

NTI Days 31-35

April 27-May 1

6th Grade Modified

Mrs. Royse

Mrs. Justice

Day 31

_____ **Math:** Look at the 2 page study guide. Area of a Square and Rectangle. Complete worksheet, Mow, Joe! And calculating Area: Quadrilaterals

Remember area of a rectangle or square: Area = base x height OR Area = length x width OR $A=bh$

AREA IS ALWAYS SQUARED!

_____ **Reading:** Review the four different figurative language definitions. Decide which of the figurative languages each example is.

_____ **Science:** Complete the States of Matter Crossword Puzzle. Use the word bank below the clues for your answers.

_____ **Social Studies:** Which state Am I? And Geography Crossword Puzzle

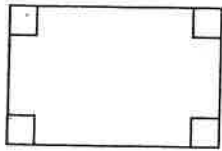
_____ **Explore:** Sheet Music

Use as
a
Study
Guide
all
week!

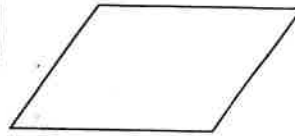
Areas of Polygons

$b = \text{base}$, $h = \text{height}$
 $l = \text{length}$, and $w = \text{width}$

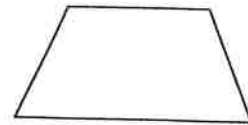
Rectangles



Parallelograms

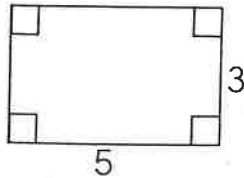


Trapezoids



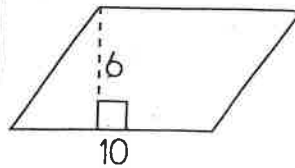
Formula:

$b \times h$



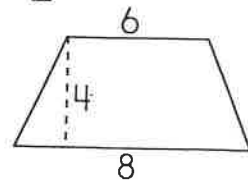
Formula:

$b \times h$



Formula:

$\frac{b_1 + b_2}{2} \times h$



$$A = bh$$

$$A = 5 \cdot 3$$

$$A = 15$$

$$A = bh$$

$$A = 10 \cdot 6$$

$$A = 60$$

$$A = (b_1 + b_2) \cdot h$$

$$A = \frac{(8+6) \cdot 4}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{14}{2} \cdot 4$$

$$A = 7 \cdot 4$$

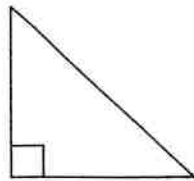
$$A = 28$$

Areas of Triangles

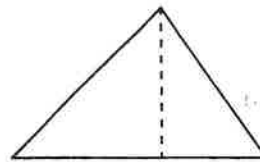
$b = \text{base}$, $h = \text{height}$
 $l = \text{length}$, and $w = \text{width}$

Triangles

Right
Triangles

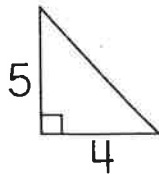


Other
Triangles



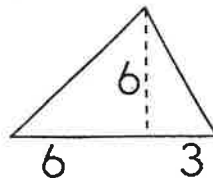
Formula:

$$\frac{1}{2}(b \times h)$$



Formula:

$$\frac{1}{2}(b \times h)$$



$$A = \frac{bh}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{4 \cdot 5}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{20}{2}$$

$$A = 10$$

$$A = \frac{bh}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{9 \cdot 6}{2}$$

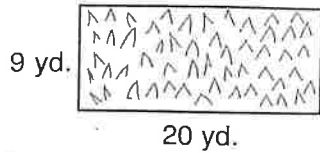
$$A = \frac{54}{2}$$

$$A = 27$$

Mow, Joe!

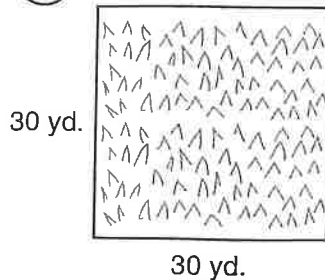
Find the area.

(A)



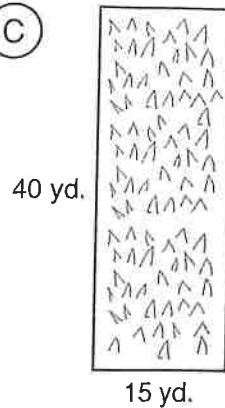
A = _____

(B)



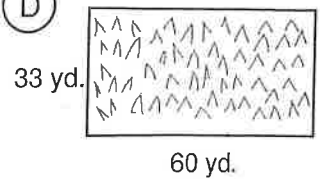
A = _____

(C)



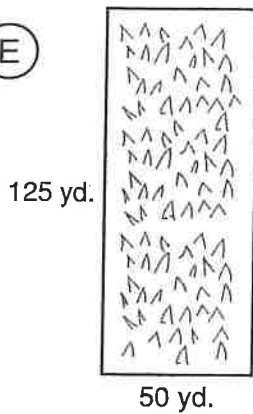
A = _____

(D)



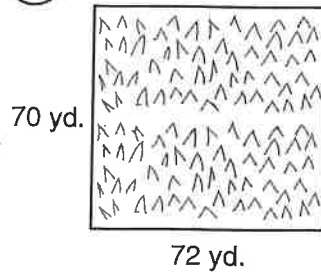
A = _____

(E)



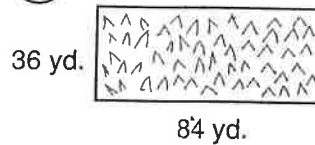
A = _____

(F)



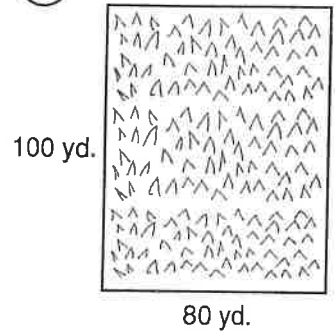
A = _____

(G)



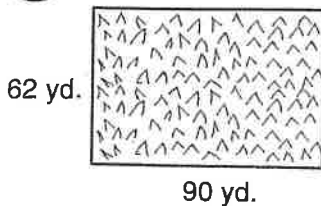
A = _____

(H)



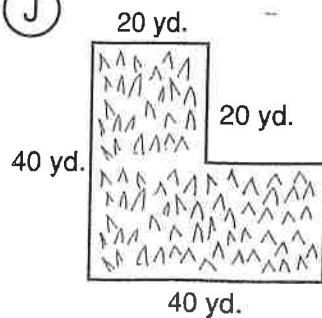
A = _____

(I)



A = _____

(J)

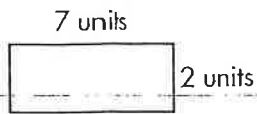


A = _____



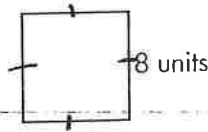
Lesson 6.2 Calculating Area: Quadrilaterals

Area is the number of square units it takes to cover a figure. To find the **area of a rectangle**, multiply the length by the width. $A = lw$ or $A = bh$



$$A = 7 \times 2$$

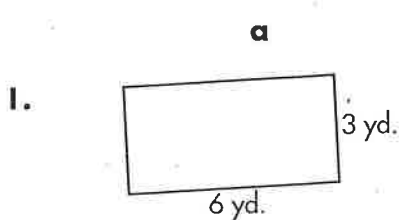
$$A = 14 \text{ square units}$$



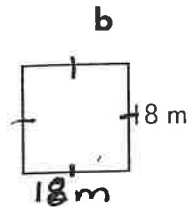
$$A = s \times s = 8 \times 8$$

$$A = 64 \text{ square units}$$

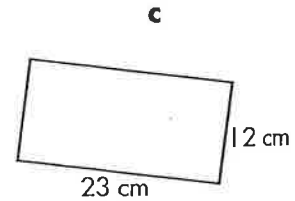
Find the area of each rectangle below.



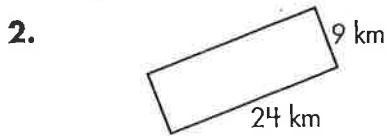
$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ sq. yd.}$$



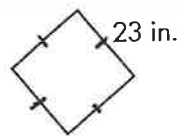
$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ sq. m}$$



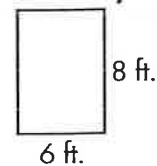
$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ sq. cm}$$



$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ sq. km}$$



$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ sq. in.}$$



$$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ sq. ft.}$$

Find the length of each rectangle below.



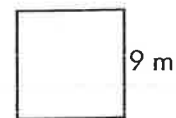
$$A = 54 \text{ sq. in.}$$

$$\ell = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}$$



$$A = 58.5 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

$$\ell = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft.}$$



$$A = 81 \text{ sq. m}$$

$$\ell = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

NTI Day 31

Identifying Figurative Language

Definitions and Examples:

Simile: compares two unlike things by using “like” or “as”

- Ex: The classroom is as wild as a zoo.
- This compares the classroom and a zoo, two different things, using the word “as”

Metaphor: compares two unlike things using be verbs, such as is, am, are, was, were

- Ex: The classroom is a zoo.
- This compares the classroom and a zoo, but says that the classroom IS a zoo

Hyperbole: an extreme exaggeration that is impossible

- Ex: Grandma told me a million times to wash my hands.
- While Grandma may have said it many times, it is unlikely that she said it a million times.

Idiom: word combinations that mean something different when they are together

- Ex: Tim got an F on his homework, and Max is in the same boat.
- “In the same boat” doesn’t really mean that Tim and Max are in a boat together. “In the same boat” means they are in the same situation. In this case, it means Max also got an F on his homework.

NTI Day 31

Identifying Figurative Language

Directions: Read each example below. Decide which type of figurative language it is. **Hint:** There are 2 of each kind! Place the number on the line that goes with each figurative language.

1: Simile

2: Metaphor

3: Hyperbole

4: Idiom

_____ The weather outside was awful today. It was raining cats and dogs!

_____ My cousin Cam was a pig at dinner time!

_____ It took us a million years to get from Cynthiana to Lexington.

_____ Doing the chores is as boring as watching paint dry!

_____ The moon is a white balloon in the night sky.

_____ When my sister sings it sounds like nails on a chalkboard.

_____ Mom didn't tell me about my brother's surprise party because she was scared I would let the cat out of the bag.

_____ I'm so tired that I could sleep for 500 hours straight.

<u>down 1.</u> The three forms of matter (liquid, solid, and gas). (3 words)	<u>down 3.</u> The change in a state of matter from a solid to a liquid.	<u>down 5.</u> The gas state of water. (2 words)	<u>down 8.</u> Matter in a gas state will _____ out to fill its container
<u>down 9.</u> The change in a state of matter from a gas to a liquid.	<u>down 11.</u> If you add heat to matter, the atoms that make up the matter will begin to move _____.	<u>down 14.</u> In _____, atoms move the fastest.	<u>down 15.</u> Water changes from a liquid state to a solid-state at _____ degrees Celsius.
<u>down 16.</u> The particles in _____ move back and forth in place.	<u>down 19.</u> The particles in liquids _____ past each other.	<u>down 20.</u> A solid always take up the same amount of this.	<u>down 21.</u> A state of matter that has no fixed shape and no fixed volume.
<u>across 1.</u> If you subtract heat from matter, the atoms that make up the matter will begin to move _____.	<u>across 2.</u> The temperature at which a given substance will change from a liquid into a gas. (2 words)	<u>across 4.</u> The particles in a solid state move around _____ point.	<u>across 6.</u> The number of states of matter.
<u>across 7.</u> You can change the state of matter by either adding or subtracting _____.	<u>across 10.</u> A state of matter that has no fixed shape but that has a definite volume.	<u>across 11.</u> Particles in a gas are _____ apart than the particles in a liquid.	<u>across 12.</u> The change in a state of matter from a liquid to a solid.
<u>across 13.</u> The change in a state of matter from a liquid to a gas.	<u>across 17.</u> The pull on the surface of liquids that allow liquids to form drops when they fall. (2 words)	<u>across 18.</u> The basic building blocks of matter.	<u>across 22.</u> The temperature at which a given substance will change from a solid into a liquid. (2 words)
<u>across 23.</u> A state of matter that has a definite shape and a definite volume.	<u>across 24.</u> Gases _____ to fill whatever space is available to them.		

Word Bank

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------|
| - surface tension | - states of matter | - gas |
| - melting point | - expand | - atoms |
| - evaporation | - melting | - slide |
| - condensation | - liquid | - one |
| - boiling point | - slower | - gases |
| - water vapor | - freezing | - three |
| | - farther | |
| | | - faster |
| | | - solids |
| | | - spread |
| | | - zero |
| | | - heat |
| | | - space |
| | | - solid |

What State Am I?

Read the clues and try to guess the name of each state. To check your answer, circle every third letter in the box. These letters will be the answer to the clues!

I am the Grand Canyon State.
I am in the Southwestern United States.

What State am I? _____

S	E	A	T	W	R	E
R	I	U	O	Z	D	Q
O	O	J	N	L	Z	A

I am the Sunshine State.
I am in the Southeastern United States.

What State am I? _____

T	H	F	K	P	L	J
R	O	E	H	R	W	Z
I	A	D	D	X	G	A

I am called the Aloha State.
I am separate from all the other states.

What State am I? _____

G	D	H	Q	D	A
Y	A	W	O	H	A
L	Z	I	P	J	I

I am called the Empire State.
A very large city is within my borders.

What state am I? _____

H	G	N	L	X	E	K
J	W	R	Q	Y	L	O
O	F	S	R	A	Z	K

I am called the Golden State.
Many people live within my borders.

What state am I? _____

S	K	C	D	G	A	Z	T	L	L
H	I	J	G	F	O	G	O	P	X
R	P	R	N	T	U	I	D	H	A

I am called the Ocean State.
The ocean is very large, but I am very small.

What state am I? _____

D	F	R	W	F	H	Y	N	O
L	S	D	Q	J	E	H	Q	I
V	S	S	Z	A	L	A	H	A
O	X	N	K	C	D	B	W	

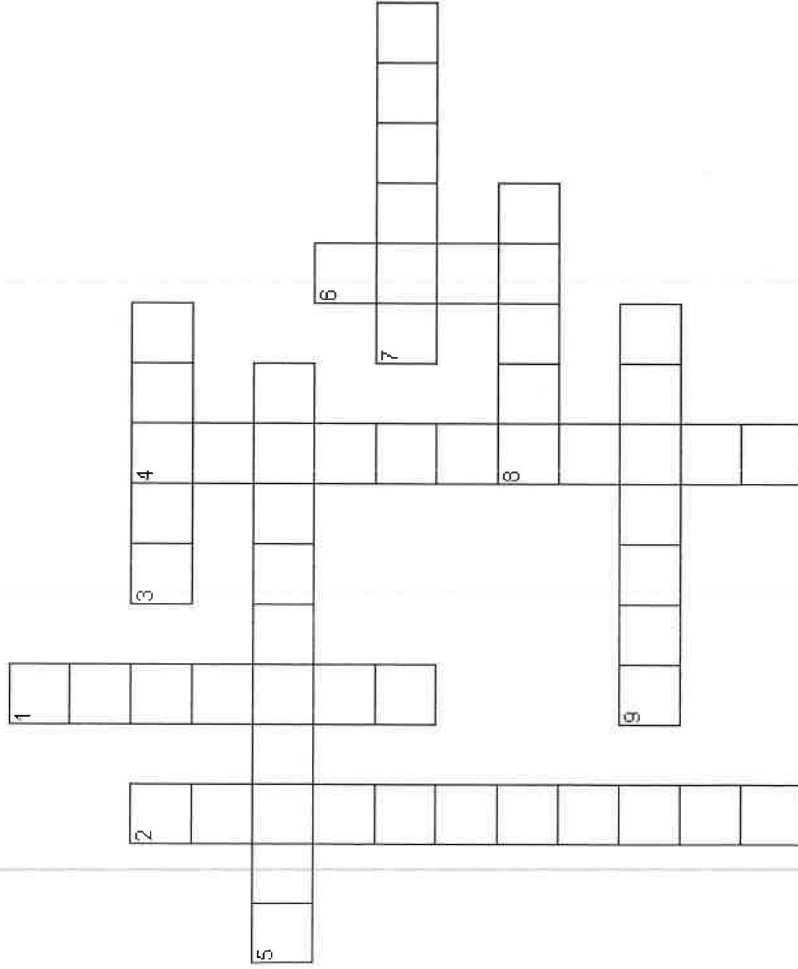
I am the Lone Star State.
One of my neighbors is the country of Mexico.

What state am I? _____

R	W	T	L	Q
E	C	Z	X	S
K	A	B	J	S

Name _____

Geography Crossword Puzzle



Down

1. What state is south of Georgia?
2. What state is bordered by Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana?
4. What is the smallest state south of Massachusetts?
6. Is New Mexico east or west of Arizona?

Across

3. Is Missouri north or south of Arkansas?
5. Which northwestern state borders Idaho and Oregon?
7. What state is directly south of Nebraska?
8. Is Massachusetts north or south of New Hampshire?
9. Start in Ohio and go west to Illinois. Which state do you cross?

*PRINT YOUR

1st + last Name ↗

Monday April 27, 2020

Sheet Music

by Justin Moy

NTI 31-35 Explore



Modified

Open a book. What do you see? You probably see some words. Now look at a sheet of music. It looks very different. Sheet music has lines and symbols.

People who write music are called composers. They can use symbols to show sounds on sheet music. These symbols are called musical notes. The musical notes can mean high sounds or low sounds. They also can mean long or short sounds.

Composers can use other symbols too. Some symbols show how loud sounds are. Some symbols even show how fast the music goes.

Musicians can read the musical notes and other symbols in sheet music. Then they can play the music.

1. What is a composer?

- A. paper with lines and symbols
- B. a person who reads musical notes and symbols
- C. a person who writes music

2. This text compares books and sheet music. If books have many words, what does sheet music have?

A. low sounds and high sounds

B. lines with words

C. musical notes and symbols

3. Read these sentences about sheet music:

"Musicians can read the musical notes and other symbols in sheet music. Then they can play the music."

What does this tell us about musical notes and symbols?

A. Musical notes and symbols tell musicians really good stories.

B. Musical notes and symbols tell musicians how long a song will be.

C. Musical notes and symbols tell musicians how to play a song.

4. What is the main idea in "Sheet Music"?

A. Books are filled with words.

B. Sheet music has symbols that tell musicians how to play a composer's music.

C. Musicians can read the musical notes and symbols in sheet music.

Day 32

_____ **Math:** Area of a Parallelogram- $A = bh$ The dotted line is the height. AREA IS ALWAYS SQUARED!

_____ **Reading:** Alliterations - Circle the words that create the alliteration in each example. Read the examples at the bottom to someone in your house for fun.

_____ **Science:** Net Force and Acceleration: four problems.

_____ **Social Studies:** Map Study and Word Search Puzzle. Make sure you write about a river in our state.

_____ **Explore:** Healthy Plates

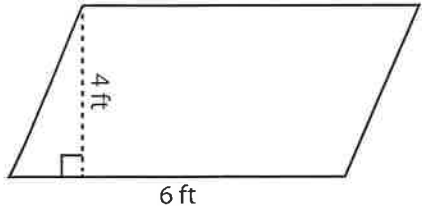
Name : _____

Parallelogram - Area

T1L1S1

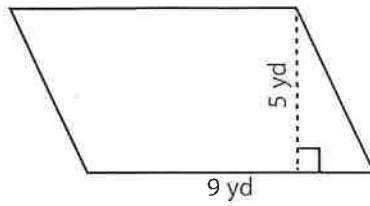
Find the area of each parallelogram.

1)



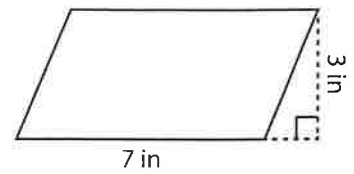
Area =

2)



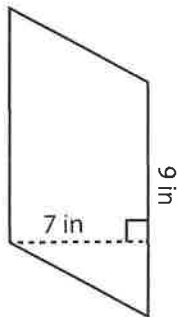
Area =

3)



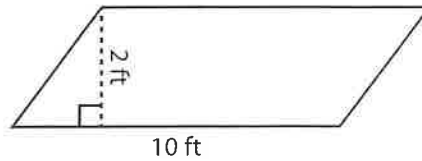
Area =

4)



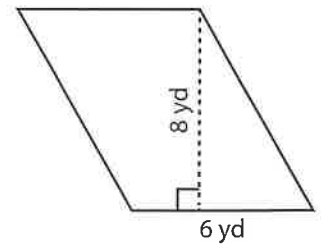
Area =

5)



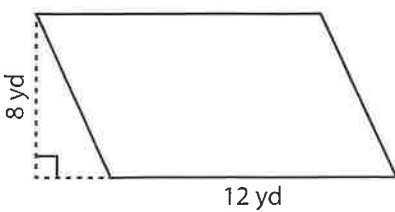
Area =

6)



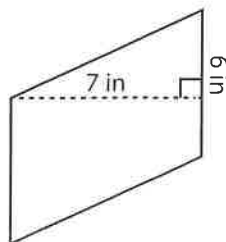
Area =

7)



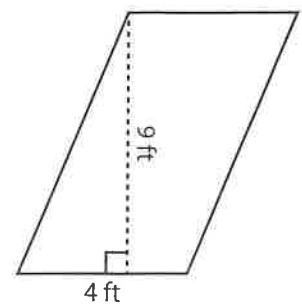
Area =

8)



Area =

9)



Area =

NTI Day 32 Alliterations

Directions: Read the definition of an alliteration. Identify the alliteration in the following examples by circling or underlining the group of words that make up the alliteration.

Alliteration: The repetition of beginning sounds in a group of words.

Example: Phil found the phone under his bed.

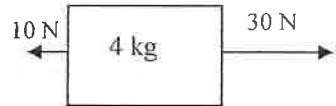
- 1: Please put those pants in the washer with your clothes.
- 2: Her baby brother drinks bottles of milk every day.
- 3: Kim came to care for my aunt when she was sick.
- 4: Will you please tell Tony to tap on the door when he gets here?
- 5: My dad made meatloaf on Monday this week for dinner.

Fun with Alliterations!

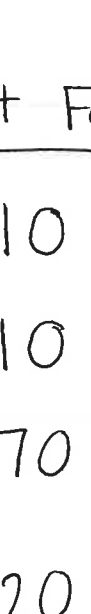
Directions: Find someone in your house that you can read these tongue twisters to, and see how fast you can correctly read them!

- 1: Black bug bit a big black bear. But where is the big black bear that the big black bug bit?
- 2: Sally sells sea shells by the sea shore.
- 3: Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, how many pickled peppers did Peter Piper pick?


- 1: * Force in same direction: add them
 * Forces in opposite directions: subtract them
 2: divide net force by kg to find a
 For each of the following problems, give the net force on the block, and the acceleration, including units.

Ex: 1) 


Net Force = $30\text{ N} - 10\text{ N}$ $a = 20\text{ N} / 4\text{ kg}$
 Net Force = 20 N $a = F/m = 5\text{ m/s}^2$

2) 

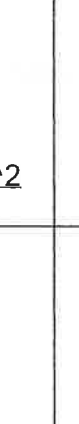
Net Force = _____ $a = F/m =$ _____

3) 

Net Force = _____ $a =$ _____

4) 

Net Force = _____
 $a =$ _____

5) 

Net Force = _____ $a =$ _____

Answer Bank

Net Force

Acceleration (a)

- 10 N
- 10 N
- 170 N
- 320 N

- 8 m/s^2
- 1.7 m/s^2
- 2 m/s^2
- 5 m/s^2

Major United States Rivers

Circle the following words in the *United States Rivers* puzzle below.
Words can be forward, backward, horizontal or diagonal.

Susquehanna
Missouri
Columbia
Hudson

Arkansas
Mississippi
Rio Grande
San Joaquin

Colorado
Potomac
Snake
Gila



Write a short paragraph on the back of this paper telling about a river in your state.

Map Study

Study the map and answer the questions.



- 1.) Which state does not share a border with Arizona?
 Nevada
 New Mexico
 Texas
 California

- 2.) Which state is west of Kansas?
 Oklahoma
 Iowa
 Missouri
 Colorado

- 3.) Which state is a peninsula?
 Illinois
 Pennsylvania
 Florida
 Utah

- 4.) Which state is on the East Coast?
 California
 South Carolina
 Minnesota
 Oregon

- 5.) Which state is south of Nebraska?
 Washington
 Oklahoma
 Maine
 Wyoming

- 6.) Which state is East of Mississippi?
 Georgia
 Louisiana
 Arkansas
 Missouri

Healthy Plates



photos.com

March is National Nutrition Month!

New Jersey has one of the strictest school nutrition laws in the country. The state passed a **bill** back in January of 2007 to ban the sale of junk foods in elementary and middle schools. A bill is a proposed law. New Jersey became the first state to ban the sale of junk food in its schools.

The law went into effect in September, 2007. As part of the ban, candy and sodas are not allowed to be sold. Elementary schools can sell only milk, water, or 100 percent fruit and vegetable juice. The bill also limits how much fat and sugar can be in foods served to students.

Why the strict laws? Poor nutrition habits have caused many kids in the United States to become overweight. That can lead to health problems. The purpose of the bill is to help students make better nutrition choices.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. New Jersey passed a bill that stated elementary and middle schools

- A. can only sell soda to high school students.
- B. cannot sell junk food.
- C. cannot talk about junk food.
- D. can only sell milk.

2. New Jersey lawmakers passed this bill because

- A. kids have poor nutrition habits.
- B. too many kids are becoming overweight.
- C. overweight kids have many health problems.
- D. all of the above.

3. The following is an opinion:

- A. lawmakers proposed the new law because they want kids to make good food choices.
- B. the law will not help, because kids will still eat what they want outside of school.
- C. being overweight can lead to health problems.
- D. the law will ban candy and soda from New Jersey schools.

4. The law went into effect in

- A. June 2007.
- B. March 2007.
- C. January 2007.
- D. September 2007.

Day 33

_____ **Math:** Area of a Trapezoid (2-sided)- Look at notes and examples for a trapezoid.

The area of a trapezoid is: $\frac{(\text{base 1} + \text{base 2}) \times \text{height}}{\text{Divided by 2}}$

AREA IS ALWAYS SQUARED!

_____ **Reading:** Personification - Choose the tree or cell phone example and answer the questions about the one you choose. On the back, draw your object with human characteristics.

_____ **Science:** Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers- Read the passage and answer the five questions **USING COMPLETE SENTENCES.**

_____ **Social Studies:** Complete these worksheets: Follow the Directions and It All Adds Up!

_____ **Explore:** American's National Pastime

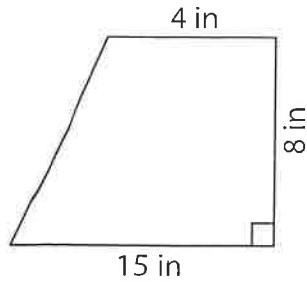
Name: _____

Trapezoid - Area

T2L1S1

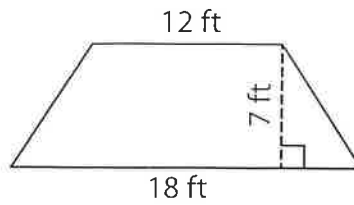
Find the area of each trapezoid.

1)



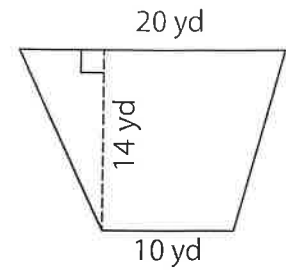
Area = _____

2)



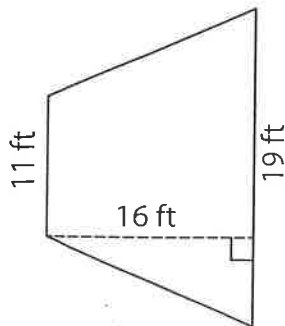
Area = _____

3)



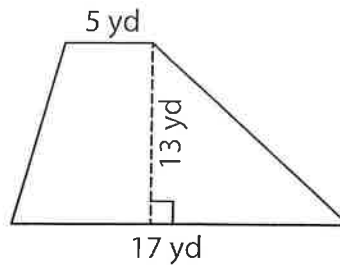
Area = _____

4)



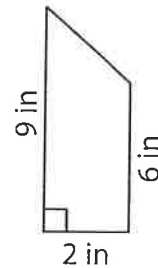
Area = _____

5)



Area = _____

6)



Area = _____

- 7) The height of a trapezoid is 12 yards. Find the area of the trapezoid, if the lengths of the parallel bases are 3 yards and 17 yards.

- 8) The sum of the bases of a trapezoid is 17 feet. Determine the area of the trapezoid, if the perpendicular distance between the bases is 15 feet.

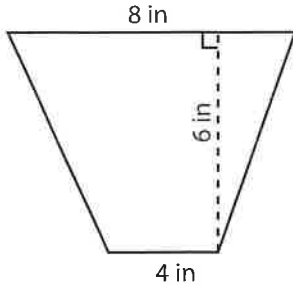
Name: _____

Trapezoid - Area

T1L1S1

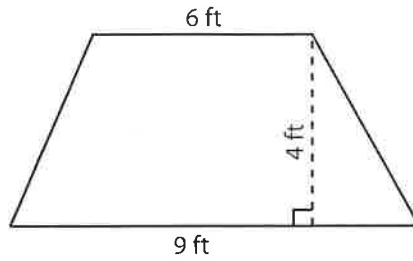
Find the area of each trapezoid.

1)



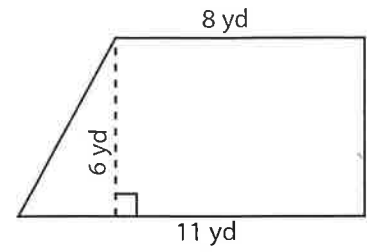
Area = _____

2)



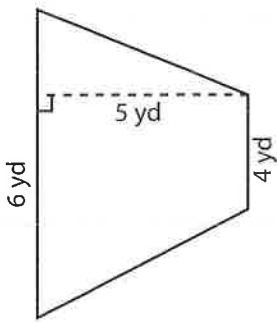
Area = _____

3)



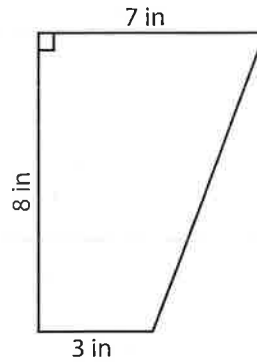
Area = _____

4)



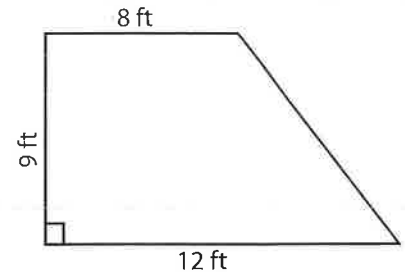
Area = _____

5)



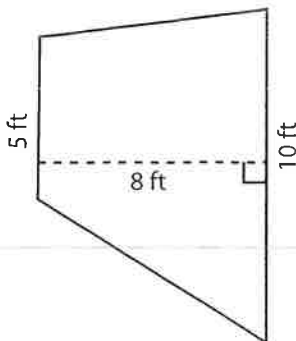
Area = _____

6)



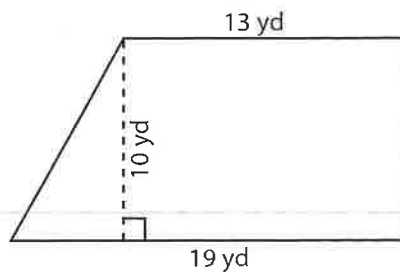
Area = _____

7)



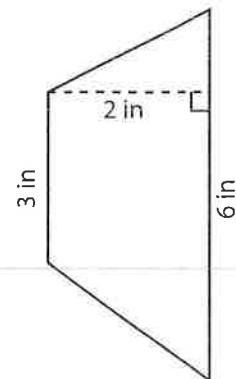
Area = _____

8)



Area = _____

9)



Area = _____

NTI Day 33 Personification

Personification is when non living things are brought to life by the author! They are given human-like traits, feelings, and sometimes even talk! If you've seen Beauty and The Beast, a lot of the characters in that are good examples of personification (the candlestick, the clock, the tea cup, etc.)

Directions: Choose one of the two non-living objects to answer questions about and circle it. You are the author, so you'll be bringing it to life! Have fun with it! On the back, illustrate your object! Make sure you show the answer to your questions in your illustration!

Tree: It's Fall, and the tree just lost all of its leaves!

Cell Phone: The phone is on 10% battery!

1: You decide! Is the object going to be a boy or a girl? _____

2: How is he/she feeling right now? _____

3: What is something he/she would say in their situation? (Don't forget to use "quotation marks" when showing dialogue.) _____

4: Does he/she have body parts like arms or legs? If so, what motions would they be making in their situation? _____

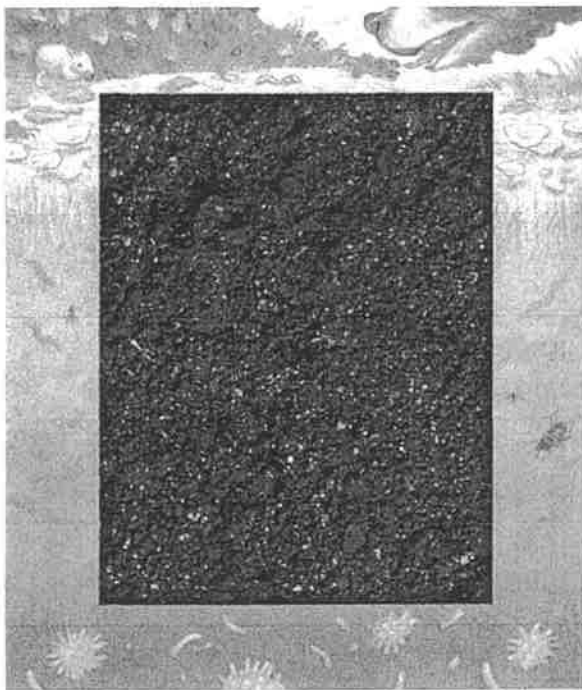
Producers, Consumers, and Decomposers

This text is adapted from an original work of the Core Knowledge Foundation.

Do you recognize the brown material in this picture? Some people call it dirt.

Dirt is what you are supposed to wipe off your shoes and wash off your hands, right? Dirt is what you are never supposed to get on your good shirt, right? To some people, dirt is just yucky and needs to be cleaned up.

Well, ecologists don't mind getting dirty. Ecologists are scientists that study the relationships between living things and their environment. Ecologists know dirt is very important. In fact, ecologists don't call it dirt at all. They call it soil. Without soil, life on land as we know it could not exist. Soil is at the heart of most ecosystems on land.



For example, in the forest ecosystem, every living thing can be sorted into one of three basic categories: producers, consumers, and decomposers.

Producers make their own food. Plants do this through the process of photosynthesis. Many producers also happen to produce, or make, things that animals eat. The blackberry plant is a tasty example. It makes its own food through photosynthesis. The berries contain the plant's seeds. Wild animals such as birds, bears, and bugs eat the berries. The animals eat the juicy berries, but they do not digest the tiny seeds.

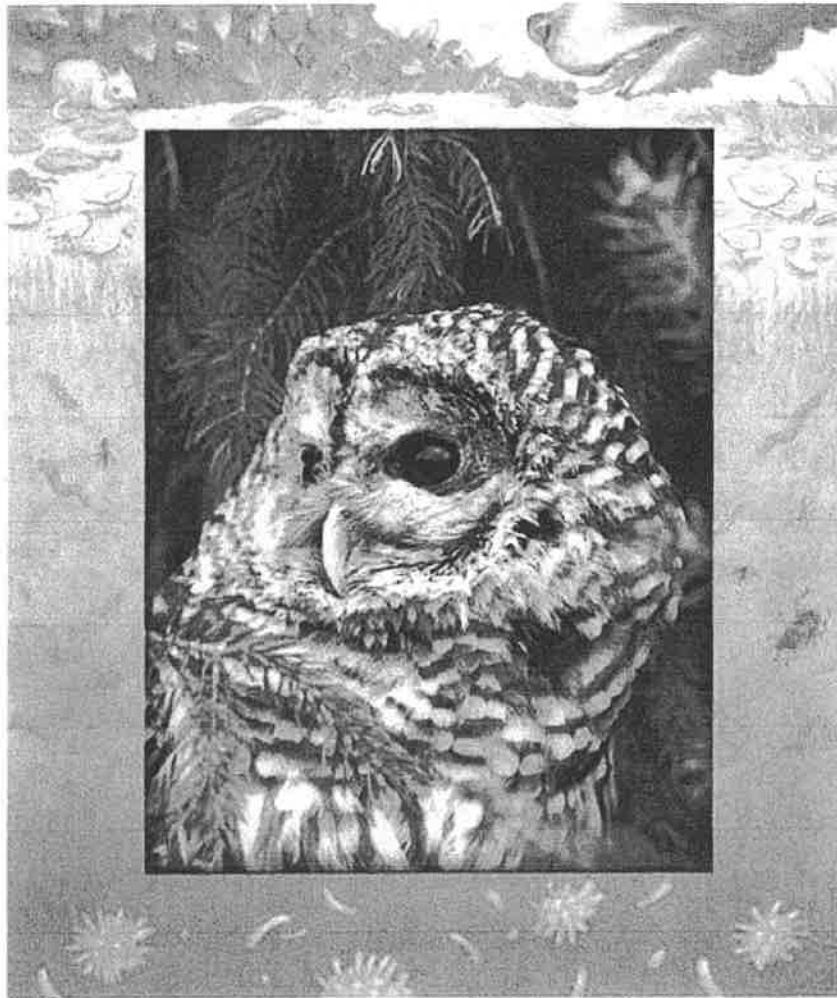
Dirt is called soil by ecologists.



Consumers eat other plants and animals. As you can probably guess, squirrels are acorn consumers. Unfortunately for squirrels, they are not at the top of the food chain.

This owl is a skilled predator. It is nocturnal, meaning it hunts at night. It consumes small rodents, including squirrels. With excellent hearing and eyesight, the owl will catch any squirrel or other rodent who leaves the safety of its nest at night.

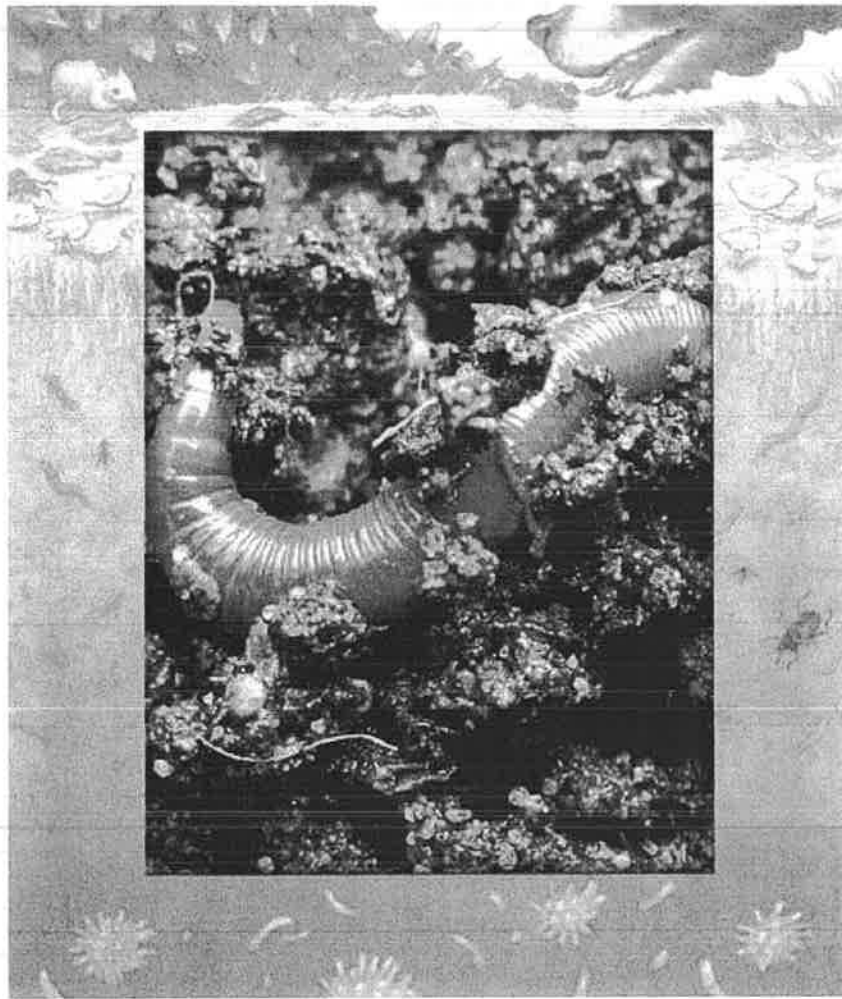
A blackberry plant is a producer.



The owl is a skilled predator.

Decomposers are the third type of living thing in the forest ecosystem. Earthworms are decomposers. They feed on dead organic matter, such as leaves. The worms pull the leaves down into the ground. They shred the leaves into little pieces and then eat them.

Worms are pretty low on the food chain. Fish, birds, frogs, and turtles will all eat any worm unlucky enough to cross their paths. Some insects are pretty big. Some are so small you need a magnifying glass to see them. Some fly. Some crawl. Some insects are decomposers. Others are consumers and some are even predators. Most insects are pretty far down on the food chain.



Earthworms are decomposers.

Answer the following
questions using

COMPLETE SENTENCES!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What three categories can every living thing in a forest ecosystem be sorted into?

2. What is a producer?

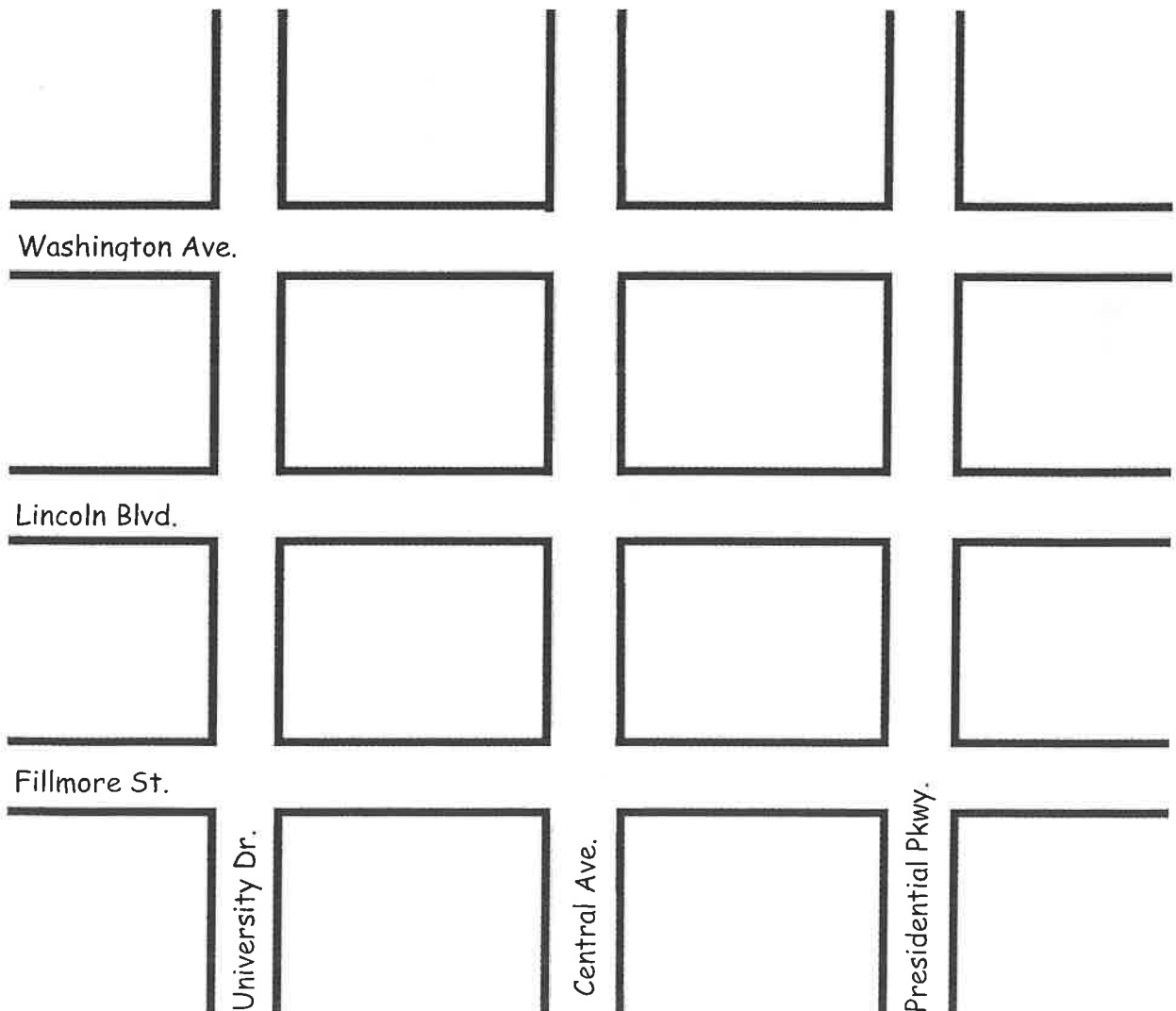
3. How do consumers sometimes interact with producers? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

4. Describe what a decomposer like a worm does with dead organic matter. Support your description with details from the text.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

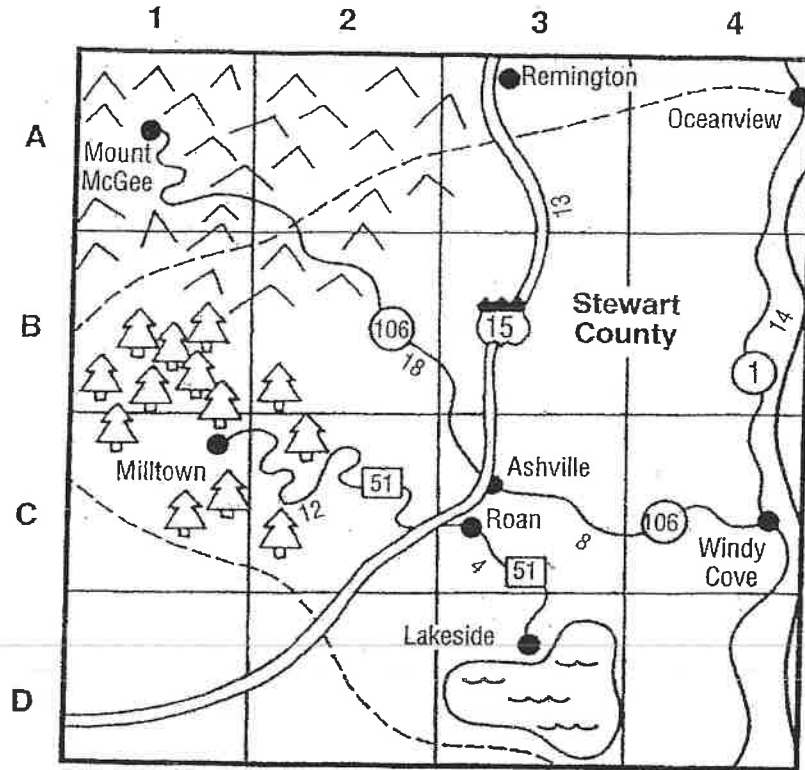
Follow the Directions

1. Put a yellow star on the intersection of Washington Ave. and Presidential Pkwy.
2. Draw a blue \times on the intersection of Lincoln Blvd. and Central Ave.
3. Put a red dot on the intersection of University Dr. and Fillmore St.
4. Put two green dots on the intersection of Lincoln Blvd. and Presidential Pkwy.
5. Draw a purple line on the street between Central Ave. and Presidential Pkwy.
6. Draw an orange triangle on the intersection of Lincoln Blvd. and University Dr.
7. Put a green rectangle on the intersection of Washington Ave. and Central Ave.
8. Draw two small squares on the intersection of University Dr. and Washington Ave.



It All Adds Up!

The map skills you have learned in this book all add up! Can you read this map?



Key	city or town	lake	interstate highway
	mountains	mileage between points	state highway
	county boundary	coastline	local road
	forest		

- At what gridpoints are the following places:
 - Lakeside _____
 - Mount McGee _____
 - Ashville and Roan _____
- What gridpoints are completely out of Stewart County? _____
- What type of road leads from Windy Cove to Mount McGee? _____
- Lumber products might be milled in what grid points? _____
- What cities are not in Stewart County? _____
- How many miles is it from:
 - Lakeside to Milltown? _____
 - Oceanview to Ashville? _____
- State Highway 1 parallels what kind of land? _____

America's National Pastime

Which sport is often thought of as America's national pastime? Baseball!

Baseball was created in America. That has a lot to do with why it's thought of as America's national pastime. But baseball was not made up out of the blue. Parts of it came from the older English sports cricket and rounders. In all of these sports, players use a bat to hit a ball. Players also have to run to score points. But baseball has different rules. These rules were set in 1845 by a group of men in New York City. They made the differences between baseball and the older sports clear. And in 1846, the first official game of baseball was played in America.

Baseball is not America's national pastime just because it was invented there. It also brought American people together in the 1800s and 1900s. Like now, the country back then was filled with different groups of people. These people came from different places. They all had different backgrounds. But almost everyone could play, watch, or talk about baseball.

One of the most popular traditions every year was the World Series. This was a series of games after the end of the baseball season. Two champion baseball teams played against each other in these games. People all over America paid attention to the World Series. It was almost like a holiday!

Today, the World Series still happens every year. Tens of millions of people watch it on television. The national pastime still brings people together!

1. According to the text, which sport is often thought of as America's national pastime?

- A. baseball
- B. basketball
- C. tennis

2. The text lists a sequence of events that led to the first baseball game being played. What happened in the year 1845 that was important to the creation of baseball?

- A. The first World Series took place.
- B. People started to play English sports like cricket and rounders.
- C. A group of men set the rules of baseball.

3. Baseball was inspired by older English sports. What information from the text supports this conclusion?

- A. "Baseball is not America's national pastime just because it was invented there. It also brought American people together in the 1800s and 1900s."
- B. "Parts of it came from the older English sports cricket and rounders. In all of these sports, players use a bat to hit a ball. Players also have to run to score points."
- C. "Like now, the country back then was filled with different groups of people. These people came from different places. They all had different backgrounds."

4. How did baseball bring together the American people in the 1800s and 1900s?

- A. People from different backgrounds in America could play, watch, or talk about baseball.
- B. People from different backgrounds in America came together to set the rules of baseball.
- C. People from different backgrounds brought together ideas that led to the creation of baseball.

5. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. In the English sports of cricket and rounders, players use a bat to hit a ball and they have to run to score points.
- B. In the 1800s and 1900s, America was filled with different groups of people that came from different places.
- C. Baseball, a game that was made based on older English sports, brought together different people in America in the 1800s and 1900s.

Day 34

_____ **Math:** Area of a Triangle (2 sided). Use the study guide.

Area of a triangle: Area = $\frac{\text{base} \times \text{height}}{\text{Divided by 2}}$ OR $\frac{bh}{2}$

If there is a dotted line, it is the height. Area is always squared!

_____ **Reading:** Onomatopoeia- Use the word bank to answer 1-10.

_____ **Science:** Rock Cycle- Use the diagram to answer the 10 questions.

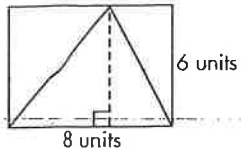
_____ **Social Studies:** I've Got the Key! And Reading Maps

_____ **Explore:** Art and Artists: Francisco de Goya

Lesson 6.1 Calculating Area: Triangles

The area of a triangle is related to the area of a rectangle.

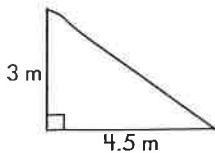
$$\text{Area} = \frac{\text{base} \times \text{height}}{2}$$



The dashed line indicates the height of the triangle.

rectangle: $A = 8 \times 6 = 48$ sq. units

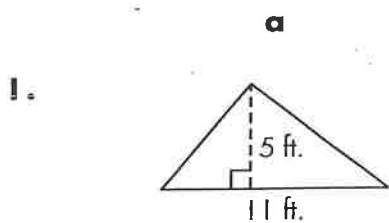
triangle: $A = \frac{1}{2}(8)(6) = 24$ sq. units



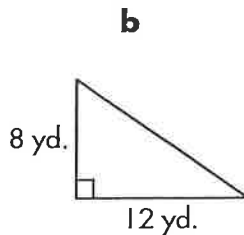
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(4.5)(3) = 6\frac{3}{4} \text{ sq. m}$$

Notice that in a right triangle the height is the length of one of the legs. This is not the case with acute and obtuse triangles.

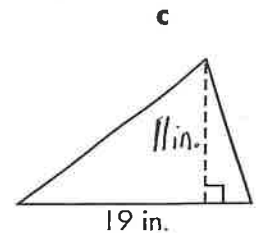
Find the area of each triangle below.



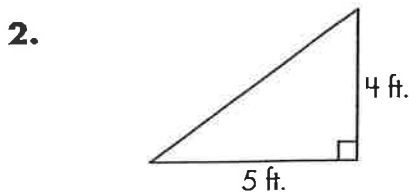
$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sq. ft.



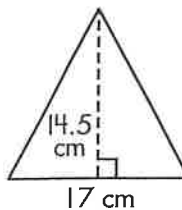
$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sq. yd.



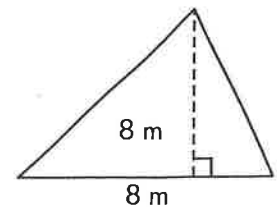
$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sq. in.



$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sq. ft.



$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sq. cm



$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ sq. m

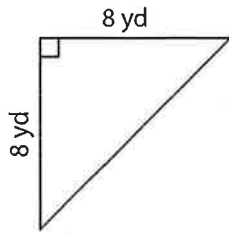
Name : _____

Area of a Triangle

T1L1S1

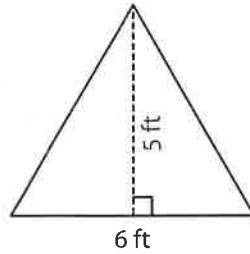
Find the area of each triangle.

1)



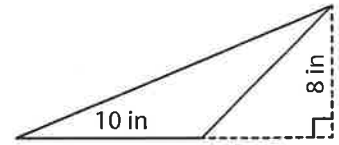
Area =

2)



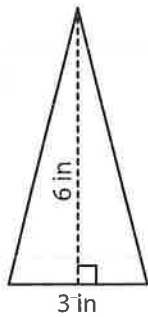
Area =

3)



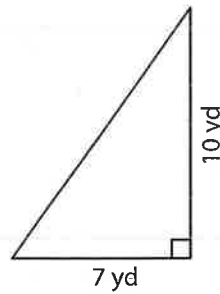
Area =

4)



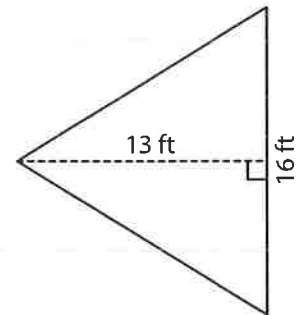
Area =

5)



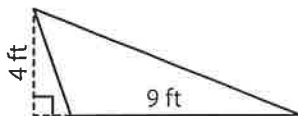
Area =

6)



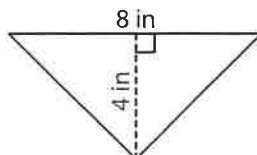
Area =

7)



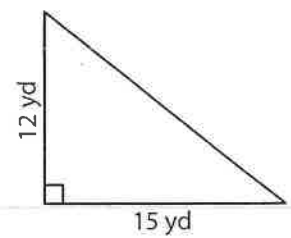
Area =

8)



Area =

9)



Area =

NTI Day 34
Onomatopoeias

Onomatopoeias are sound words. When you say them, they sound like the sound they make.

Directions: Use the word bank full of onomatopoeias to fill in the blanks.

Word Bank

splash	hiss	tick tock	slammed	beeped
drip	sizzling	crunched	clanging	buzzed

- 1: The chicken was _____ in the pan.
- 2: Dad _____ the door when he got home from work.
- 3: The bee _____ around the flower.
- 4: I was so bored that I stared at the clock as it went _____.
- 5: I could hear the bathroom sink _____ as I tried falling asleep.
- 6: My cat will _____ if you try to pet her sometimes.
- 7: The leaves _____ under my feet in the fall.
- 8: The car horn _____ loudly as they passed the house.
- 9: The _____ pots and pans woke the baby up.
- 10: I like to _____ in puddles after it rains!

3. Follow the arrow from sediments to sedimentary rock. How do sediments become sedimentary rock?

4. How is magma formed?

5. How does magma become igneous rock?

6. How does igneous rock become metamorphic rock?

7. How does a metamorphic rock become an igneous rock?

- ~~8. How are sediments formed?~~

9. Which process *cannot* happen?
 - a. Igneous rock → heat and or pressure → metamorphic rock
 - b. Igneous rock → weathering and erosion → burial → deposition → cementation → sedimentary rock
 - c. Metamorphic rock → melting → solidification → igneous rock
 - d. Sedimentary rock → melting → solidification → metamorphic rock

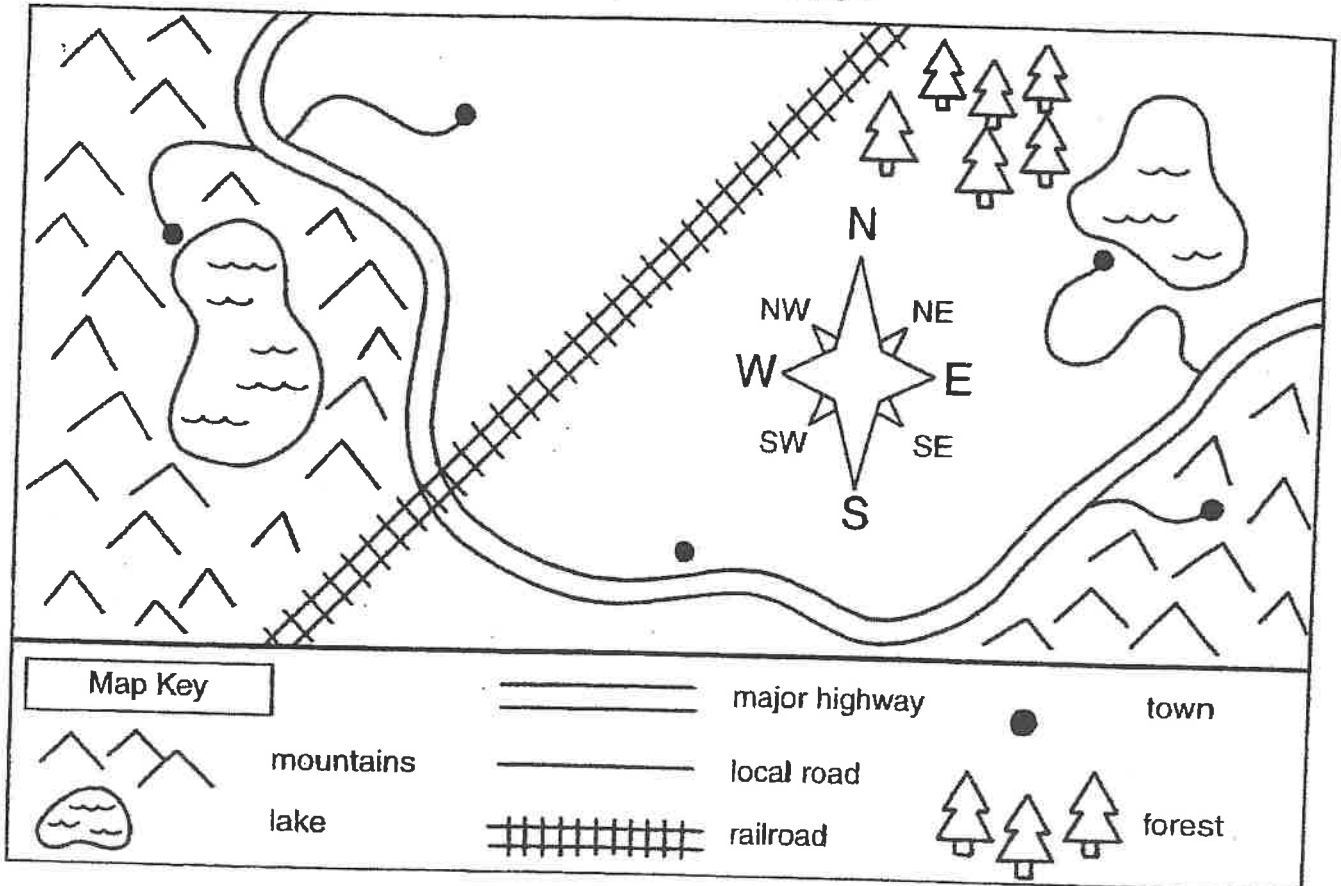
10. Can an igneous rock become another igneous rock? If so, how?

I've Got the Key!

Map makers draw the symbols that are in a map key. The map key explains what each symbol represents.

Directions

Look at this map and the map key. Use them to answer true or false for the statements below. If a statement is false, write the correct answer on the back of this paper.



1. _____ A railroad track runs southwest to northeast.
2. _____ Mountains cover the northern section of the map.
3. _____ A lake and a forest are in the southeast.
4. _____ All towns can be reached by the major highway.
5. _____ There are towns along the railroad track.
6. _____ There is a large forest east of the lake and west of the railroad.
7. _____ The southernmost town is next to the major highway.

SOCIAL STUDIES

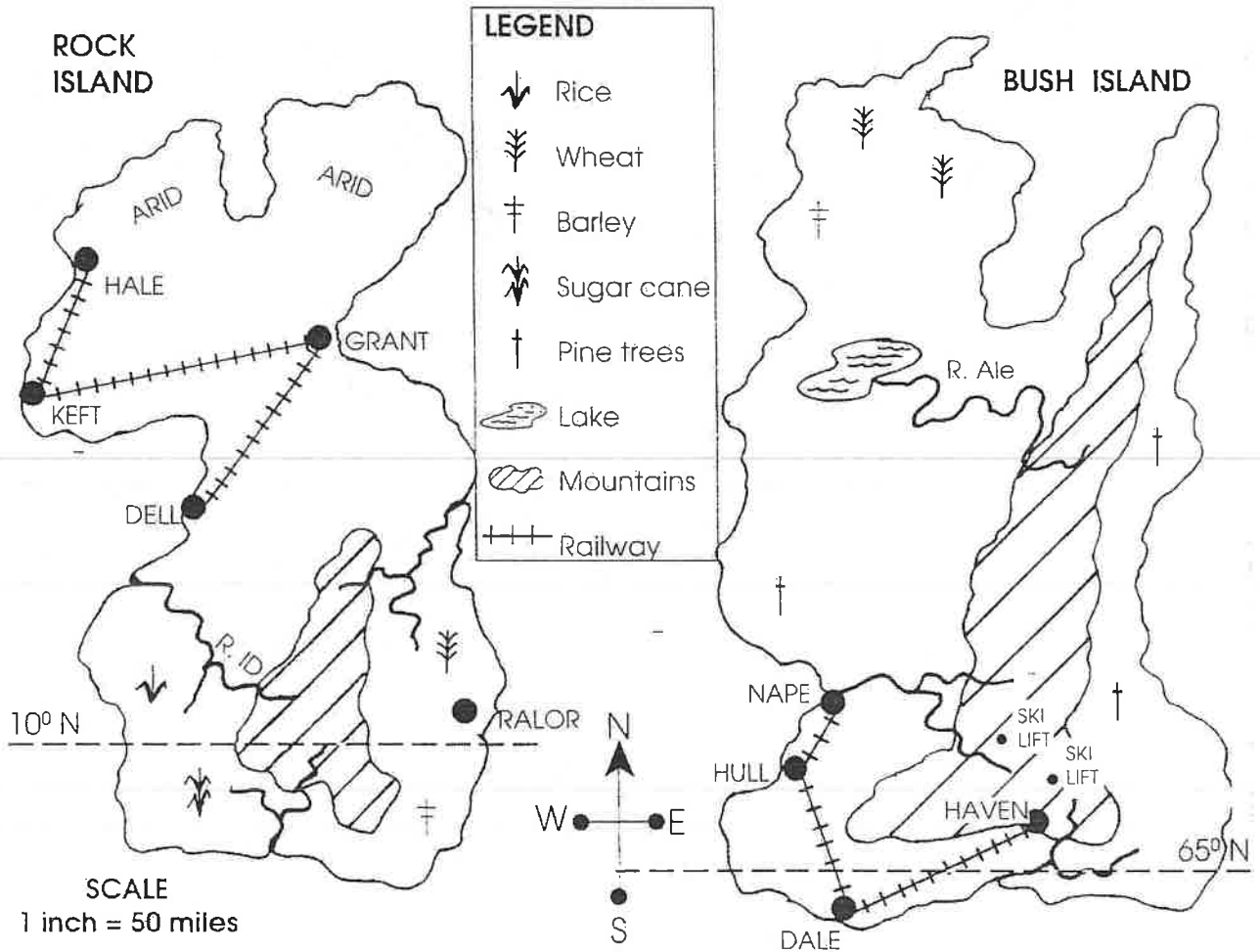
CHAPTER 10

Reading Maps

NAME _____
CLASS _____



All the information you need to answer the questions is found on the map.



- Which island has a skiing resort? _____
- Which island grows more different kinds of grain crops? _____
- Which island has the shortest distance between two towns? _____
How long is this distance? _____ miles
- Which island has more rivers flowing to the coast? _____
- Which island is nearer to the South Pole? _____
- Which town would be hotter in summer, Ralor or Dale? _____
- Which island has all three physical features - a lake, mountains and rivers? _____
- The source of which river, the River Id or River Ale, is closer to the coast? _____

Art and Artists: Francisco de Goya

Francisco de Goya was born in 1746 in northern Spain. He is one of Spain's most famous painters. A lot of his work can be seen in the Prado Museum in Madrid, Spain.

Goya painted a few different types of paintings. One of those types was portraits. A portrait is a picture of a person. He was very talented. Eventually, Goya was hired by Spain's royal family. He painted scenes of everyday life for them. Mostly, his paintings were charming and pleasing.

In 1808 the French armies invaded Spain under the command of Napoleon Bonaparte. Life in Spain got harder, and Goya's paintings became darker. The situation depressed Goya. The mood of his pieces reflected his sadness about the invasion.

One of Goya's most famous series of paintings is known as the "Black Paintings." The paintings are very intense. They have violent themes and dark colors. Some of them have scenes of witchcraft and people acting violently toward each other. Even though these paintings are sometimes hard to look at, many people consider them to be his most important works of art.

1. According to the text, what was one of the types of paintings Goya created?

- A. Surrealist paintings
- B. Impressionist paintings
- C. still life paintings
- D. portraits.

2. Why does the author discuss how Goya felt about France's invasion of Spain?

- A. because Goya became a politician later in life
- B. because it affected how Goya painted
- C. because the king hired him to paint scenes of the war
- D. because Goya no longer painted after the invasion

3. Based on the text, what caused the greatest change in Goya's paintings?

- A. the artistic trends in Spain present while he was growing up
- B. the work he did for Spain's royal family
- C. the invasion of Spain by France
- D. Goya's difficult personal relationships

4. Read the following sentences: "Life in Spain got harder, and Goya's paintings became darker. The situation **depressed** Goya. The mood of his pieces reflected his sadness about the invasion"

Based on the text, what does the word "**depressed**" most nearly mean?

- A. very colorful
- B. dreamy
- C. very sad
- D. extremely excited

Thursday April 30, 2020

Day 35

_____ **Math:** Volume of cubes and rectangular prisms (2 sided).
Remember the formula for volume: length x width x height or lwh.
Volume is always cubed.

_____ **Reading:** Idioms-Choose an example from the list and draw or explain the literal **AND** figurative meaning.

_____ **Science:** How Plates Affect Our Planet: Pangaea
Read the passage and answer the four questions **USING COMPLETE SENTENCES.**

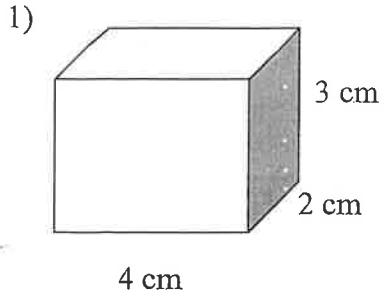
_____ **Social Studies:** United States Geography- Read the passage and answer the questions. Find the answers in the text.

_____ **Explore:** Where Did Tea Come From?

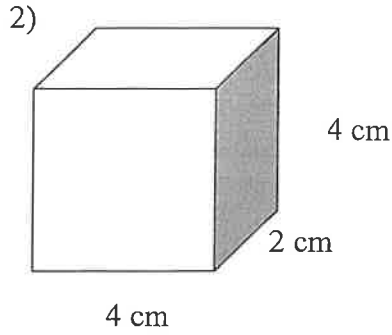
Name _____

VOLUME OF A RECTANGULAR PRISM #1

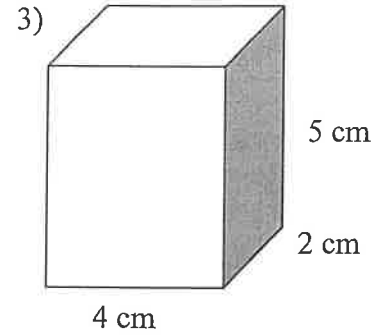
Directions: Find the volume of each prism below. The formula to calculate the volume of a rectangular prism is $volume = length \times width \times height$. Write your answer in the space provided.



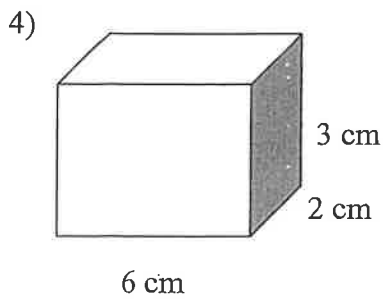
Volume _____



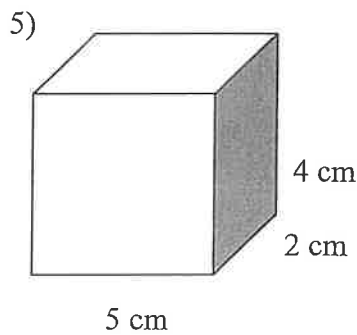
Volume _____



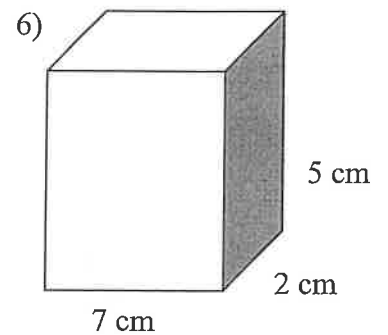
Volume _____



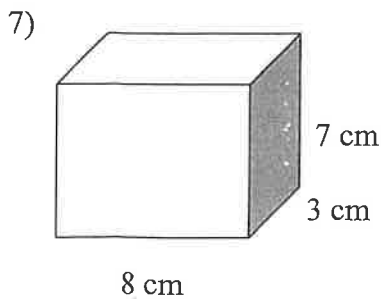
Volume _____



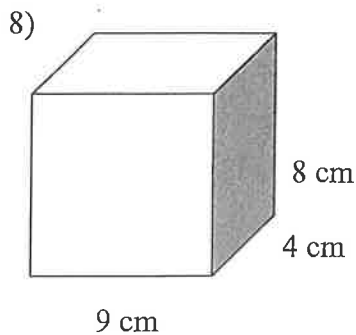
Volume _____



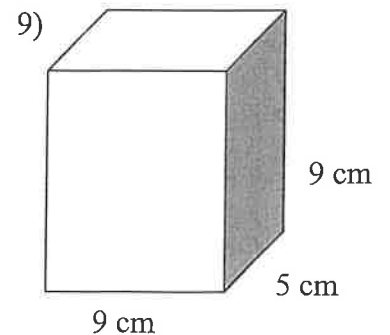
Volume _____



Volume _____



Volume _____



Volume _____

Name : _____

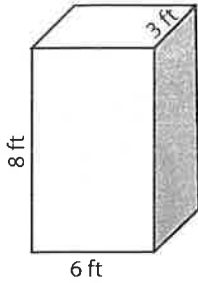
Score : _____

Volume - Rectangular Prism

ES1

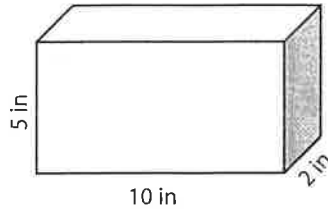
Find the volume of each rectangular prism.

1)



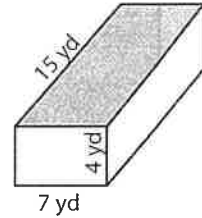
Volume = _____

2)



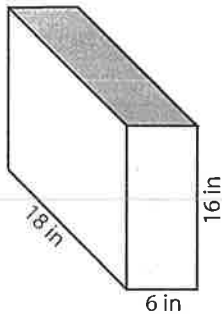
Volume = _____

3)



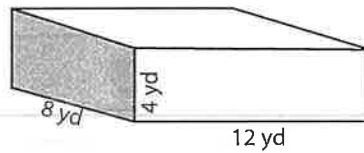
Volume = _____

4)



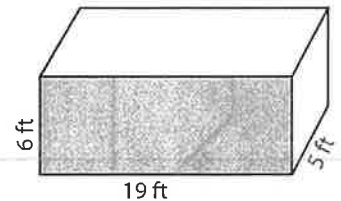
Volume = _____

5)



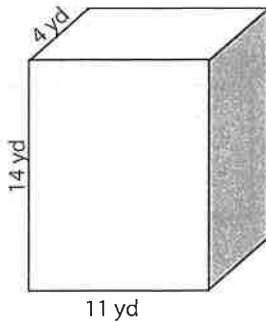
Volume = _____

6)



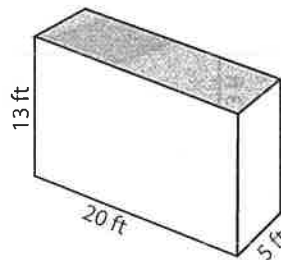
Volume = _____

7)



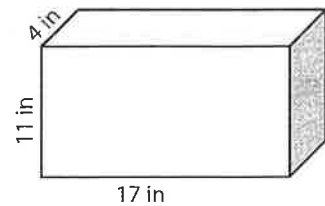
Volume = _____

8)



Volume = _____

9)



Volume = _____

10) A bath tub in the shape of a rectangular prism is 20 feet long, 10 feet wide and 5 feet deep.
How much water can it hold?

Volume = _____

NTI Day 35

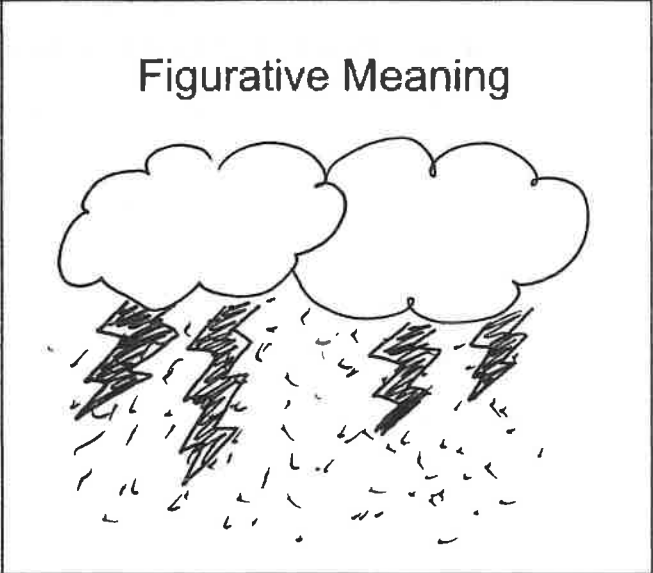
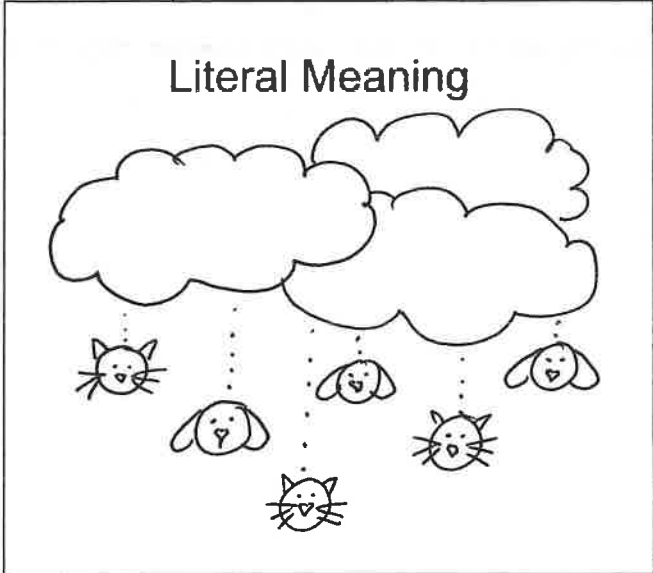
Directions: Choose an example from the list of idioms below and write it in the top box. In the box labeled “literal meaning”, draw and color a picture of what it would mean if each word was by itself. In the box labeled “figurative meaning”, draw and color a picture of what it means when we say it in a conversation. If you do not want to draw and color, you may write a sentence in each box to explain the meanings instead.

Idioms to Choose From:

- I'm all ears.
- Fish out of water
- Hit the books
- Spill the beans
- Go out on a limb
- Couch potato
- Zip your lips
- Heart of gold
- Lost my mind
- Keep your eye on the ball

EX:

Idiom:
raining cats and dogs



YOUR TURN!

(choose from the list on previous page)

Idiom:

Literal Meaning
(drawing or sentence to explain)

Figurative Meaning
(drawing or sentence to explain)

How Plates Affect Our Planet: Pangaea

This article is provided courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History.

About 200 million years ago, all the continents on the Earth were actually one huge "supercontinent" surrounded by one enormous ocean. This gigantic continent, called Pangaea, slowly broke apart and spread out to form the continents we know today.

Sound amazing? Believe it or not, the continents have come together and spread apart at least three times before. After all, our planet is 4.5 billion years old. On that time scale, 200 million years ago isn't such a long time!

What can make the continents move? Plate Tectonics!

Scientists have found many kinds of evidence that support this idea. Here are just a few:

The shapes of continents fit together like a puzzle. Just look at the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa-it's almost a perfect fit!

Identical rocks have been found on different continents. These rocks formed millions of years ago, before the continents separated. They formed from the same minerals and under the same conditions.

Fossils of the same kinds of dinosaurs, Mesosaurus, have been found in South America and Africa. These dinosaurs roamed the Earth before the two continents broke apart.



All the Earth's continents were once combined in one supercontinent, Pangaea.



Over millions of years, the continents drifted apart.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is Pangaea?

2. The text lists a few pieces of evidence that support the idea that all the continents on the Earth were actually one huge "supercontinent." What is one of the pieces of evidence provided in the text?

3. What is the main idea of this text?

4. Explain why the shapes of the continents most likely fit together like a puzzle.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

USE COMPLETE
SENTENCES

for # 1 - 4!

United States Geography

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



Name: _____



The study of Earth's landforms is called physical geography. Landforms can be mountains and valleys. They can also be glaciers, lakes or rivers. Landforms are sometimes called physical features. It is important for

students to know about the physical geography of Earth. The seasons, the atmosphere and all the natural processes of Earth affect where people are able to live. Geography is one of a combination of factors that people use to decide where they want to live.

The physical features of a region are often rich in resources. Within a nation, mountain ranges become natural borders for settlement areas. In the U.S., major mountain ranges are the Sierra Nevada, the Rocky Mountains, and the Appalachians.

Fresh water sources also influence where people settle. People need water to drink. They also need it for washing. Throughout history, people have settled near fresh water. Living near a water source helps ensure that people have the water they need. There was an added bonus, too. Water could be used as a travel route for people and goods. Many Americans live near popular water sources, such as the Mississippi River, the Colorado River and the Great Lakes.

Mountains and deserts have been settled by fewer people than the plains areas. However, they have valuable resources of their own.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Why is it important to learn about physical geography?

2) What landforms have become natural borders for settlement in the United States?

3) Why were the regions along the Mississippi and Colorado rivers popular places for settlements?

4) What is one mountain range in the U.S.?

5) If you could live anywhere in the U.S., where would you choose to live? Why?

Where Did Tea Come From?

by ReadWorks



Tea is a drink that is enjoyed around the world. People make tea by soaking the tea leaves in hot water. Then, people usually take the leaves out. When they sip the water, it tastes like the tea leaves!

But where do tea leaves come from? These leaves come from a tea plant! Tea plants are mostly grown in places with warm weather. They were first grown in China. People in China have been drinking tea for thousands of years! Later, tea spread to Japan. After that, people from Europe began to make their way to Asia to trade. When they reached Asia, they were introduced to tea. They brought tea back to Europe. And they also brought tea plants to other places where they had colonies. For example, Britain brought tea seeds from China to India and Sri Lanka. They were able to grow tea there. In some of those places, tea became an important part of the culture.

Today, tea plants are grown in many places across the world. They are grown in Asia and parts of Africa and South America. But they are enjoyed by people in all sorts of places!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is tea?

- A. a plant
- B. a drink
- C. a food

2. The text describes the sequence of events that led to tea spreading to different parts of the world. What had been happening before tea spread to Japan?

- A. People in Europe drank tea.
- B. People in North America drank tea.
- C. People in China grew tea plants and drank tea.

3. Read the following sentences from the text:

"Tea plants are mostly grown in places with warm weather. They were first grown in China."

What does this information tell us about China?

- A. It has places covered with ice.
- B. It has places with cold weather.
- C. It has places with warm weather.

4. When Europeans arrived in Asia to trade, they were introduced to tea. Based on the text, what did they think of tea when they were introduced to it?

- A. They hated it.
- B. They liked it.
- C. They wanted to stop it from spreading around the world.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Tea is a drink that is enjoyed around the world. People in China first started drinking it thousands of years ago before it spread to other places.
- B. Today, tea plants are grown in many places across the world. They are grown in Asia and parts of Africa and South America.
- C. People from Europe began to make their way to Asia to trade. When they arrived, they were introduced to tea. They brought tea back to Europe.