

Homework for the Week of

Week of the 26th of September

Subject	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Reading	Compare & Contrast WS	Compare & Contrast WS	Compare & Contrast WS	Compare & Contrast WS
Language	Make 2 smaller words from each spelling word. Adding and	Commas WS	Commas WS	Commas WS
Math	WB. p. 323-326 Adding and	Subtracting with Decimals	WB. p. 329-332	WB. p. 333-334
Social Studies	Social Studies Practice Book Voc: Study Guide pg 37	Social Studies Practice Book Voc: Study Guide pg 39	Social Studies WS Pg 62	S
Science				Science WS microscope

Friday

Science WS

Microscope

Reading Skill and Strategy

Reading Skill: Problem and Solution

This skill helps you see what problems some people faced and how they resolved them.

Read "Settlers Face Hardships." How did the settlers overcome the problems of living on and farming the Great Plains?

Problems	Solutions
Settlers wanted to build houses.	1. _____
Farmers had to find more water for their crops.	2. _____
Farmers needed help on their farms.	3. _____
get the work done.	_____

Reading Strategy: Monitor/Clarify

4. Read "Settling the Great Plains." Then check the statement that best clarifies the section.

_____ Farmers moved away from the Great Plains in search of better farmland.

_____ People from Europe avoided farming on the Great Plains.

_____ The Exodusters were African American farmers who moved to Kansas in the late 1800s.

5. Read "Settlers Face Hardships." Then complete the following

statement about the settlers' homes.

The main advantage of using sod was that the homes stayed

Name _____

Commas



A. If the sentence contains an error in comma usage, underline the word or words that should be followed by a comma. If the sentence is correct, write *Correct*.

1. My father paints with watercolors oils and acrylics. _____
2. He is an excellent painter but he does not sell his work. _____
3. Brushes paint and a palette are a painter's tools. _____
4. My grandmother went to art school and made many wonderful paintings. _____
5. I may become a professional artist or I may just paint in my spare time. _____

B. Write each sentence, correcting errors in comma usage.

6. Many painters paint on canvas but some paint on other surfaces.

7. Artists may paint on wood glass or even fresh plaster.

8. Earth stone or minerals are mixed into oil or water to make most paint.

9. Painting is a great hobby and even small children enjoy finger painting.

10. A great painter has natural ability patience and the time to practice.

TRY THIS! Write five sentences that describe events that you would include in a story about your life. Use commas in your sentences correctly.

Name _____

More About Commas



A. Write each sentence, adding commas where they are needed.

1. Believe it or not I had never been to the museum before.

2. Carlos I had a wonderful time.

3. No I did not buy anything at the gift shop.

4. Of course I may buy something the next time I go.

5. By the way I think you would enjoy the museum very much.

B. Write the letter below, adding commas where they are needed.

(6) Dear Alice

(7) Well I told you I would write soon. (8) Alice I had such a good time visiting the art gallery with you. (9) Frankly I didn't expect the paintings to be so interesting. (10) By the way tell your brother I enjoyed meeting him.

Sincerely,

Lara

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

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TRY THIS! Write a letter to a friend describing a real or made-up visit to an art museum. Use commas correctly.

Name _____

Using Commas with Appositives



A. Read each sentence. Underline the appositive.

1. Pissarro, a founder of Impressionism, studied painting in Paris.
2. Impressionism, a way of painting that developed in the late 1800s, had a great influence on modern art.
3. *Peasant Woman with a Wheelbarrow*, a beautiful work by Pissarro, hangs in the National Museum in Sweden.
4. Georges Seurat, the great French painter, was influenced by Pissarro.
5. Seurat developed pointillism, a special method of painting.

B. Write each sentence. Add commas where they are needed.

6. Our term paper a report on an important painter was due today.

7. Lucy O'Connor one of the best students in our grade read her paper to the class. _____

8. Lucy's paper a report on the work of Pablo Picasso was very interesting.

9. Picasso an artist born in Spain began painting at an early age.

10. We saw a picture of *Guernica* one of Picasso's most famous paintings.

TRY THIS!

Suppose you are an artist. Write a few sentences describing a local, national, or world event that you think you would want to use as the subject of a painting. Use commas before and after appositives in your sentences.

READ THE PASSAGE

Think about how Terry, Maria, and Patty are similar and different.

Patty's Home Sweet Home

"Patty's Home Sweet Home" is a large furniture store at the south end of town. The building is divided into sections for different parts of a home, including a bedroom and a kitchen. Organizing the store this way helps employees keep track of the goods they sell. It also helps customers quickly find what they need.

Terry works in the bedroom section. When people come to look for a new bed, he invites them to sit on the mattresses to compare them. He suggests that customers open and close dresser drawers to see how quietly they glide. Terry wants customers to test the furniture so they know what they are buying.

The kitchen section is where Maria works. She knows all about different types of stoves, sinks, and dishwashers. Customers in the kitchen section can ask Maria anything about these appliances. She wants to make sure that her customers get all the information they need about the products they're planning to buy.

Patty owns the store. She moves from section to section to make sure everything is running smoothly. She spends most of her time chatting with customers and making sure their shopping experience is going well. Sometimes she helps her salespeople, but they don't usually need help. The salespeople at Patty's store do their jobs well, and customers seem satisfied.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- How are Terry and Maria similar?
 - Both work in the same section of the store.
 - Both work to please their customers.
 - They think that answering customer questions is the most important part of their job.
 - They think that letting customers test the products is most important.
- One way in which Patty is different from Terry and Maria is that Patty _____.
 - spends no time on the sales floor
 - is helpful to customers
 - does not stay in one section
 - spends most of her time out of the store
- What is one way that Terry and Maria are *not* different from each other?
 - where they work in the store
 - how they help their customers
 - the amount of help they need from Patty
 - the types of items that they sell
- Which statement is best supported by the passage?
 - Maria and Patty have similar jobs.
 - Patty, Terry, and Maria help customers in different ways.
 - Customers are not very happy at Patty's store.
 - The kitchen section is the best section.

STRATEGY PRACTICE

Would you act more like Terry, Maria, or Patty? Why?

READ THE PASSAGE

Think about the job of each archaeologist.

The Many Sides of Archaeology

Do you enjoy learning about life in the past? If so, you might consider a career in archaeology when you grow up. Archaeologists are scientists who study human life and cultures of the past.

Some archaeologists work outside on field crews, digging and searching where people lived long ago. Field crews uncover all kinds of things from the past, including homes, roads, tools, art objects, and even garbage pits.

Archaeologists often specialize in certain areas of study. One kind of archaeologist, for example, studies the remains of animals from sites where humans lived long ago. They want to know more about the animals that people hunted, raised for food, or kept as companions.

Some archaeologists study the remains of shipwrecks. They look for clues that explain why the wrecks occurred. The treasures they find at the bottom of the ocean can reveal where people traveled, how they got there, and whom they traded goods with.

Not all archaeologists work outdoors. Some work at museums, universities, or parks. They study the records that other archaeologists create and help preserve the artifacts that field crews dig up. These specialists not only discover secrets about life long ago, but they also help the public to understand those discoveries.

SKILL PRACTICE

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Based on the passage, how are all archaeologists similar?
 - They study plant and animal remains.
 - They study how humans lived in the past.
 - They specialize in certain topics.
 - They work at museums.
- Which statement is true about archaeologists who discover artifacts and those who preserve artifacts?
 - Both types work underwater.
 - Both types teach the public.
 - They work in different places.
 - Neither would be interested in garbage pits.
- How are archaeologists who study shipwrecks similar to those on field crews?
 - Both types work in the ocean.
 - Both types work at museums.
 - Both types preserve artifacts.
 - Both types discover artifacts.
- Which archaeologists would be most interested in ancient tools made from stone and copper?
 - those who look for tools at dig sites
 - those who examine animal remains
 - those who teach at universities
 - those who study shipwrecks

STRATEGY PRACTICE

Make a chart that shows the different types of archaeologists and that tells something important about each of their jobs.

READ THE PASSAGE

Look for similarities and differences between Trina and Mark.

A Very Busy Day

December 26, the day after Christmas, was the busiest day of the year at the department store where Trina worked. Many people came to return or exchange gifts. Others came for the chance to buy things on sale. The store was so crowded that there was barely room to move.

Every store employee had to work that day. To handle the rush of customers, the store opened at 6 AM instead of 10 AM. Trina took her usual place at the returns counter. When it was time for her break, she headed to the employee cafeteria for a quick snack.

"It's crazy out there!" Trina said to Mark, a friend and fellow employee, who was slumped down in an armchair in the break room.

"Tell me about it," Mark groaned. "All five cash registers are going nonstop. I'm not sure I'm going to make it till closing time."

"Sure you will," Trina said cheerfully. "It's your first time, but this is my third year. I love working on the day after Christmas because the time goes by quickly. Also, if you stay positive, it makes the customers happier."

"I'm just not used to coming to work this early," Mark said. "I'm worn out."

"Let's see if we can switch places for a while," Trina suggested. "I'll take your cash register, and you take returns. Maybe a change of pace will help you out."

"Good idea," Mark perked up. "Thanks! I owe you one."

SKILL PRACTICE

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- How are Trina and Mark similar?
 - They both want to work at the cash register.
 - They both have been working hard.
 - It is their first time working on December 26.
 - They are both full of energy.
- According to the passage, how is December 26 different from other days at the store?
 - It is the busiest day of the year.
 - It is the only day customers can return items.
 - The store stays open later than usual.
 - It is the only day employees take breaks.
- How are Trina and Mark different?
 - Trina came to work earlier than Mark.
 - Trina enjoys working on December 26.
 - Mark is unwilling to switch jobs.
 - Mark cannot work at the returns counter.
- What must all store employees do on December 26?
 - work at the cash register
 - start work at 6 AM
 - come to work that day
 - work at the returns counter

STRATEGY PRACTICE

Describe a time you spent in a crowded place like this department store.

READ THE PASSAGE

Think about how ice fishing can be compared to regular fishing.

Ice Fishing

Winter brings more than snow and cold weather to the northern United States. If the temperature dips low enough, the water in ponds and lakes begins to freeze on the surface. A thick enough layer of ice creates the right conditions for ice fishing.

This popular winter sport is similar in many ways to regular fishing. Both sports require lures—small dangling objects that look like food to a fish—and hooks attached to a line. And just like regular fishing, ice fishing requires skill and patience. It also provides an opportunity to socialize with friends or to enjoy quiet time by yourself.

However, ice fishing involves more work and equipment than regular fishing. To fish in unfrozen water, you simply need a rod, bait, and a good place to sit or stand near the water. Ice fishing, on the other hand, must be done on a layer of ice at least four inches thick—thick enough to support a great deal of weight. Ice fishers use a drill-like tool called an auger to make a hole about eight inches wide through the ice. Then they use a skimmer, a tool that looks like a large ladle with holes in it, to scoop out pieces of ice and to keep the hole clear.

Ice fishers also need special outerwear, including a thick winter coat, a hat, and gloves. Many ice fishers build shelters to protect themselves from the cold. Some shelters even have portable heaters and satellite TVs. After all, ice fishers want to stay comfortable while having fun!

SKILL PRACTICE

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What is one way that ice fishing and regular fishing are alike?
 - (A) They both require a warm coat.
 - (B) Skill and patience are needed for both.
 - (C) Both types of fishing use a drill.
 - (D) Both can be done all year round.
2. Which is used in both types of fishing?
 - (A) a skimmer
 - (B) an auger
 - (C) a portable heater
 - (D) lures
3. One difference between ice fishing and regular fishing is that _____.
 - (A) you need bait only for ice fishing
 - (B) you need 4-inch-thick ice only for ice fishing
 - (C) you cannot socialize while ice fishing
 - (D) ice fishers catch more fish
4. What are ice shelters most similar to?
 - (A) fishing boats
 - (B) little houses
 - (C) ice rinks
 - (D) portable heaters

STRATEGY PRACTICE

Make a chart that lists the main features of ice fishing and regular fishing.