

Home Learning

Welcome to a new week of online learning! Here is the weekly agenda for each day this week. Please don't forget to share your hard work with your teacher. They want to see all of the amazing things you are doing at home! Remember that you **DO NOT** need to print anything if you are unable. Everything can be done in a notebook or on a piece of paper. Your teacher will check in with you on zoom every Monday to get you ready for the week and do some math activities. They'll meet with you again on Friday for a quick meeting to go over any questions you may have and to celebrate the work you've done that week. Don't forget you can send your teacher a Remind message or an email anytime.

Week of April 27th

Subject	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Reading	*Read on RAZKids or a book of your choice. *Respond with a check-in slip. *Read 2 Main Idea/Details Paragraphs & Answer the Questions.	*Read on RAZKids or a book of your choice. *Respond with a check-in slip. *Read 2 Main Idea/Details Paragraphs & Answer the Questions.	*Read on RAZKids or a book of your choice. *Respond with a check-in slip. *Read 2 Main Idea/Details Paragraphs & Answer the Questions.	*Read on RAZKids or a book of your choice. *Respond with a check-in slip. *Read 2 Main Idea/Details Paragraphs & Answer the Questions.	*Read on RAZKids or a book of your choice. *Respond with a check-in slip. *Read 2 Main Idea/Details Paragraphs & Answer the Questions.
Writing	Animal Research -Create a Table of Contents using the graphic organizer	Animal Research -Create a Glossary (important words & definitions) -Use the graphic organizer	Animal Research -Start writing your animal research. -Page 1: What is a _____? -Graphic organizer included.	Animal Research -Continue writing your animal research. - Page 2: Where to _____ live? -Graphic Organizer included.	Animal Research -Continue writing your animal research. - Page 3: What do _____ eat? -Graphic Organizer included.
Math	Math Monday on Zoom	*Complete 12-2A Fractions & Regions Reteach Page *Watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4gR1iKbNIJw *MobyMax/DreamBox	*Complete 12-2A Fractions & Regions Practice Page *MobyMax/DreamBox	*Complete 12-3 Fractions & Sets Reteach Page *Watch: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nQUgBAsW2KA and/or https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0NwGkPWofxc *MobyMax/DreamBox	*Complete 12-3 Fractions & Sets Practice Page *MobyMax/DreamBox
Social Studies/ Science	Zoom Meeting	*Read 'What Are Some Animal Life Cycles?' & Answer Text Dependent Questions	Watch: Generation Genius https://www.generationgenius.com/videos/animal-and-plant-life-cycles-video-for-kids/	Watch: Bill Nye-Life Cycles https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxE3mkbRmqo	"Fun Friday" Zoom Meeting – Wear your favorite hat!

Fiction Check – In

Name _____	GUIDED READING
Book _____	check-in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Characters _____	
Setting [where] _____ [when] _____	
Problem _____	
Solution _____	
Quick Summary _____	

Theme _____	

Non-Fiction Check – In

Name _____	GUIDED READING
Book _____	check-in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
This text was mainly about _____	

Quick Summary _____	

I never knew what _____ meant, but now I know it means	

Name _____

Reteaching

12-2A

Fractions and Regions

A fraction can be used to name part of a whole.

A unit fraction is a fraction with a numerator of 1.

The denominator shows the total number of equal parts in a whole.

The numerator shows how many equal parts are described.



number of parts shaded \longrightarrow 1 \longleftarrow Numerator

number of equal parts \longrightarrow 4 \longleftarrow Denominator

One fourth of the rectangle is shaded.

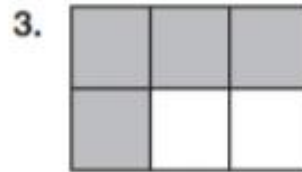
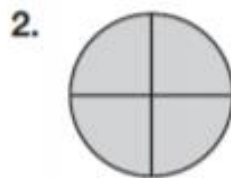


Each part of
the circle is $\frac{1}{3}$.

There are 2
parts shaded.

$\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole
circle is shaded.

In **1–4**, write the unit fraction that represents each part of the whole. Write the number of shaded parts and the fraction of the whole that is shaded.



5. Draw a rectangle that shows 2 equal parts. Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rectangle.

6. Draw a circle that shows 4 equal parts. Shade $\frac{3}{4}$ of the circle.

Name _____

Practice

12-2A

Fractions and Regions

In 1–4, write the unit fraction that represents each part of the whole. Write the number of shaded parts and the fraction of the whole that is shaded.









5. Draw a circle that shows 4 equal parts. Shade $\frac{2}{4}$ of the circle.
6. Draw a hexagon that shows 6 equal parts. Shade $\frac{4}{6}$ of the hexagon.

In 7 and 8, use the information below.

Three parts of a rectangle are red. Two parts are blue.

7. What fraction of the rectangle is red?

8. **Reason** What fraction of the rectangle is blue?

9. **Model** A banner is made of 8 equal parts. Five of the parts contain stars. Three of the parts contain hearts. Draw the banner.

10. How can you write the fraction $\frac{4}{6}$ in word form?

A fourth sixth **B** four sixes **C** four sixths **D** fourth six

Name _____

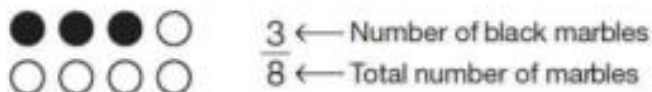
Reteaching

12-3

Fractions and Sets

A fraction can name part of a group.

What fraction of the marbles are black?



$\frac{3}{8}$ of the marbles are black.

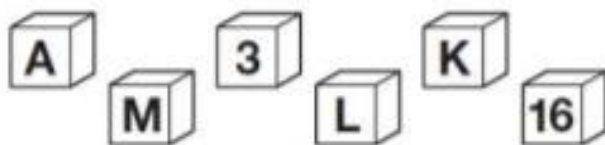
1. What fraction of the toys are balls? _____



2. What fraction of the fruits are oranges? _____



3. What fraction of the blocks have letters on them? _____



4. What fraction of the days of the week begin with the letter T? _____

For 5 and 6 draw a picture to show each fraction of a set.

5. $\frac{3}{5}$ of the squares are shaded.

6. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the balls are footballs.

7. **Reasoning** Out of 6 cats, 2 are tan. What fraction of cats are **NOT** tan? _____

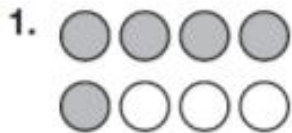
Name _____

Practice

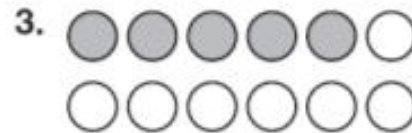
12-3

Fractions and Sets

In 1 through 3, write the fraction of the counters that are shaded.







Draw a picture of the set described.

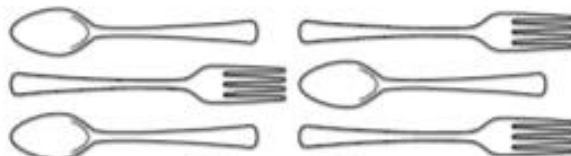
4. 4 shapes, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the shapes are squares

5. 6 shapes, $\frac{1}{6}$ of the shapes are circles

6. 10 shapes, $\frac{7}{10}$ of the shapes are triangles

In 7 and 8, use the utensils to answer the questions.

7. What fraction of the utensils are forks?



8. What fraction of the utensils are spoons?



9. **Number Sense** Johnny bought 5 movie tickets and spent \$44. Of the tickets he bought, $\frac{3}{5}$ were children's tickets that cost \$8 each. The other tickets were adult tickets. How much does one adult ticket cost?

10. Pamela has 4 pink ribbons, 3 green ribbons, and 2 blue ribbons. What fraction of Pamela's ribbons are green?

A $\frac{3}{9}$

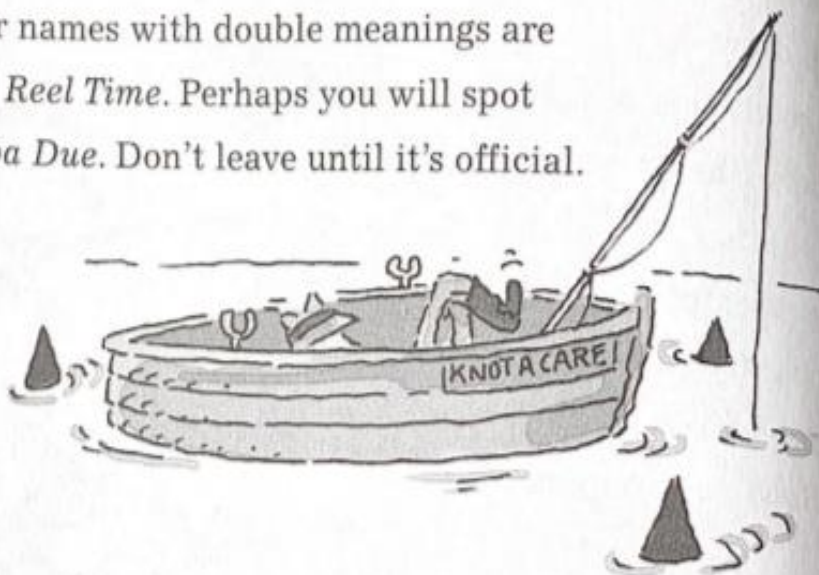
B $\frac{3}{6}$

C $\frac{3}{5}$

D $\frac{3}{4}$

Read the paragraph. Then fill in the bubble that best completes each sentence.

People often play with words when they name their boats. Go down to the harbor and you might see a boat named *Knot A Care*. Some other names with double meanings are *Willy Tippit*, *Sea Ya*, and *Reel Time*. Perhaps you will spot the *Crewless* or the *Scuba Due*. Don't leave until it's official. Find the *O-Fish-Hull!*



1. The main idea of the paragraph is

- A. finding a boat called *Scuba Due*
- B. boat names with double meanings
- C. an official visit to the harbor

2. A detail that tells more about the main idea is

- A. a boat might have a name such as *Sea Ya*
- B. a popular boat name is *Serenity*
- C. why people don't name their houses

3. The best title for this paragraph would be

- A. Fun With Boat Names
- B. Who Is Willy Tippit?
- C. Boats in the Harbor

Name _____ Date _____

Read the paragraph. Then fill in the bubble that best completes each sentence.

Beatrix Potter (1866–1943) loved animals. She also loved to draw. As a young girl she kept a sketchbook of plants and family pets. She became a student of nature. Later on Beatrix Potter wrote stories for children. The main characters were animals. Perhaps you have read *The Tale of Peter Rabbit* or *Squirrel Nutkin*.



1. The main idea of the paragraph is

- A. Beatrix Potter's interest in nature
- B. the titles of Beatrix Potter's books
- C. the names of Potter family pets

2. A detail that tells more about the main idea is

- A. how Beatrix Potter learned to draw
- B. what Potter drew in her sketchbook
- C. how the book *Squirrel Nutkin* ends

3. The best title for this paragraph would be

- A. Meet These Animal Characters
- B. The Words of Beatrix Potter
- C. Potter and the Natural World

Name _____

Date _____

Read the paragraph. Then fill in the bubble that best completes each sentence.

Do you know what a *chinook* is? It's a warm winter wind in the western United States. Another wind is a *purga*. This very cold wind brings snow to Russia. In France there is a dry wind called a *mistral*. Egypt has a *khamsin*. This wind blows across the desert, stirring up sand. Around the world different winds come and go with the seasons.



1. The main idea of the paragraph is

- A. winds of the western U.S.
- B. how winds bring snow to Russia
- C. different winds around the world

2. A detail that tells more about the main idea is

- A. what a *purga* is and does
- B. where the word *mistral* comes from
- C. how people dress during a *khamsin*

3. The best title for this paragraph would be

- A. Cold Winter Winds
- B. What's the Weather?
- C. Winds of the World

Name _____

Date _____

Read the paragraph. Then fill in the bubble that best completes each sentence.

Many U.S. presidents have had nicknames.

James Madison was sometimes called Jemmy. Honest Abe was a popular name for Abraham Lincoln. Dwight Eisenhower was known as Ike, and Theodore Roosevelt was Teddy. Several presidents have been called by their initials. John F. Kennedy was JFK, while Lyndon B. Johnson was LBJ.



1. The main idea of the paragraph is

- A. the nickname of President Eisenhower
- B. nicknames for some U.S. presidents
- C. how presidents got their nicknames

2. A detail that tells more about the main idea is

- A. not all U.S. presidents have had nicknames
- B. some nicknames have come from a president's initials
- C. only popular presidents have had nicknames

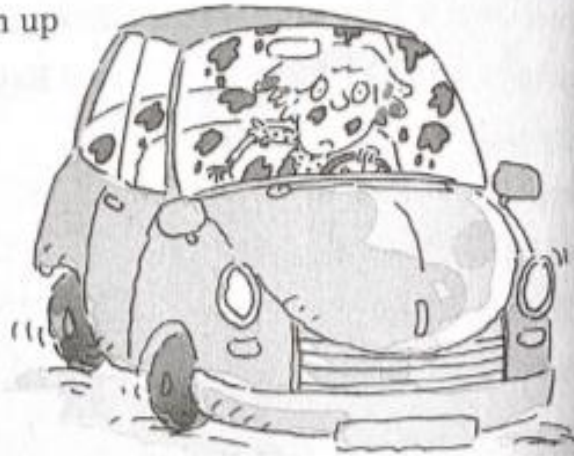
3. The best title for this paragraph would be

- A. Nicknames for Presidents
- B. Lincoln Was Honest Abe
- C. Who Was Jemmy?

Name _____ Date _____

Read the paragraph. Then fill in the bubble that best completes each sentence.

What foods cause the most problems in a car? Chocolate is one. It gets all over things. When drivers try to clean up the mess, they often have accidents. Hot drinks such as coffee are also dangerous. Why? They spill. Greasy foods cause trouble when they drip. Jelly doughnuts cause problems too. Can you guess why?



1. The main idea of the paragraph is

- A. foods that are good for car rides
- B. the problems caused by chocolate
- C. foods that cause problems in cars

2. A detail that tells more about the main idea is

- A. greasy foods that drip cause problems
- B. drivers should pay attention to the road
- C. cell phones are dangerous in cars

3. The best title for this paragraph would be

- A. Chocolate Causes Accidents
- B. Please Eat Neatly
- C. Messy Foods in Cars

Table of Contents

1. What is a _____?
2. Where do _____ live?
3. What do _____ eat?
4. What makes _____ interesting?
5. Glossary

Glossary

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

What is a _____?

Where do _____ live?

What do _____ eat?

What Are Some Animal Life Cycles?

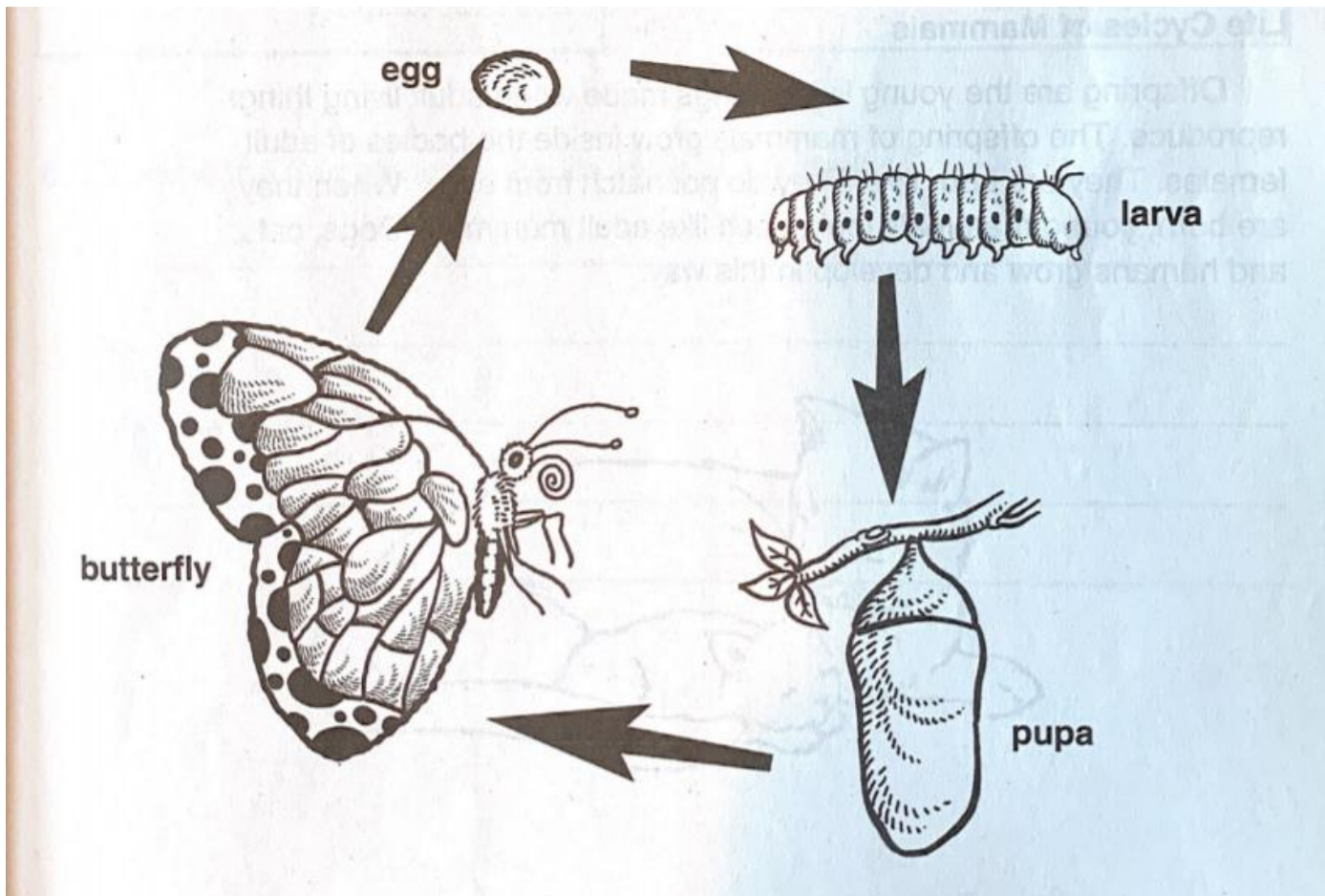
Animals have life cycles. They are born, grow, reproduce, and die. But different kinds of animals have different life cycles.

Life Cycles of Insects

Most insects change more than other animals do. Butterflies go through four different stages. Many other insects go through this same life cycle.

The first stage in the life cycle of a butterfly is the egg. The second stage is the larva. A larva, or caterpillar, looks a lot like a worm.

The third stage is the pupa. In this stage a butterfly makes a case called a chrysalis. In the chrysalis stage the butterfly turns into an adult. The fourth stage is the adult. The adult female butterfly lays eggs. Then the life cycle starts again.



Life Cycles of Amphibians and Reptiles

Amphibians change form during their life cycles. After a frog hatches from its egg, it is called a tadpole. A tadpole lives in water. It has a long tail, gills, and no legs. It does not look like an adult frog.



Reptiles have a different life cycle from amphibians. The adult female reptile lays eggs. The eggs are usually laid on land. Young reptiles hatch from the eggs. They get bigger and grow into adults. Reptiles do not change form as they grow. A young reptile looks like its parents.

Life Cycles of Birds

Insects, amphibians, and reptiles lay eggs. So do birds. An adult female bird lays an egg. A small chick breaks out of the egg and begins to grow. It gets more feathers as it grows and soon becomes an adult like its parents.

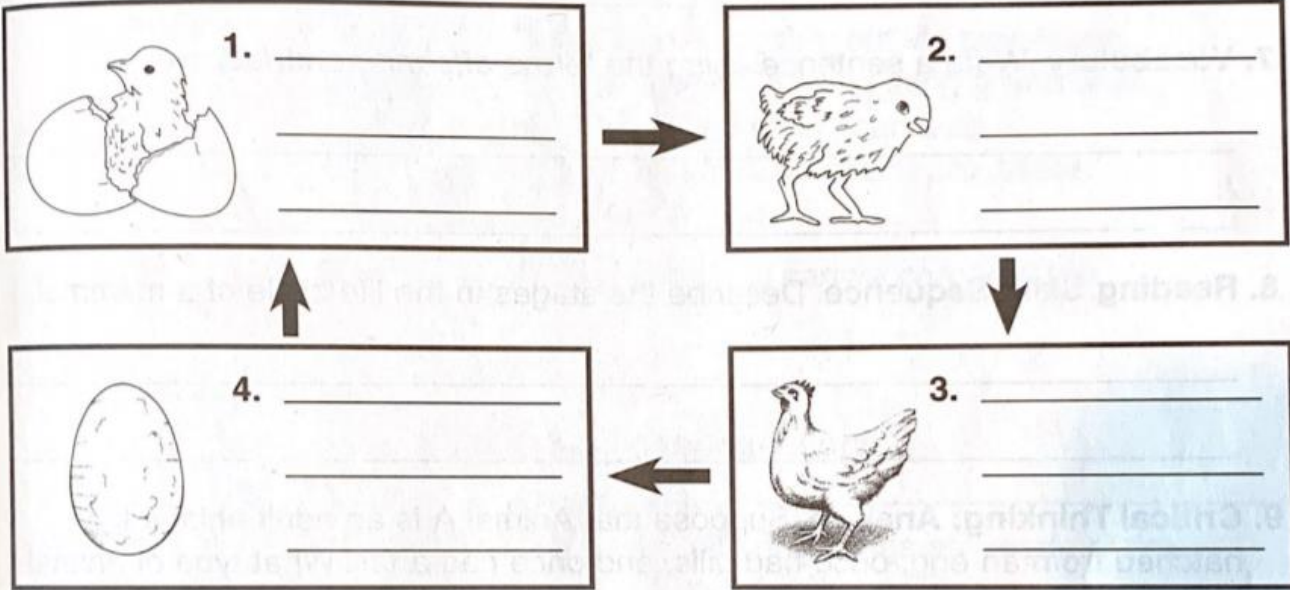
Life Cycles of Mammals

Offspring are the young living things made when adult living things reproduce. The offspring of mammals grow inside the bodies of adult females. They are born live. They do not hatch from eggs. When they are born, young mammals look much like adult mammals. Dogs, cats, and humans grow and develop in this way.

Name _____ Date _____

What Are Some Animal Life Cycles?

Fill in the blanks to complete the life cycle of a chicken.



5. Describe the four stages of the life cycle of a butterfly.
