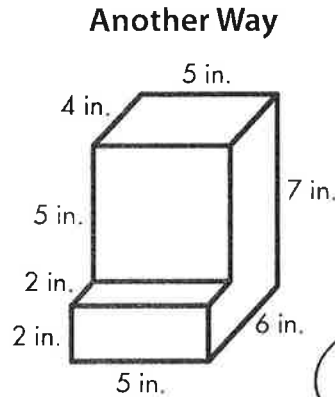
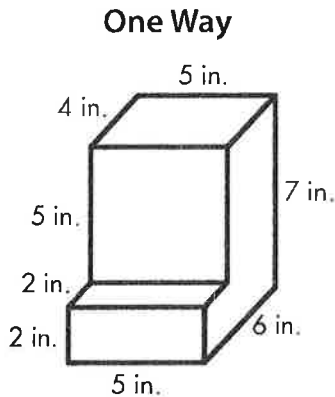
So, the volume of the solid figure is 360 cm^3 .

In 1–6, find the volume of each solid figure.



In 7 and 8, use the drawing of the solid figure.

7. Find two different ways to separate the solid figure into two rectangular prisms. Draw a line on each figure below to show each way.



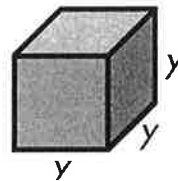
How can you find the dimensions of the two smaller solids?



8. **Model with Math** Choose one way that you found. Write and solve an equation for the volume of each rectangular prism. Then find the volume of the solid figure.

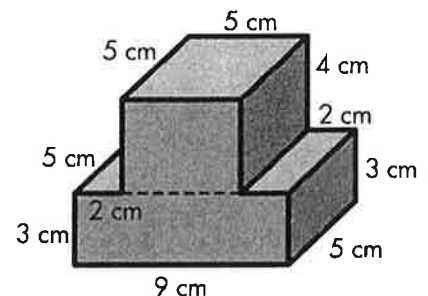
9. **Higher Order Thinking** Ashley is stacking two boxes on a shelf. The bottom box measures 6 inches long, 5 inches wide, and 5 inches high. The top box is a cube with one edge measuring 4 inches. What is the volume of this stack? Explain.

10. **Algebra** Write an expression you can use to find the volume of the cube. Then find the volume if $y = 9$ feet.



Assessment Practice

11. Paul wants to build this model with clay, but he does not know how much clay to purchase. A horizontal line separates the model into two rectangular prisms. Write an expression for the volume of the model.



Core Lesson 1

The Rise of Big Business

VOCABULARY

- corporation
- competition
- monopoly
- labor union
- strike

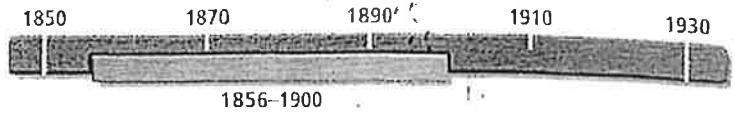
Vocabulary Strategy

labor union

Union and **unite** are related words. A **labor union** brings together, or unites, workers.

READING SKILL

Classify Make a column for each main idea. Classify information and list inventions in the correct column.



Build on What You Know You probably enjoy talking to your friends and relatives on the phone. In the late 1800s, the telephone was a brand-new invention. Few Americans had one.

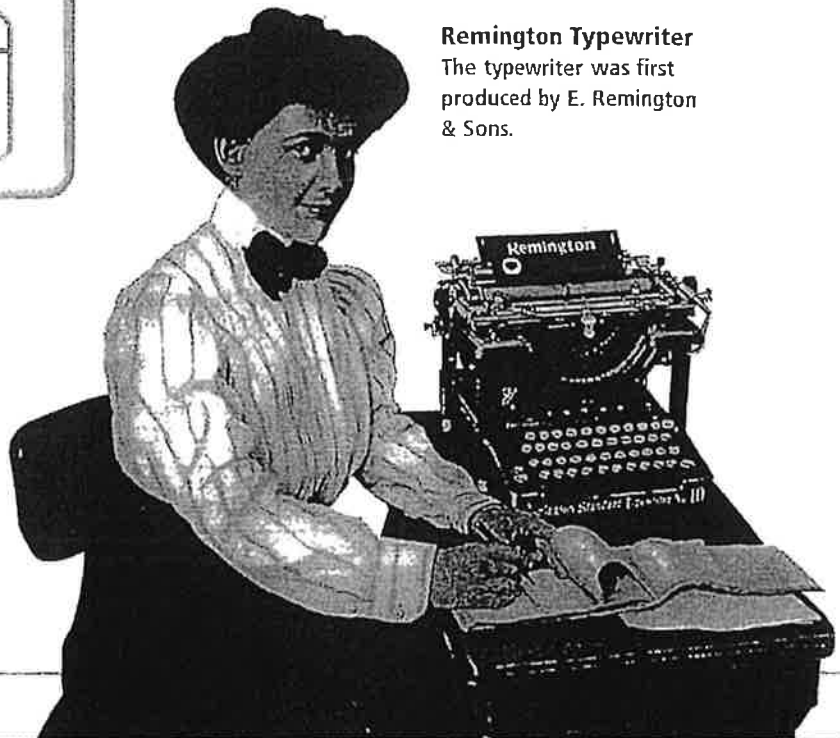
A Time of Invention

Main Idea Inventions of the late 1800s changed people's lives.

The last half of the 1800s was full of wonderful inventions. These inventions allowed people to do things that had been impossible before, such as recording sound. New machines saved time and money and improved life for many people.

Remington Typewriter

The typewriter was first produced by E. Remington & Sons.

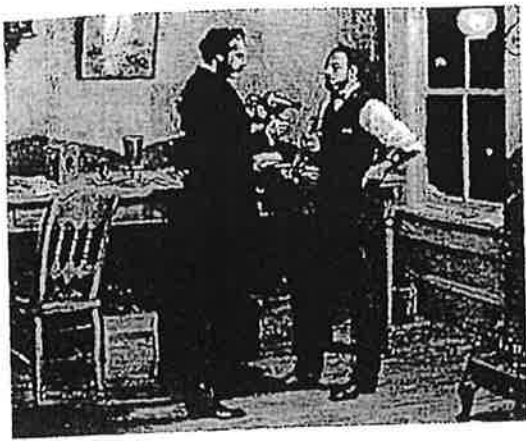


Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill and Strategy

Background

Industrial Revolution



Alexander Graham Bell In his laboratory in Boston, Bell (left) works on his new invention, the telephone. His assistant is Thomas Watson.

Inventions for Home and Work

In 1872, Elijah McCoy invented an oil cup. The oil cup kept trains and other machines running longer by dripping oil over moving parts.

In 1874, E. Remington & Sons became the first company to make and sell typewriters. Office workers saved time by typing letters and reports.

In 1867, Margaret Knight invented a machine that made paper bags with a flat bottom, so they could hold more. Her paper-bag-making machine is still in use.

Granville Woods Woods improved the telephone, telegraph, and transportation systems. His inventions made streetcars like the one below faster and safer.



Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Workers in large buildings used the telephone to talk to people on other floors. People at home used telephones to talk to friends and relatives hundreds of miles away.

Thomas Edison created over 1,000 inventions. In 1877, he invented the phonograph, or record player. For the first time, sounds such as music and speech could be recorded and played back.

Edison developed the electric light bulb in 1879. Before electric lighting, people used gaslights. These lights were smoky and could start fires. Electric lights were cleaner, safer, and brighter than gas lamps. They kept city streets bright and allowed factories and shops to stay open after dark.

These inventions affected the way businesses operated. Some inventions kept machines running longer, or made it possible for workers to do more work. During the last half of the 1800s, new inventions allowed businesses to change and grow.

REVIEW In what ways did inventions of the late 1800s save time? Office workers saved time by typing instead of writing; telephones allowed instant communication.



2 Te

A Time

Talk About

1 **Q History** that say in the l do it?

A The oil longer l The typ other d let peo distanc

2 **Q Econo** benefi

A Electric brighte replace

Reading Str students the good way to the importa

Think Aloi I'll read it fi idea. I can a and how pec might be sor saved time a lives in the i



Leveled Practice

Extra Support

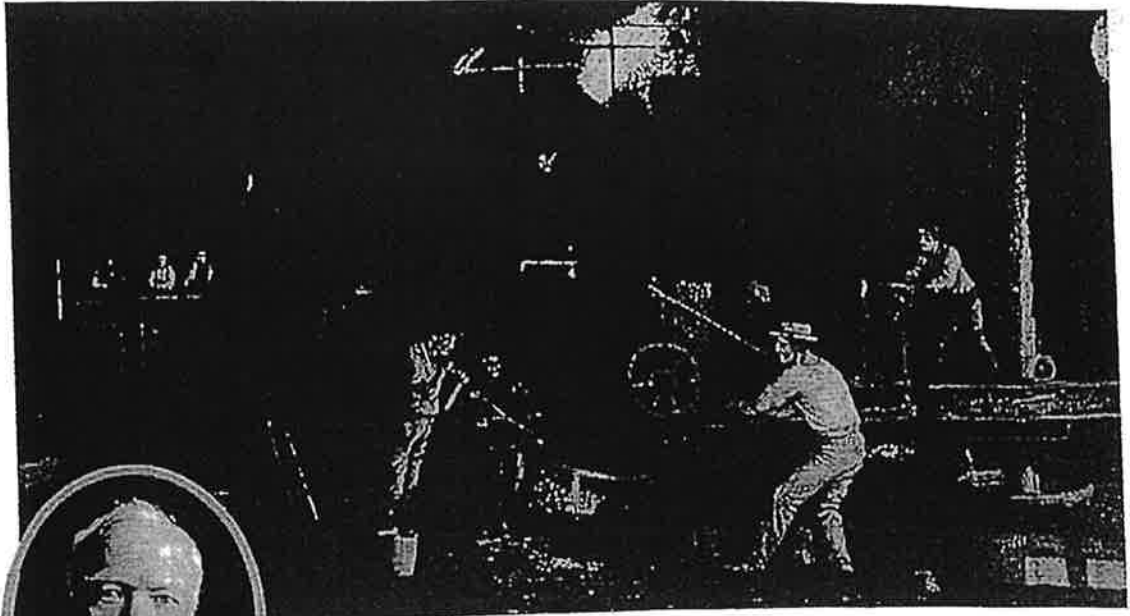
Ask partners to identify the main idea of each lesson section. Then



ELL

Intermediate

- Ask partners to work together to illustrate inventions described in



Steel Mills Andrew Carnegie (left) was an entrepreneur, a person who takes risks to start a business. He owned many steel mills. The painting above shows workers inside a steel mill.

Big Business

Main Idea Businesses in the late 1800s produced more goods, hired more people, and earned more money than before.

In 1856, British scientist Henry Bessemer invented a process to make steel. The Bessemer process made steel much less expensive to produce.

Andrew Carnegie was one of the first people in the United States to use the Bessemer process. He built a factory that used the Bessemer process to make steel rails for railroads. Steel rails lasted much longer than the iron rails that other American factories sold. Railroad companies bought Carnegie's steel rails, and his business grew. To help his steel company succeed, Carnegie bought fuel companies, railroads, and ships.

Because he owned these companies, he could get fuel for his factories and shipping for his goods at a lower price. By 1900, Carnegie's steel company produced about one quarter of all the steel made in the United States.

Corporations

Andrew Carnegie's steel company was big, but John D. Rockefeller's oil company was even larger. In 1870, Rockefeller formed the Standard Oil Company, which made products such as fuel and lamp oil. Standard Oil was a corporation. A corporation is a business in which many people own shares, or parts, of the business. Corporations pay part of their profits to their share owners. A profit is the money earned by a business after all the costs of machinery, workers, and raw materials are paid.

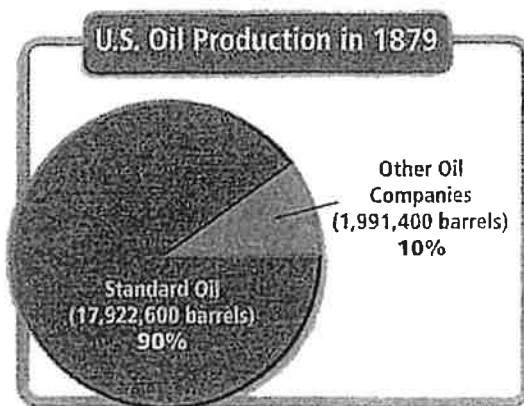


Companies Grow Larger

6 Corporations such as Standard Oil grew and became more common in the late 1800s. A corporation could raise money by selling lots of shares to many people. Business owners wanted to raise money to build factories and buy expensive machines. A small business could not afford the factories or machines needed to produce many products.

Another way Standard Oil grew was by buying other oil companies. It soon controlled 90 percent of the oil sold in the United States. One reason Rockefeller bought these companies was to reduce competition. **Competition** occurs when more than one business tries to sell the same goods or service.

When there is competition, a company has to keep prices low and quality high to get customers to buy its goods. When there is little competition, consumers have fewer choices about where to get the goods and services they want. A company with few competitors may raise prices or provide poor service.

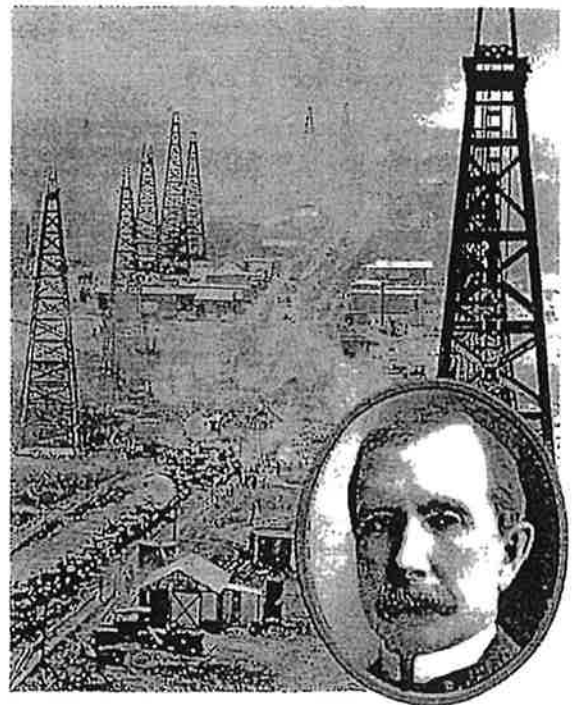


Oil Production In 1879, Standard Oil controlled most of the oil production in the United States. Rockefeller (right) became one of the richest people in the United States as a result.

Rockefeller bought so many oil companies that Standard Oil almost became a monopoly. A **monopoly** is a company that has no competition. Entrepreneurs such as Carnegie and Rockefeller earned large profits for their companies. They were accused, however, of using business practices that hurt consumers and smaller businesses.

Both Carnegie and Rockefeller became philanthropists. A philanthropist is a person who gives money to projects that help other people. Carnegie and Rockefeller believed wealthy people should use some of their money for good causes. Carnegie paid for libraries in nearly 3,000 towns. He gave away about \$350 million. Rockefeller donated over \$500 million to schools, colleges, churches, and hospitals.

REVIEW What is a monopoly?
a company that has no competition



Extra Support

Role-Play an Interview



Challenge

Research Background

Workers' Lives Change

Main Idea Workers united to improve working conditions.

In the late 1800s, businesses used mechanization to speed up the process of producing goods. Mechanization is the use of machines to do work. Machine-made goods could be sold at lower prices than handmade goods.

Consumers bought large quantities of these inexpensive machine-made products. Businesses made more goods and hired more workers to run the machines. Factories and businesses grew bigger. Some had thousands of workers.

Workers in factories did the same thing for ten or twelve hours a day, six days a week. Few factories had safe working conditions and many workers were injured or killed in accidents.

The Labor Movement

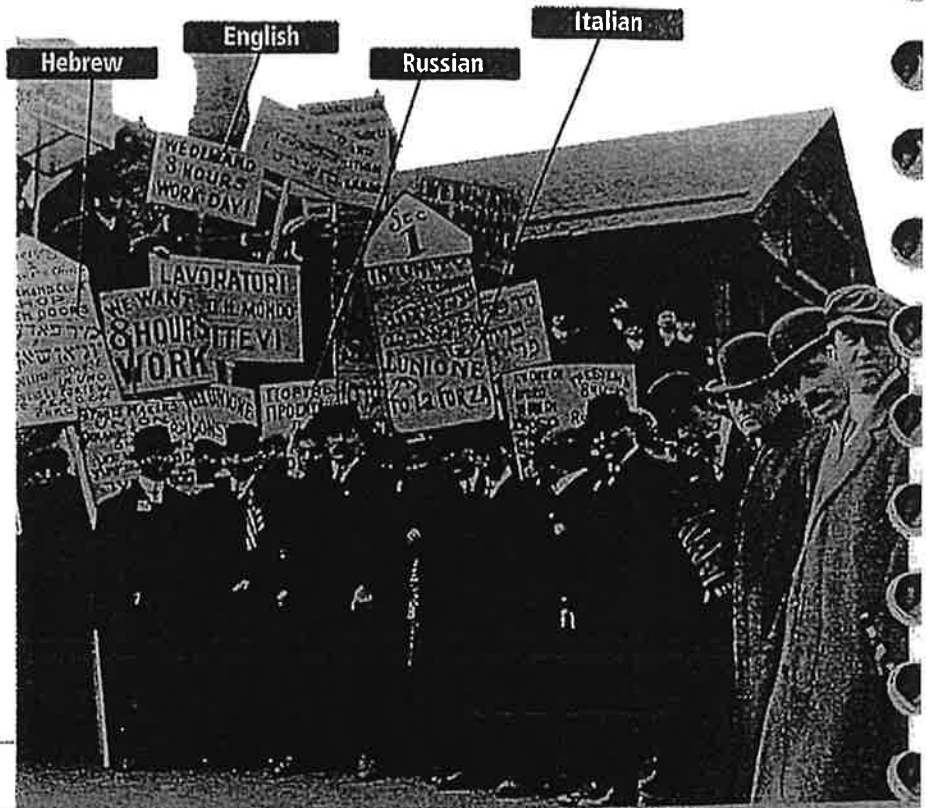
Factory workers were poorly paid. Many families struggled to pay for a place to live and food to eat. Children as young as 10 to 15 years old worked because their families needed the money they earned.

Anyone who complained about poor pay or bad working conditions could be fired. Workers formed labor unions so they could act as a group and have more power. A **labor union** is an organization of workers that tries to improve pay and working conditions for its members.

The Knights of Labor was the first large labor union. It was formed in 1869. Its goals were safer working conditions and an eight-hour workday. The Knights of Labor also wanted to stop businesses from hiring children. The labor union used strikes to try to force business owners to make changes. During a **strike**, workers refuse to work.

Striking Workers Labor unions included workers from different countries. The striking workers in this photo hold signs written in several languages.

SKILL **Reading Visuals**
Read the English signs in the photo. What do the workers want?
8-hour work days



Some workers thought the Knights of Labor was not doing enough. In 1886, these workers formed the American Federation of Labor (AFL). They elected Samuel Gompers as the AFL's president. The AFL was a large group of trade unions. A trade union is an organization of workers who do the same type of job, such as plumbing, or are in the same industry, such as steelworking. Trade unions in the AFL wanted better wages, safer conditions in the workplace, and shorter workdays.



Samuel Gompers
An immigrant from England, Gompers believed that workers needed to act together to improve their working conditions.

The first labor unions did not have much success. Strikes failed when businesses fired the strikers. People were hurt or killed in fights between police or soldiers and striking workers. Powerful monopolies often blocked progress for workers. Labor unions, however, continued to bring workers together.

REVIEW Why did workers form labor unions? to improve their pay and working conditions

Lesson Summary

- In the late 1800s, many inventions changed people's lives.
- Businesses became larger and earned bigger profits.
- Workers formed labor unions to improve poor working conditions.

Why It Matters ...

Inventions allowed people to save time and made life easier. Changes in business created more profits and led to the first labor unions.

Lesson Review

1870
Standard Oil Company formed

1879
Electric light bulb invented

1886
AFL formed

1868 1872 1876 1880 1884 1888

1 VOCABULARY Which of the following does not describe Standard Oil?
corporation monopoly labor union

2 READING SKILL Use the information you classified under the column of inventions to write a summary paragraph about changes in the late 1800s.

3 MAIN IDEA: Technology Why was the electric light bulb such an important invention?

4 MAIN IDEA: Economics What did John D. Rockefeller do to make his oil company grow?

5 PEOPLE TO KNOW Who was Samuel Gompers?

6 TIMELINE SKILL How long before the AFL began was the Standard Oil Company formed?

7 CRITICAL THINKING: Infer Why do you think that most business owners did not like labor unions?

ART ACTIVITY Make a Then and Now poster. Use images from library resources to show an invention from the late 1800s and what it looks like today.

Study Guide/Homework

Vocabulary and Study Guide

Vocabulary
monopoly strike labor union

Reteach Minilesson

Use a sequence chart to reteach changes in the workplace.

Lesson 1 Test

Read each item and choose the best answer. Circle the letter next to your choice.

1. How did inventions change people's lives?
 - A. Businesses did not grow.
 - B. It took people more time to do things.
 - C. They could do more work in less time.
 - D. Inventions did not change people's lives.
2. Which invention made it possible for factories and shops to stay open at night?
 - F. the oil cup
 - G. the typewriter
 - H. the paper bag maker
 - J. the electric light bulb
3. How did Standard Oil become a monopoly?
 - A. It sold parts of the company to other people.
 - B. It sold all of the big U.S. companies.
 - C. It bought small companies to reduce competition.
 - D. It paid factory workers lots of money.
4. Factory work
 - F. was fun.
 - G. was dangerous.
 - H. was safe.
 - J. paid well.
5. Before labor unions people in factories
 - A. worked less than 8 hours a day.
 - B. worked 10 to 12 hours a day.
 - C. were treated nicely by business owners.
 - D. were paid a lot of money.

NTI Day 33

Library Activity for 5th Grade

Write a brief letter to future 5th graders to persuade them to read the best book you have read this year. Be sure to include at least 3 reasons they should read this book!

The Best Book I Read in 5th Grade

Title: _____

Author: _____

Dear Future 5th Graders,

Sincerely,
