

Anderson/Avery

Homework for the Week of January 16-20, 2017

Subject	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Reading	Jr.	Highest Court in the Land p. 29	Maria Sklodowska p. 30-31	Louis Pasteur p. 32-33
Language	King	Verb Tense Review #1-9	Punctuation & Capitalization #10-15	Comma Usage #14-19
Math	King	Adding Fractions WB p. 619-622	Adding Fractions p. 623-624	Subtracting Fractions p. 625-628
Social Studies	King	/		
Science	King	Science WB P. 36-39 Do All Questions on each page.	Science WB P. 40-43 Do All Questions on each page.	Science WB P. 44-47 Do All Questions on each page.

(F)
629-630

My Name: _____

Today's Date: _____

Directions: Circle the appropriate conjunction or correlative conjunction to be used in each sentence.

1. Kenyatta found a kitten in the park, (so/but) he brought it home to feed it.
2. Lin found (not only/either) the game he had lost (nor/but also) the new controller.

Directions: Circle the preposition(s) or interjection in each sentence.

3. Marilyn walked toward the teacher with her homework.
4. Hey, could you help me with this heavy box?
5. Anne jumped over the bushes to catch her rabbit.

Directions: Circle the appropriate perfect verb tense to be used in each sentence.

6. Bruno (has brushed/had brushed/will have brushed) his teeth before he climbed into bed.
7. The washing machine (has washed/had washed/will have washed) most of the clothes already.

Directions: Circle the verb. Then write if the verb in each sentence is in the present, past, or future tense.

8. Ebony kicked the football more than fifty yards during last week's semifinal game.

9. My cousin will buy me a game for my birthday next week.

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined word with the verb in the appropriate tense.

10. Last week, Marie weeded the garden and plants new vegetables.

11. Ramon eats his favorite cereal and will watch cartoons on television.

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate punctuation and capitalization.

12. there are twenty-five students in mrs miller's class at busy bee academy.

13. why aren't you going to the museum of natural history next tuesday

Directions: Finish each sentence by filling in the correctly spelled word.

14. A scientist needs all of the _____ materials to conduct an experiment properly.
A necessary B nessesary C necusary

15. Tsunamis, tornadoes, and hurricanes are examples of _____ weather patterns.
A severe B subvere C severe

Directions: Read each sentence. Add commas where necessary to create a grammatically correct sentence.

16. See I told you that you would do well on your testi

17. Matt's favorite animals are tigers dolphins and sharks.

18. Jenna what time do you want to go to the game?

19. Maria Pat and Kathy went to the museum to see the exhibit.

Name _____

5.RI.1, 5.RI.10, 5.L.4a

Read the passage.

Highest Court in the Land

The US Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States. It considers thousands of cases each year, but usually, fewer than 200 cases actually are heard before the Supreme Court. The cases that the Supreme Court hears either are of national importance or challenge a law based on constitutional grounds.

Every case that comes before the Supreme Court is given the name of the parties involved. If Mr. Jones is suing the US government, the case is called Jones v. the United States. When the justices decide a case, it becomes a precedent, which means that the decision becomes the basis for future rulings.

All Supreme Court justices are appointed by the president and approved by the Senate. Supreme Court justices may hold their seats until they die. However, if a justice acts improperly or shows corruptness, the justice may be impeached and removed from the Court.

The Supreme Court's most important duty is to maintain the laws as they are presented in the US Constitution. The authors of the Constitution could not have known what life would be like in the twenty-first century. Therefore, it is up to the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution as it relates to current practices.

Read each statement. Circle *T* if the statement is true. Circle *F* if the statement is false.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. A case regarding a speeding ticket would be heard by the Supreme Court. | T | F |
| 2. Supreme Court justices are above the law. | T | F |
| 3. Supreme Court justices study the US Constitution. | T | F |
| 4. The word <i>precedent</i> means an authoritative example. | T | F |
| 5. The word <i>impeached</i> means to remove a law from the Constitution. | T | F |

- I can use direct evidence from a text to explain and draw inferences.
- I can read and comprehend grade-level informational texts.
- I can use context clues to understand an unfamiliar word or phrase.

Read the story.

Maria Sklodowska

Have you heard of Maria Sklodowska? Probably not. But, you may have heard of Marie Curie. This is a real-life story of how a poor, young Polish girl grew up to become a world-famous scientist.

Maria Sklodowska was born on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland. She grew up in an area of Poland where learning was considered a privilege. Her father was a professor. Although she grew up without much money, she was surrounded by science equipment. In 1891, she went to Paris, France, to go to college. While in France, she began to use the French spelling of her first name Marie.

Sklodowska received her physics degree in 1893, graduating first in her class. In 1894, she earned a mathematics degree, graduating second in her class. She met a scientist named Pierre Curie. They were married in 1895. The husband-and-wife team became known worldwide for their work. They studied radioactivity. The Curies made many new discoveries. Marie Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize. She later became the first female professor at the university in Paris.

She died on July 4, 1934, of a disease caused by her work with radioactive materials.



I can read and comprehend grade-level informational texts.

Name _____

5.R

After reading "Maria Sklodowska" (page 30), follow the directions.

1. Is the passage fiction or nonfiction? Write evidence from the text that supports your answer.

2. Write two accomplishments of Maria Sklodowska that provide evidence that she became a world-famous scientist.

3. Circle the statement you can infer from "learning was considered a privilege."

- A. Everyone went to school.
- B. Only the rich went to school.

4. Create a time line of Maria Sklodowska's life.

I can use direct evidence from a text to explain and draw inferences.

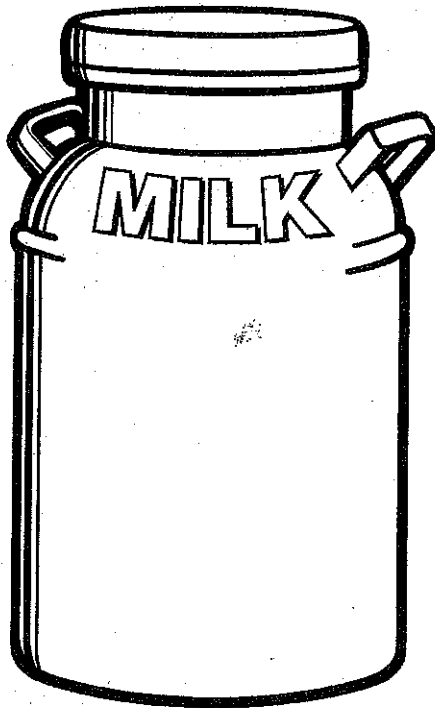
Read the passage.

Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur was a famous scientist. He was born in France in 1822. Pasteur earned a degree as a doctor of science, but he was not a physician. Because he was not a medical doctor, many members of the medical profession did not take his work seriously. Pasteur, however, believed strongly that germs existed and that they caused disease. He discovered a way to control the spread of a silkworm disease. He also developed vaccines for rabies and anthrax. Pasteur made great strides in the medical field.

Pasteur also developed a process to keep milk free of germs. The process involves heating the milk to 140°F (60°C) for 30 minutes. The milk is then cooled quickly and sealed in sterile containers. This process is called pasteurization. Each time you drink a glass of cold milk, you have Pasteur to thank.

In his later years, the medical community recognized the importance of Pasteur's work. In 1888, Pasteur opened a research center in Paris, France. It is called the Pasteur Institute. Pasteur directed the work that was done there until his death in 1895. Today, more than 100 years later, scientists at the institute continue to build on his ideas.



I can read and comprehend grade-level informational texts.

After reading "Maria Sklodowska" (page 30) and "Louis Pasteur" (page 32), follow the directions.

1. What evidence from the passage supports the statement, "Louis Pasteur was a famous scientist"?

2. What is a *physician*?

3. What does it mean that "Pasteur earned a degree as a doctor of science, but he was not a physician"?

4. Do you think that Louis Pasteur and Maria Sklodowska knew of each other's work? Use evidence from the passages to support your answer.

5. Draw a time line of Louis Pasteur's life. Add the dates of Maria Sklodowska's birth and death to the time line.

I can explain how people, events, ideas, or concepts are connected in a historical, scientific, or technical text.