

Homework for the Week of October 24 - 28, 2016

| Subject        | Monday                                       | Tuesday                              | Wednesday                             | Thursday                                      |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Reading        | Make vocabulary words on index cards. STUDY! | A Trip to the Aquarium Questions 1-5 | A Trip to the Aquarium Questions 6-10 | Study spelling and vocabulary words for test. |
| Language       | Verb Shifts                                  | Verb Shifts                          | Verb Shifts                           | Verb Shifts                                   |
| Math           | Decimals in Words                            | Comparing Decimals                   | Decimals in Expanded Notation         | Decimals in Expanded Notation                 |
| Social Studies | MS p. 23                                     | MS p. 24                             |                                       |                                               |
| Science        |                                              |                                      | WB.<br>p. 102-105                     | WB<br>p. 106-107                              |

Multip.  
Sheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

V/V Words

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. ideas  | 11. meteor   |
| 2. poet   | 12. cruel    |
| 3. riot   | 13. Casual   |
| 4. video  | 14. trial    |
| 5. piano  | 15. diet     |
| 6. diary  | 16. ruin     |
| 7. radio  | 17. meander  |
| 8. fluid  | 18. genuine  |
| 9. fuel   | 19. diameter |
| 10. rodeo | 20. patriot  |

**Vocabulary - Root Words**

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Aud</b> -sound       | <b>Auto</b> -self, same |
| <b>Bene</b> -good, well | <b>Bio</b> -life        |

- Autobiography**- an account of a person's life written by that person.
- Automatic**- working by itself, with little or no control.
- Bionic**- having human power that are increased by the aid of mechanical devices.
- Biome**- a large community of plants and animals that occupies a region.
- Audience**- a group of spectators or listeners at a public event.
- Audiovisual**- using sight and sound in a video or recorded speech.
- Beneficial**- causing a good result.
- Benevolent**- an act done with kind or good intentions.

**Language Homework - Verbs Shifts**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Monday</b><br/>Correct the sentences below so that the verb tenses are correct. Remember that in some cases, verb tenses can disagree.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beyoncé is my favorite singer now, but when I was in fourth grade, I like Miley Cyrus.</li> <li>I need to go to the dentist tomorrow, since I miss my appointment today.</li> <li>When my dad was in middle school, he surfs with his friends every day after school.</li> </ol> | <p><b>Tuesday</b><br/>Correct the paragraph below so that the verb tenses are correct. Remember that in some cases, verb tenses can disagree.</p> <p>The school dance was a total catastrophe. First, we dance to bad music. Then the photographer did not show up. After that, I will spill chocolate cake all over my pink dress. Then my best friend slips on the cake and twisted his ankle. What a nightmare!</p> |
| <p><b>Wednesday</b><br/>Correct the paragraph below so that the verb tenses are correct. Remember that in some cases, verb tenses can disagree.</p> <p>When I missed the layup, I will lose the basketball game for my team; my teammates were so cool about it though. They will tell me to stop beating myself up and that I would get a chance to redeem myself at the next game.</p>                                                                                 | <p><b>Thursday</b><br/>Write a paragraph describing an experience you or someone you know has had. Keep all the action in the past tense. (This should be completed on a separate piece of paper.)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |



Determine which choice best show the value written as a numeral.

Answers

- 1) one hundred fifty-five and thirty-four hundredths  
A. 155.43      B. 551.43      C. 551.34      D. 155.34
- 2) two hundred twelve and seventy-three hundredths  
A. 212.7      B. 212.37      C. 212.73      D. 212.073
- 3) six hundred twenty-six and fourteen thousandths  
A. 626.014      B. 626.0      C. 626.410      D. 626.0014
- 4) forty-nine and ninety-eight thousandths  
A. 94.890      B. 49.098      C. 49.0098      D. 49.890
- 5) ninety-six and seven hundred eighty-five thousandths  
A. 96.587      B. 96.0785      C. 96.785      D. 69.7
- 6) eight hundred twenty-four and four hundred seventy-nine thousandths  
A. 428.4      B. 824.479      C. 824.00479      D. 428.974
- 7) eighty-seven and five hundred ninety-eight thousandths  
A. 78.5      B. 87.598      C. 78.59      D. 87.00598
- 8) nine hundred thirty-nine and nine thousandths  
A. 939.900      B. 939.009      C. 939.9      D. 939.00
- 9) eighty-six and eighty-four thousandths  
A. 86.0084      B. 86.084      C. 68.480      D. 86.480
- 0) fifty-four and eight hundred twenty-two thousandths  
A. 45.822      B. 54.0822      C. 54.822      D. 45.8
- 1) five hundred seventy-three and seven hundred twenty-nine thousandths  
A. 375.729      B. 573.0729      C. 573.729      D. 573.00729
- 2) two hundred eighty-three and sixty-eight hundredths  
A. 283.0068      B. 283.68      C. 283.068      D. 283.86
- 3) ninety-one and seventy-five hundredths  
A. 91.75      B. 19.57      C. 19.7      D. 19.75
- 4) three hundred fifty-six and fifty-five hundredths  
A. 653.5      B. 356.0055      C. 653.55      D. 356.55
- 5) seventy-five and one hundred eighty-four thousandths  
A. 75.184      B. 57.18      C. 75.481      D. 75.00184

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Score : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Write the Correct Comparison Symbol ( >, < or = ) in Each Box

1) 3.95  0.395

11) 1.89  1.88

2) 4.97  0.497

12) 7.49  7.49

3) 0.93  0.94

13) 8.11  8.12

4) 0.69  0.63

14) 2.3  2.26

5) 5.16  5.16

15) 7.45  7.42

6) 3.2  0.32

16) 6.56  6.55

7) 2.38  0.238

17) 8.11  0.811

8) 5.77  5.77

18) 4.3  4.31

9) 9.09  0.909

19) 1.14  0.114

10) 2.07  2.01

20) 1.23  0.123

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Score : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## Expanded Notation Using Decimals

Write each number in expanded notation.

- 1) 90.84 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 41.41 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 83.53 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 42.89 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 86.34 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 82.37 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 42.28 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 65.39 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 31.88 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 0) 41.23 = \_\_\_\_\_

Write Each Number in Standard Form.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(2 \times 10) + (6 \times 1) + (3 \times .1) + (0 \times .01)$
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(8 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + (3 \times .1) + (0 \times .01)$
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(3 \times 10) + (6 \times 1) + (4 \times .1) + (4 \times .01)$
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(7 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + (4 \times .1) + (5 \times .01)$
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(5 \times 10) + (0 \times 1) + (3 \times .1) + (1 \times .01)$
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(8 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + (4 \times .1) + (8 \times .01)$
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(2 \times 10) + (2 \times 1) + (9 \times .1) + (3 \times .01)$
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(6 \times 10) + (1 \times 1) + (4 \times .1) + (2 \times .01)$
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(4 \times 10) + (8 \times 1) + (6 \times .1) + (3 \times .01)$
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(7 \times 10) + (6 \times 1) + (7 \times .1) + (1 \times .01)$



Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Score : \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher : \_\_\_\_\_ Date : \_\_\_\_\_

## Expanded Notation Using Decimals

Write each number in expanded notation.

- 1) 887.17 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 461.40 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) 381.14 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) 783.94 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) 111.16 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) 288.15 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) 400.69 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) 105.75 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) 995.35 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) 219.93 = \_\_\_\_\_

Write Each Number in Standard Form.

- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(5 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (0 \times 1) + (7 \times .1) + (8 \times .01)$
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(2 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (8 \times 1) + (1 \times .1) + (4 \times .01)$
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(5 \times 100) + (4 \times 10) + (7 \times 1) + (3 \times .1) + (2 \times .01)$
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(4 \times 100) + (3 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + (9 \times .1) + (1 \times .01)$
- 15) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(4 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + (4 \times .1) + (3 \times .01)$
- 16) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(1 \times 100) + (1 \times 10) + (1 \times 1) + (2 \times .1) + (1 \times .01)$
- 17) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(6 \times 100) + (8 \times 10) + (1 \times 1) + (6 \times .1) + (2 \times .01)$
- 18) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(9 \times 100) + (5 \times 10) + (8 \times 1) + (8 \times .1) + (2 \times .01)$
- 19) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(5 \times 100) + (6 \times 10) + (5 \times 1) + (6 \times .1) + (0 \times .01)$
- 20) \_\_\_\_\_ =  $(5 \times 100) + (1 \times 10) + (9 \times 1) + (7 \times .1) + (9 \times .01)$



Wednesday H10

## Summary: Linking East and West

### The Telegraph Helps Communication

In the early 1800s the only way to get a message or news from one place to another was to travel there. Sometimes news from one part of the country didn't reach another part for several weeks. In 1844 a new kind of communication was introduced. The new telegraph machine sent electric signals through wires to a distant location. Samuel Morse invented a code for sending messages. People could send and get messages in just a few minutes. By 1861, telegraph wires stretched from coast to coast. Reporters sent news stories to their newspapers, and people sent personal messages and business information. During the Civil War, battle plans were made using the telegraph.

### A Transcontinental Railroad

Many Americans began moving west by the 1840s. They were looking for gold and for farmland. There were only two good ways to travel. One way was to sail around the tip of South America. The other way was to travel to the end of the railroad line and take a rough trail on land in wagons pulled by horses, mule, or oxen. Both ways were long, difficult, and expensive. In 1862 Railroad companies got money and land from Congress to build a transcontinental railroad to connect the coasts. The Union Pacific hired former Civil War soldiers, formerly enslaved African Americans, and Irish immigrants to build track from east to west. They started in Nebraska with existing railroad lines from the east coast. The Central Pacific hired many Chinese immigrants to lay tracks from California toward the east. Because of prejudice, these workers were paid less than other workers and given the most dangerous jobs.

The two tracks met at Promontory Point, Utah on May 10, 1869, to make a 1,800 mile long transcontinental railroad. It was the first of several railroads. It was easier to cross the continent by train. Western farmers made money by shipping cattle and wheat to the east.

#### Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

**transcontinental** *adjective*, from one edge of a continent to the other

**prejudice** *noun*, an unfair negative opinion that can lead to unjust treatment

#### After You Read

**REVIEW** How did people travel west in the 1840s? Circle the two sentences that tell how people traveled.

**REVIEW** What kinds of goods were shipped on transcontinental railroads? Circle the words that describe what Western farmers sold to the east in order to make money.

# Lesson 1 Test

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

1. Before the telegraph, how did people send messages?
  - A. by electricity
  - B. by the Internet
  - C. by telephone
  - D. by traveling
2. Why was the telegraph useful?
  - F. People could read old newspapers.
  - G. People could send messages quickly.
  - H. People could call each other.
  - J. People could travel long distances.
3. How did the government help construct the transcontinental railroad?
  - A. Congress gave the companies land and money.
  - B. Chinese and Irish immigrants helped build the railroad.
  - C. People celebrated when the railroad was completed.
  - D. The railroad connected states and territories.
4. The Central Pacific Railroad hired many Chinese workers. These workers
  - F. were paid more than other workers.
  - G. given jobs that were not dangerous.
  - H. were paid less than other workers.
  - J. were treated the same as other workers.
5. How could western farmers use the railroad to make money?
  - A. Farmers could make more things in factories.
  - B. Farmers used new machinery to grow more grain.
  - C. Farmers could ship cattle and wheat to the east.
  - D. Stores in the eastern states sold more things.



## Summary: Life on the Great Plains

### Settling the Great Plains

In the early 1800s, few people lived on the Great Plains. The Great Plains are in the middle of the United States. People did not think the land was good for farming. It was very dry and flat.

In 1862 the Homestead Act was passed. The government helped people to settle on the Great Plains. The government sold adults 160 acres of land for a small amount of money. If they could farm the land for five years, they could own it. A settler's home and land was called a homestead. Many homesteaders came from the east coast, where farmland cost a lot. In the Great Plains, land was cheaper. Settlers also came from Europe, where there was not much land to buy. There was a lot of land to buy in the Great Plains. African Americans also wanted to start farms. Many African Americans were poor. They faced prejudice and violence after the Civil War. They started their own towns in Kansas. African Americans were called Exodusters, after a book in the Bible that tells the story of how people escaped slavery.

### Settlers Face Hardships

Settlers had to learn how to farm on the Great Plains. The soil was held together by grass roots. It was called sod. Settlers were called sodbusters because they had to break through the sod to plant crops. There was not a lot of wood so, settlers used sod to build homes. Winters were long and cold. Summers were hot and dry. There were many droughts. There were grass fires because it was so dry. Farmers had to grow crops that did not need much water. They carried water from streams. Some farmers used windmills to pump water from underground. In the 1870s millions of grasshoppers ate the crops. There weren't many people in the area to do farm work, so farmers made new and better farm machines. New machines made it faster and easier to grow more crops.

### Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

**homestead** *noun*, a settler's home and land

**Exodusters** *noun*, African Americans who moved to the Great Plains

**drought** *noun*, a long period with little or no rain

**sodbusters** *noun*, name given to settlers who had to break through sod to build houses and plant crops

### After You Read

**REVIEW** Why did settlers from Europe and the East move to the Great Plains? Circle two reasons why these settlers moved.

**REVIEW** Why was life on the Great Plains so difficult? Underline sentences that describe the land.

**REVIEW** How did settlers adapt to the lack of extra workers on the Great Plains? Underline what the settlers did to make growing crops easier and faster.

THURS HW

## Lesson 2 Test

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

1. Why didn't people settle on the Great Plains earlier?
  - A. There were too many people already living there.
  - B. There were no towns.
  - C. They didn't think the land was good for farming.
  - D. The land was too cheap.
2. Which words best describe the Great Plains?
  - F. flat and dry
  - G. rocky
  - H. wet and swampy
  - J. covered with trees
3. How did the government help people settle the Great Plains?
  - A. The government made farmers pay a lot of money for land.
  - B. The government gave farmers new tools.
  - C. The government sold land for very little money.
  - D. The government gave farmers seeds.
4. What was the name given to African-American homesteaders?
  - F. Sodbusters
  - G. Europeans
  - H. Easterners
  - J. Exodusters
5. What happened because of the dry climate on the Great Plains?
  - A. It was easy to grow crops.
  - B. There were many droughts and grass fires.
  - C. People built houses of wood.
  - D. Farmers sold their land back to the government.