

NTI DAY 2



Harrison County Schools

Name: _____

Grade: 5

Teacher: _____

Complete within 2 weeks of returning to school.

5th Grade NTI Day 2

	<p><u>Reading:</u> _____ Figurative Language Papers OR _____ Exact Path: log in and work on reading for 30 minutes</p>
	<p><u>Math:</u> _____ Decimals: Comparing OR _____ Exact Path: log in and work on math for 30 minutes</p>
	<p><u>Social Studies:</u> _____ Summary: A Northwest Passage</p>
	<p><u>Art</u> _____ Shapes</p>

5

Figurative Language

RL.5.4, RL.5.10, L.5.4.a, RF.5.4.a



Getting the Idea

Many ideas and feelings are hard to express, so sometimes writers use **figurative language** to add meaning to their writing. Figurative language helps the reader picture parts of the story better—and that makes the text more fun to read. You'll find figurative language most often in poetry and stories. The two most common forms of figurative word use are similes and metaphors.

A **simile** compares two things using *like* or *as*. It uses descriptive language. When you use a simile to make a comparison, you create an image in the reader's mind. That image should connect qualities of the two items you are comparing. Read the sentence below.

The clouds hung over the horizon.

You know what this means, but it's not an interesting way to say it. Here is another way to say the same thing:

The clouds hung over the horizon like misty gray curtains.

A simile usually compares two things that are different. Clouds and curtains are different things, but when they are compared, we know what the writer means. Clouds float above the horizon. Curtains look like they are floating above the floor because they are held up by rods.

The comparison drawn in a simile often involves exaggeration. For example:

The dog was as big as a house!

In this sentence, the size of the dog is compared to the size of a house. In other words, the dog is quite large. However, the dog is not *actually* the size of a house. This is merely an exaggeration to make a point.

Sometimes a writer makes a comparison without using *like* or *as*. This is called a metaphor. A **metaphor** says that one thing *is* another. This suggests that the two things are alike. Writers may also use metaphors to help readers understand an unfamiliar idea or thing. They compare the unfamiliar idea to something they hope the reader will already know. Here is a metaphor:

The moon is a night watchman.

You know that the moon and a night watchman are two very different things. But the writer is telling you that he feels as if the moon watches him, because he is on Earth, and the moon is up above him, in the sky. Here is another example:

Barry was a real tiger on the playing field.

In this sentence, the writer states that Barry is a tiger when he's on a playing field. This clearly isn't possible, because a human being can't turn into a tiger. The person writing this sentence means that Barry is brave and strong, much like a tiger might act. By using the metaphor, the writer immediately creates in the reader's mind an image of Barry as a person who is a good athlete.

Some figurative language uses sound to make an impression on the reader. In poetry, **alliteration** occurs when the writer uses words that have the same beginning consonant sound. Alliteration can call attention to a phrase or image. Here is a famous example of alliteration from "Meeting at Night," by Robert Browning.

The grey sea and the long black land;
And the yellow half-moon large and low;
And the startled little waves that leap
In fiery ringlets from their sleep,
As I gain the cove with pushing prow,
And quench its speed i' the slushy sand.

In this poem, the phrases "large and low" and "pushing prow" are examples of alliteration. Readers might pay more attention to these phrases, and what they mean, because of the way they sound.

Thinking It Through

Read the following paragraph, and then answer the questions that follow.

Darcie held her tennis racket tightly. Her heart was pounding like a jackhammer. Her knees were two rubber lumps at this point. She looked ahead and waited for the serve to come. Darcie liked playing tennis, but competing made her nervous. After two hours of playing, the tennis match came down to this last game.



Which sentence from the paragraph includes a simile? What is being compared?

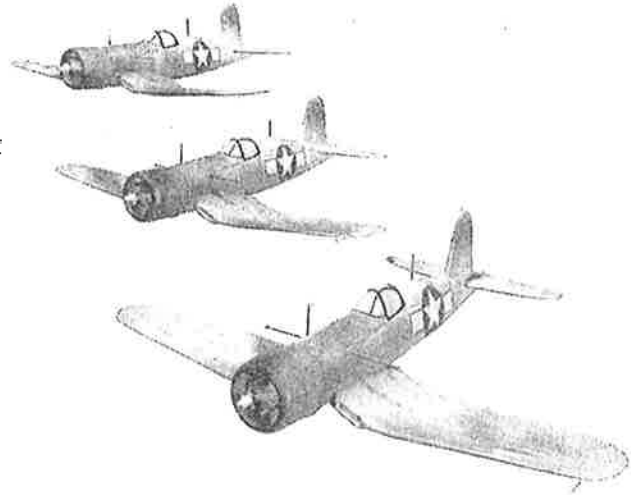
13148 A simile compares things using *like* or *as*.



Coached Example

Read the poem and answer the questions.

The runway is a pond, black from the night
 Little airplanes swarm above it
 They buzz in and out, unseen
 They nose nearer, then farther away



1. Which line from the poem contains a metaphor?
 - A. line 4
 - B. line 2
 - C. line 3
 - D. line 1

Remember! Remember, a metaphor makes a comparison without using *like* or *as*.

2. Which phrase from the poem contains alliteration?
 - A. black from the night
 - B. Little airplanes swarm
 - C. They nose nearer
 - D. They buzz in and out

Remember! Alliteration occurs when two or more words have the same starting sound. Read each answer choice aloud to help answer the question.



Lesson Practice

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

Reading Guide

What things are being compared in paragraph 1?

How does the author describe the boats?

What is Jin's father's smile compared to?

Rise and Shine

Jin and his father set out early in the morning to go fishing. The drive to the lake was as slow as molasses. Thankfully, Jin was able to sleep. Jin's eyes felt as heavy as lead when he first woke up. The air was as cold as ice, too.

As they arrived, the stars were becoming ghosts in the lightening sky. The sky was a huge bruise, with purple, blue, and bits of yellow. The sun, as it rose out of the lake, was a giant, blazing lamp. Jin was amazed at how beautiful their fishing spot was. He was surprised to see so many other people at the lake getting ready to fish. The first couple of boats left the shore, and soon other fishing boats began to leave their docks quickly. The boats cut the water like scissors and left a big V-shaped trail behind them.

Jin and his dad were finally on the fishing boat. Jin felt so happy and awake. As his father drove the boat, Jin prepared the fishing poles. He also got out their container of hot tea and poured a cup for each of them. His father smiled as big as the sunrise and took the cup from Jin. Jin sat next to his father with the teacup in his hand. The hot tea in his hands felt like a little burning coal.

Answer the following questions.

1. Which sentence from paragraph 1 does NOT include a simile?
- A. "Thankfully, Jin was able to sleep."
 - B. "The drive to the lake was as slow as molasses."
 - C. "Jin's eyes felt as heavy as lead when he first woke up."
 - D. "The air was as cold as ice, too."

2. What does the following sentence mean?

The stars were becoming ghosts in the lightening sky.

- A. The stars were hard to see.
- B. The stars were disappearing.
- C. The stars were really a pencil drawing.
- D. Jin wishes to see all the stars in the sky.

3. What does the following sentence mean?

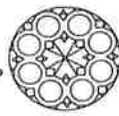
The sky was a huge bruise, with purple, blue, and bits of yellow.

- A. The sky was hurt.
- B. The sky looked like a bruise because of its colors.
- C. It was really early.
- D. Jin had a bruise he was comparing to the sky.

4. Which sentence from the passage contains a metaphor?

- A. "Jin was amazed at how beautiful their fishing spot was."
- B. "Jin felt so happy and awake."
- C. "The hot tea in his hands felt like a little burning coal."
- D. "The sun, as it rose out of the lake, was a giant, blazing lamp."

5. What does the narrator mean by saying, "His father smiled as big as the sunrise and took the cup from Jin"?



Name _____

Day 2
5.NBT.3.b

Decimals: Comparing

Twinkling Star

Circle the larger number in each pair of decimals. Then, on page 31, find the shape(s) with each circled decimal, and color them as directed below. (Hint: Look carefully—some of the answers are written in more than one shape!) Finally, fill in any remaining shapes with colors of your choice.

Color the shapes light orange.

8.4 8.9

34.7 34.2

62.74 62.09

0.13 1.3

5.6 5.42

72.13 72.3

102.65 102.6

56.5 5.65

Color the shapes yellow.

8.30 8.03

3.75 3.7

9.1 0.91

7.7 7.07

0.04 0.4

99.3 99.18

2.05 2.50

3.5 3.44

Color the shapes dark red.

7.8 7.79

1.7 0.17

5.01 5.10

4.07 4.70

0.09 0.9

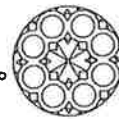
8.1 8.11

1.05 1.5

9.7 9.47

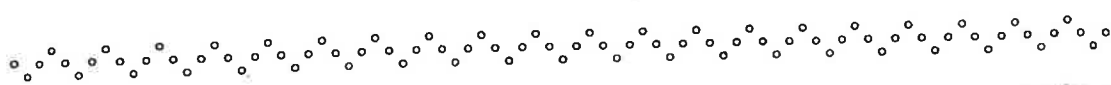
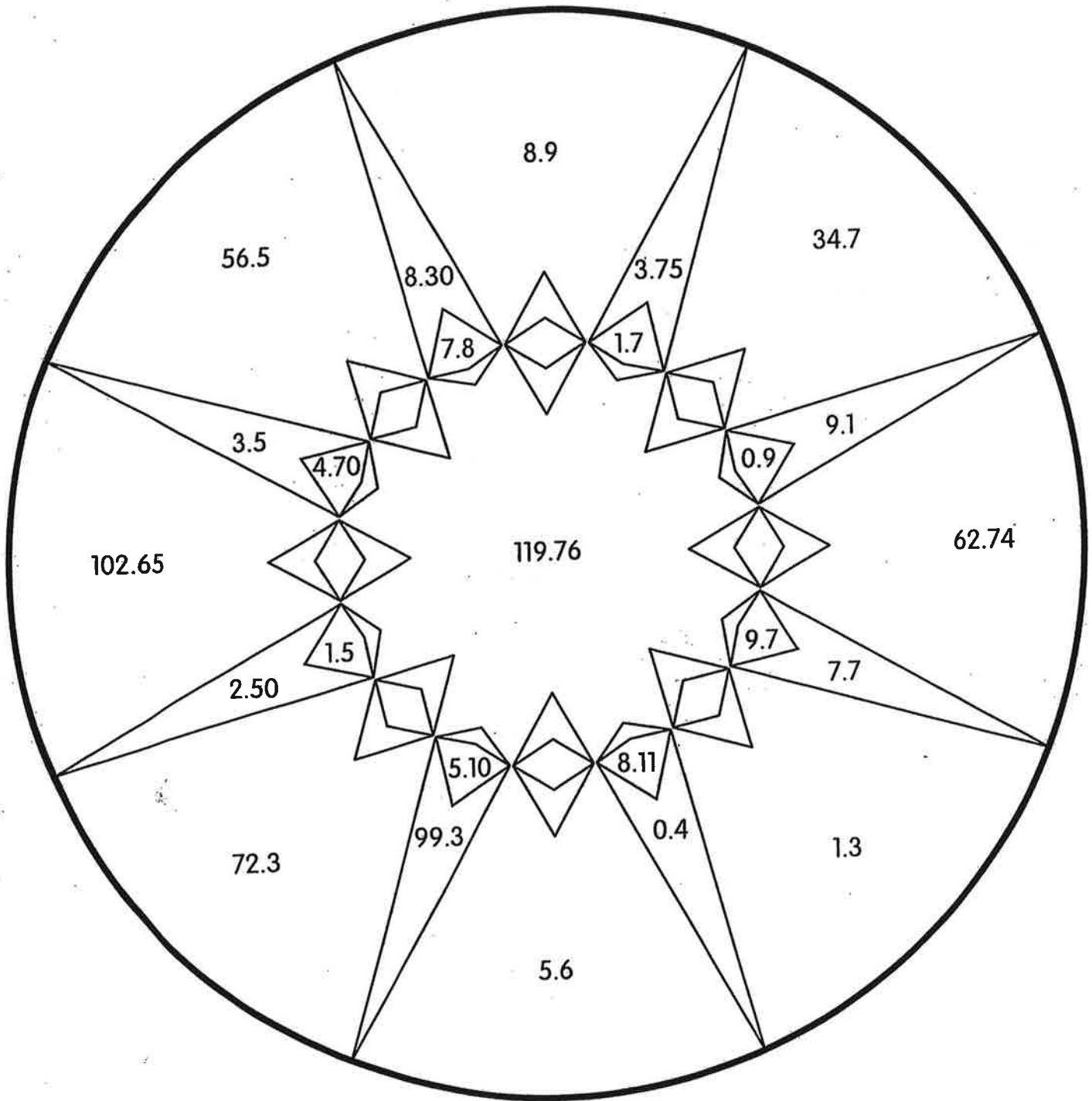
Color the shapes blue.

119.76 119.67



Name _____

Twinkling Star



Summary: A Northwest Passage

Searching for a Passage to Asia

In the 1500s and 1600s, explorers looked for a Northwest Passage through North America to Asia. They wanted a fast way to bring back riches from Asia. In 1497, the English king sent John Cabot to look for the passage. Cabot sailed to Canada, but he only found a rich fishing area. The French king also sent sailors to look for the passage. They did not find it, but they explored new lands.

Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River in Canada. Giovanni da Verrazano explored the east coast of North America. Samuel de Champlain traveled up the St. Lawrence River. He started a fur-trading post called Quebec. Quebec was the first permanent French settlement in North America.

In 1606, a Dutch trading company sent Henry Hudson to find the passage. Hudson sailed up what is now the Hudson River in New York. The Dutch claimed the land and started a colony in the Hudson River Valley. In 1610, Hudson explored for the English. He found what is now Hudson Bay in Canada. England claimed the land around Hudson Bay. None of the explorers found a Northwest Passage, but they did find lands with forests, rivers, and wildlife.

The Spanish Armada

King Philip of Spain was angry with England. An English sea captain, Francis Drake, attacked many Spanish ships and took the gold and silver. He gave it to the Queen of England. The king was also angry because England was a threat to Spain's power in the Americas. Spain and England also had had religious differences. England broke away from the Catholic Church and became Protestant. King Philip wanted England to be Catholic again.

In 1588, the king ordered an armada of 130 warships to attack England. Francis Drake was ready for the invasion. The English ships sank many of the Spanish ships and defeated the Spanish Armada. Then they used their new power to claim more land in the Americas.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

claim *verb*, to declare something as your own
armada *noun*, a large fleet of ships

invasion *noun*, an attack by an armed force to conquer another country

After You Read

REVIEW What did John Cabot find during his exploration of Canada? Circle the words that say what Cabot was looking for. Underline the sentence that tells what he found.

REVIEW Why did the king of Spain attack England? Highlight three reasons why the king of Spain wanted to attack England.

Name _____

5th: Visual Art

Geometric



SHAPE

Organic



GEOMETRIC

Create an overlapping shape design using geometric shapes and warm colors (reds, yellows, oranges).

ORGANIC

Create an overlapping shape design using organic shapes and cool colors (blues, purples, greens).