

Dear Fifth-Grade Parents,

Enclosed you will find 2 “Emergency Snow Day” learning packets. These will be your child’s assignments in the event school is canceled due to weather. Please keep this envelope in a safe place that you will be able to locate easily, if needed.

Each learning packet is to be completed in its entirety and returned to your child’s **fifth-grade teacher** the day they return to school. They are clearly marked day 1 and day 2. Students need only to complete 1 packet per missing day.

Day 1 Assignments	Day 2 Assignments (if needed)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 3 digits divided by 2 digits review sheet</li> <li>● Cursive practice</li> <li>● Ludwig van Beethoven reading comprehension practice</li> <li>● Read 30 minutes – book of choice</li> <li>● Greek Roots Lesson</li> <li>● Thinking skills practice page</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Multiplication review sheet</li> <li>● <i>I Hear America Singing</i> – Analyzing Poetry Practice</li> <li>● Read 30 minutes – book of choice</li> <li>● <i>I Am Electrifying</i> – Read and answer questions about Ben Franklin</li> <li>● Latin Roots Lesson</li> </ul>

Parent support of these snow day packets is highly encouraged and much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Flitton

Dean Springmeyer

**Three Digits Divided by Two Digits (cont.)**

1.  $26 \overline{) 235}$

2.  $43 \overline{) 519}$

3.  $22 \overline{) 137}$

4.  $18 \overline{) 895}$

5.  $16 \overline{) 921}$

6.  $82 \overline{) 881}$

7.  $35 \overline{) 209}$

8.  $17 \overline{) 921}$

9.  $28 \overline{) 777}$

10.  $55 \overline{) 801}$

11.  $42 \overline{) 841}$

12.  $53 \overline{) 207}$

13.  $19 \overline{) 221}$

14.  $15 \overline{) 822}$

15.  $21 \overline{) 625}$

16.  $25 \overline{) 927}$

17.  $12 \overline{) 225}$

18.  $18 \overline{) 355}$

19.  $62 \overline{) 994}$

20.  $17 \overline{) 631}$

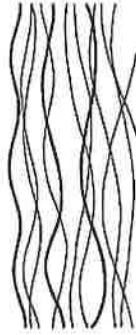
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

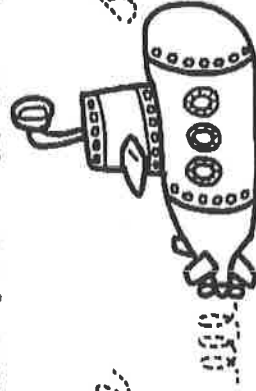


Trace.  What are submarines used for?

Most submarines were designed to attack ships from beneath the water surface during war. However, scientists also use them to explore things deep in the ocean.



ocean



submarine

Copy.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, repeated multiple times.

# Ludwig van Beethoven

Read the selection below. When you are finished, answer the questions on page 69 and complete the activities on pages 70–72.

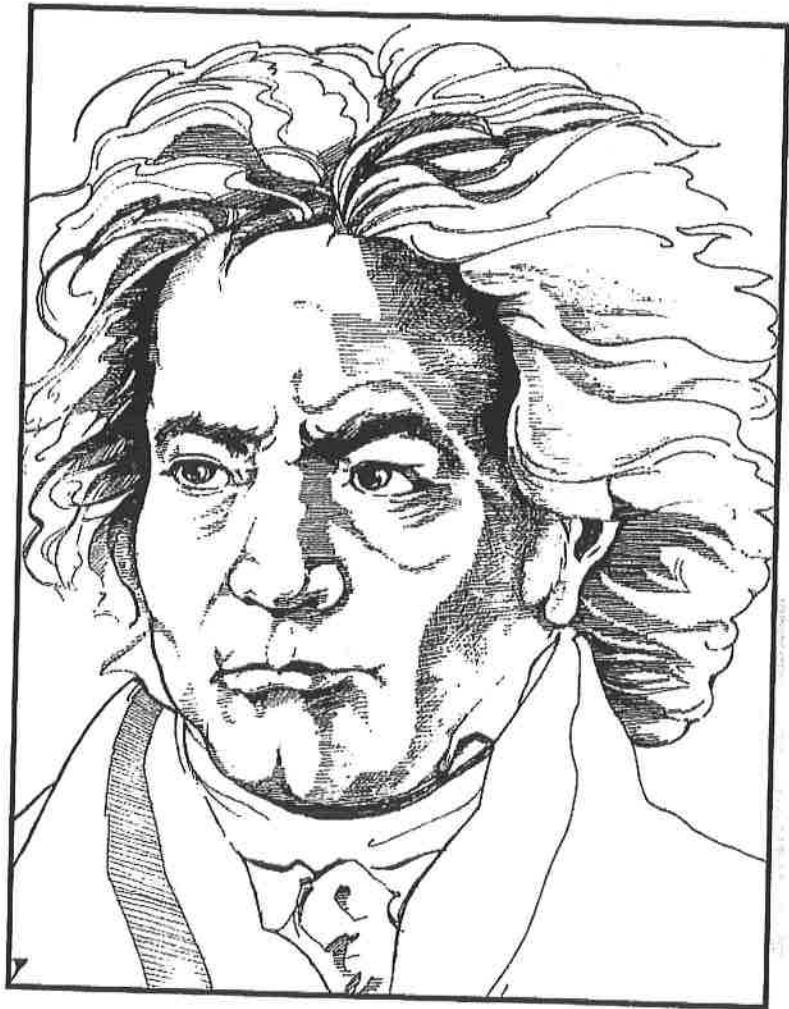
Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770. When he was only four years old, he was practicing on the violin and the clavier (a keyboard) for many hours each day. His father was determined to turn the boy into a musician.

He learned so quickly that he went on his first concert tour at the age of 11. When Beethoven was 17, Mozart, a great musician and composer of the time, heard him play and was impressed with his ability.

A few years later, Beethoven went to Vienna, Austria, to study with Haydn, another great musician and composer. It was not long before Beethoven was writing music, too. In his lifetime, he wrote about 300 pieces of music. Beethoven's compositions included sonatas, symphonies, concertos, and operas. (Sonatas are long musical compositions that are divided into several parts or "movements." Symphonies are sonatas written for the orchestra. Concertos are sonatas written for an instrument soloist and orchestra. Operas are plays in which the words are sung to music.)

After an illness at the age of 31, Beethoven gradually lost his hearing. Despite this terrible tragedy, he was somehow able to keep the melody or tune, the harmony of the chords, and the tempo or beat of the music inside his head. He wrote some of his most beautiful music after that time. Yet, he was never able to hear what he had written!

Toward the end of his life, Beethoven had to be turned toward the audience to see the applause because he could not hear it. He died in 1827 at the age of 57 and is considered one of the greatest composers who ever lived.



# Ludwig van Beethoven (cont.)

What did you learn about Ludwig van Beethoven? Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Where and when was Beethoven born? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How old was he when he began to study music?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who wanted him to be a musician?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How old was Beethoven when he went on his first concert tour?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. How old was Beethoven when Mozart heard him play?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Where did Beethoven go to study music?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. With whom did he study?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. About how many musical compositions did Beethoven write?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What types of compositions did he write?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What great tragedy befell Beethoven?  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Greek Roots: homo, kilo

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

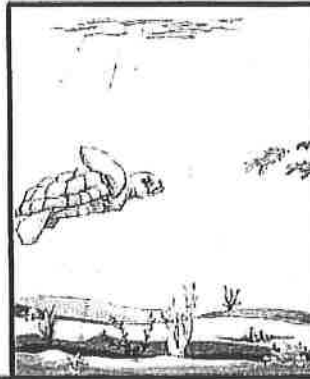
**Directions:** The English language uses many Greek roots in words. Understanding what the most commonly used Greek roots are will help readers define new words and make meaning of the text as they read. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then take the challenge!

## Unlikely Friends

Ferdinand is a small sea turtle that hatched in the white sands of the Gulf Coast. He has always been the smallest of all his brothers and sisters. In fact, he only weighs one kilogram. That is smaller than *all* of the sea turtles in *all* of his family history, ever! Ferdinand's tiny size makes life a little sad and lonely. He always trails kilometers behind his brothers and sisters because his tiny flippers can't keep up. It can be a little scary all alone in the ocean.

One day, while trailing far behind the others, he encounters a giant spider crab. The crab's legs stand so far above the seafloor that little fish and shrimp rest below it. They don't even realize it is a crab until it tries to talk to them. When that happens, they get scared and swim away leaving it all alone.

Ferdinand and the spider crab swap stories all afternoon about how their sizes can make life difficult. Before long, they become best friends. They understand that they are not homogenous species, but they feel more alike with each other they do with their own kind. Ferdinand finally feels like he belongs and decides to spend all his days with the crab. Together they realize that the size differences that once made life difficult for them no longer matter.



**Write About It:** List 3 words with Greek roots from the text. Write the definition for each word as it is used in the story.

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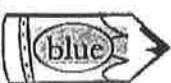


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**Challenge:** Use the codes to identify Greek roots and prefixes in the text.



Words with the Greek root, 'homo'



Words with the Greek root, 'kilo'



Any other words with a prefix

## Multiple Choice:




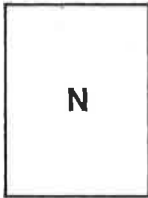
Answer the following questions after reading:

- 1a. What does the Greek root, 'homo' most commonly mean?
  - (a) same
  - (b) earth
  - (c) water
  - (d) circle
- 1b. What evidence from the text includes a word with the Greek root described in 1a?
  - (a) "They know that they are not homogenous"
  - (b) "Ferdinand finally feels"
  - (c) "Together they realize that the size differences"
  - (d) "The crab legs stand"
- 2a. What does the Greek root, 'kilo' most commonly mean?
  - (a) drawn
  - (b) written
  - (c) over
  - (d) one thousand
- 2b. What evidence from the text includes a word with the Greek root described in 2a?
  - (a) "Ferdinand's tiny size makes life a little sad"
  - (b) "He has always been"
  - (c) "In fact, he only weighs one kilogram"
  - (d) "When that happens"
3. Which phrase below includes a word with a Greek root meaning one thousand?
  - (a) "That is smaller than all"
  - (b) "They don't even realize"
  - (c) "He always trails kilometers behind the others"
  - (d) "Ferdinand and the spider crab swap stories"





**IDENTIFYING SIMILARITY AND CONGRUENCE**

Mark each figure **S** if it is similar to the first one. Mark it **C** if it is congruent to the first one. Mark it **N** if it is neither.

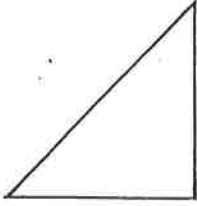
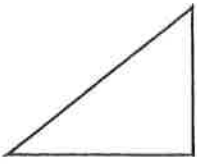
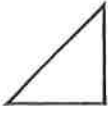
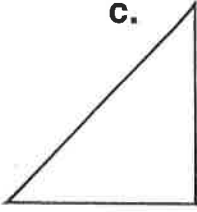
**EXAMPLE:**

	a. 	b. 	c. 
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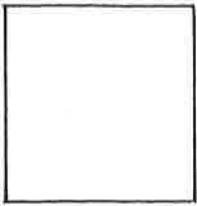
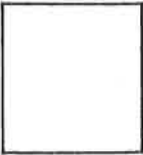

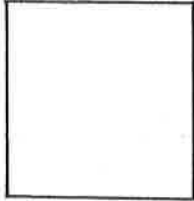
**A-104**

	a. 	b. 	c. 
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**A-105**

	a. 	b. 	c. 
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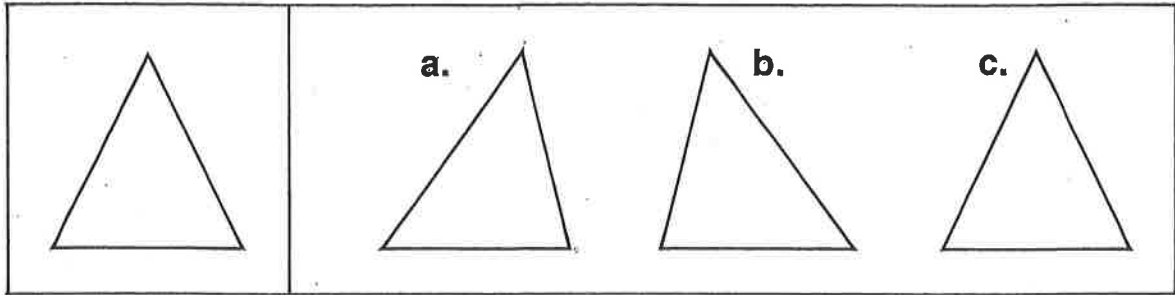
**A-106**

	a. 	b. 	c. 
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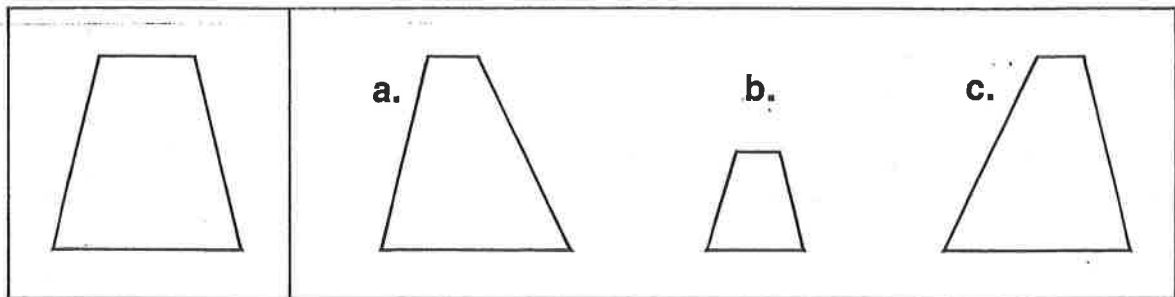
**IDENTIFYING SIMILARITY AND CONGRUENCE**

Mark each figure **S** if it is similar to the first one. Mark it **C** if it is congruent to the first one. Mark it **N** if it is neither.

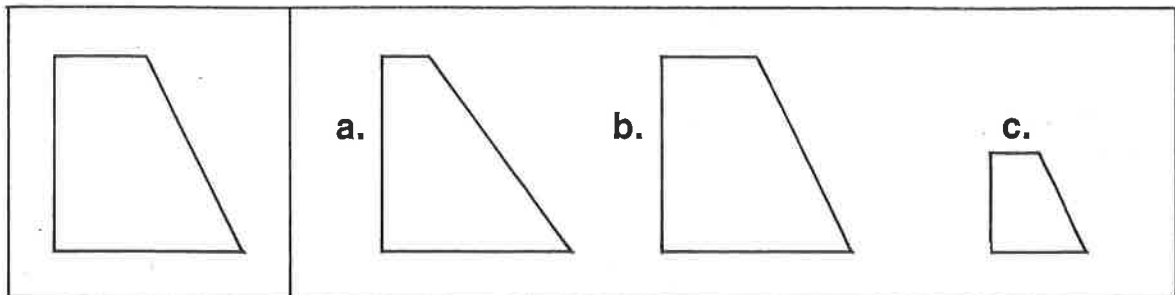
**A-107**



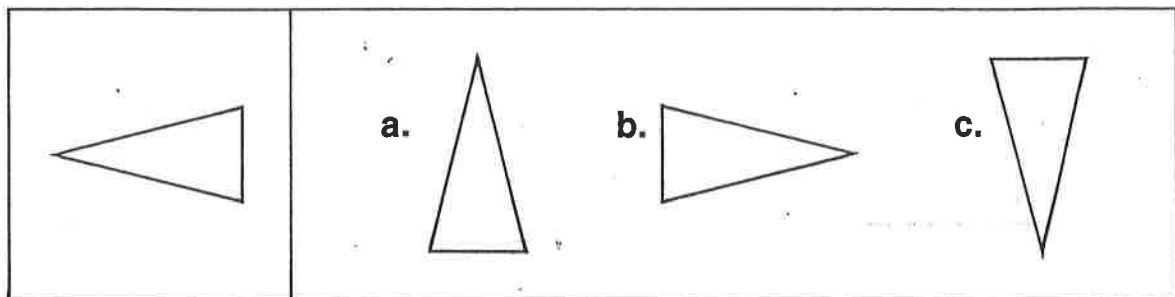
**A-108**



**A-109**



**A-110**



**A-111**

