

5th Grade Learning Packet

Mrs. Toth & Mrs. Gosney



***The following packet may be used to support student learning at home.**

***The activities provided are for additional practice or review. They will not be graded or collected but are highly encouraged.**

Reading

1. Genres of Fiction Chart
2. Genres of Fiction Chart Part 2
3. Genre Graph (to tally genres you read at home)
4. Because of Mr. Terupt Character Analysis Chart (to keep track of characters)

Social Studies

5. Henrico County Map (tear out and place in your clear sleeve to practice labeling with an Expo marker)

Math

6. Rolling Along with Primes and Composites (game for 2+ players) If you would like to reuse, place in your clear sleeve to play.**
7. A Bone Chilling Cough**
8. Number Knowledge**

Science

9. The Ins and Outs of Earth**
10. Picturing Pangea**
11. Rock around the Rock Cycle**

**Answer key is included. Please remove before giving it to your child.

Genres of Fiction

Genre	Description	Why is this important?	Book Examples
literary nonfiction	A type of narrative text, which uses story elements and language to share accurate information about real people, places, and events, including biography and autobiography.	Literary nonfiction is a great way to learn accurate information about people, places, and events when you prefer the structure of a narrative text.	•
mystery	The main character is finds clues and follows leads to try to solve a puzzle or figure something out.. A mystery can happen in the past, present, or future.	Mysteries are a great way to develop careful reading skills. Important clues can be hidden in long paragraphs or dialogue. By reading mysteries you will learn to get better at noticing these clues and solving the mystery.	•
mythology	A story that usually has a hero or god in the story and describes a natural phenomenon. Typically, a myth involves historical events and supernatural beings.	The main purpose of mythology is to teach moral lessons and explain historical events. It can be fun to explore these explanations!	•
poetry	A type of literature based on the author's use of words and rhythm. In poetry, words are crafted together to form sounds, images, and ideas.	Many people love poetry for the beauty of the language. The author assumes you will be using the power of inference to really understand the author's message.	•
realistic fiction	Stories take place in the present and include characters and situations that could really happen. Realistic fiction stories are still made up by the author though.	Often involve characters like you. Reading about how other kids solve their problems can help you think about your own life and how to solve your problems.	•

Genres of Fiction

Genre	Description	Why is this important?	Book Examples
fable/ fairy tale	A story that has characters such as elves, goblins, wizards, and fairies. Fairy tales are often traditional and were passed down from storyteller to storyteller before being recorded in books.	Meant to entertain the reader, but more important, they always have some kind of moral or lesson to be learned.	•
fantasy	Stories include magical or mythical characters and things that just can't happen in real life. Even though fantasy stories have magic, there are still rules. It's important to pay attention to the rules and the way magic works.	Even though fantasy stories have magic, there are still rules. It's important to pay attention to the rules and the way magic works. What can you learn or discover? Fantasy stories help expand your imagination and think about other worlds and possibilities.	•
folklore/ tall tales	Stories that have been told over and over again for many years. Some folktales attempt to explain why something exists or how something came to be. Some folktales have tricksters who outsmart others in the story.	Folktales are a great way to learn about different cultures around the world.	•
historical fiction	Stories take place in the past. They might include real people, places, and event, but they also include parts that are made up by the author.	Readers can often learn a lot about history and things that happened in the past by reading historical fiction. Pay attention to important people, places, and events as you read.	•
humor	Humor is meant to make the reader laugh, or at least smile when reading. Characters may act in unique and unexpected ways.	Humor is a great way to unwind and enjoy reading. The reader can often connect with a character and laugh right along with him/her.	•

Genre Graph

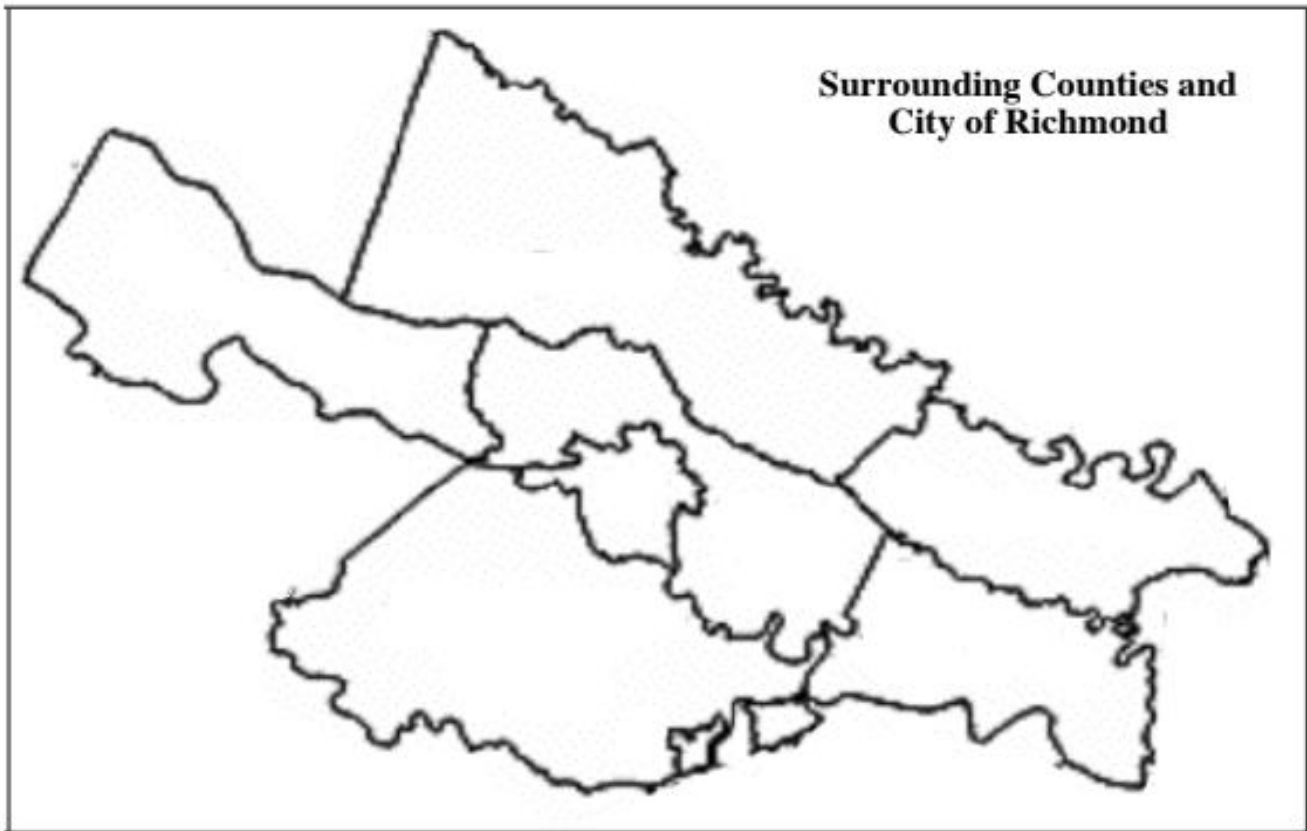
10										
9										
8										
7										
6										
5										
4										
3										
2										
1										
	Fable Fairy Tale	Fantasy	Folklore / Tall Tale	Historical Fiction	Humor	Mystery	Mythology	Poetry	Realistic Fiction	Science Fiction

Character Analysis

Characters	Traits	Strengths	Weakness/Conflict	Lesson Learned
Mr. Terupt				
Peter				
Jessica				
Luke				
Alexia				
Jeffrey				
Danielle				
Anna				
Misc.				



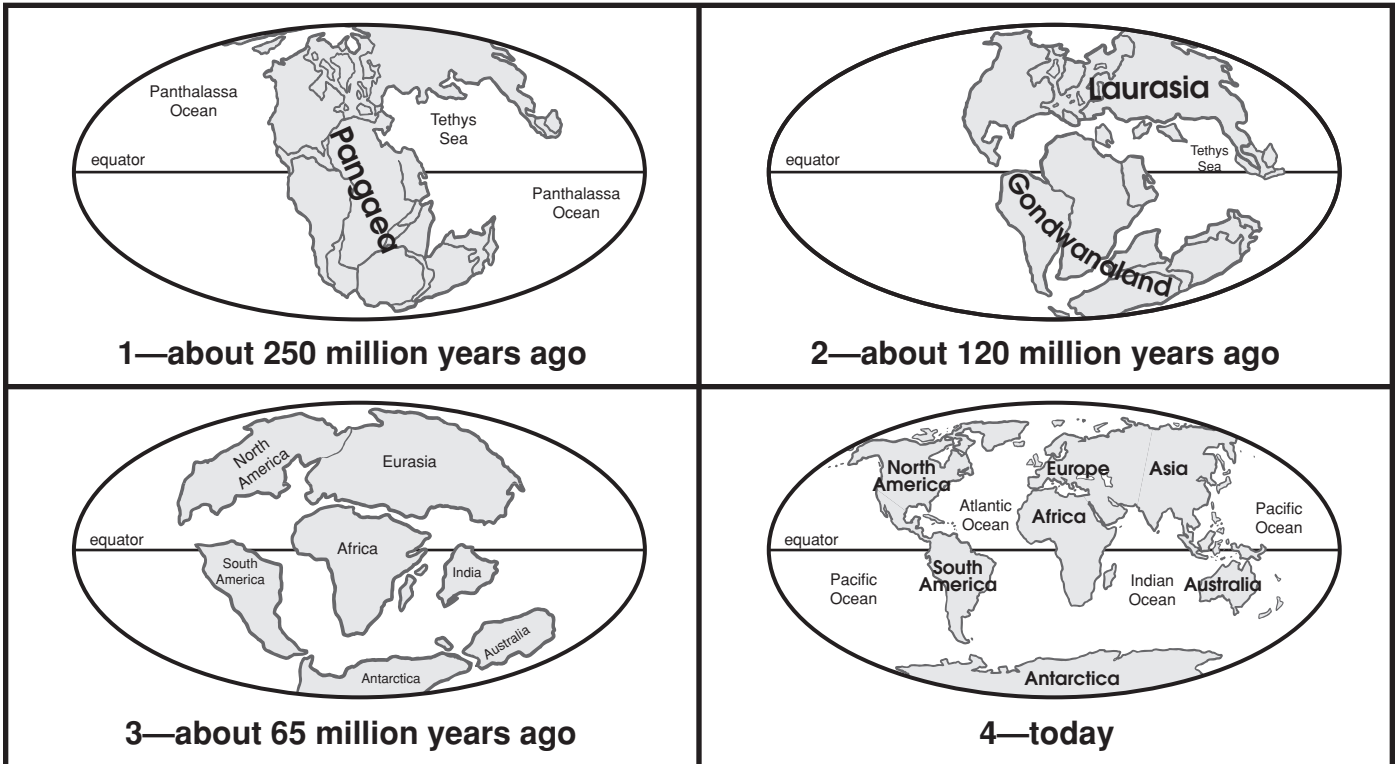
Student Activity: Fill in the names of Henrico County and the five surrounding counties and city: Charles City, New Kent, Hanover, Goochland, Chesterfield, and the City of Richmond. Refer back to the previous map.



Picturing Pangaea

Scientists think that about 250 million years ago, all the continents were joined into one single land mass called Pangaea. What happened to this supercontinent?

Study each picture below. Then read the facts about the continents' movements. Color the circle with the number of the picture that matches each fact.



1. Pangaea sits alone in a huge ocean of water called Panthalassa. (1) (2) (3) (4)
2. The two continents are named Gondwanaland and Laurasia. (1) (2) (3) (4)
3. India is connected to Asia. (1) (2) (3) (4)
4. This is the first time period in which Australia and Antarctica have drifted apart. (1) (2) (3) (4)
5. The continents begin as one supercontinent called Pangaea. (1) (2) (3) (4)
6. The continents exist as we know them today. (1) (2) (3) (4)
7. Gondwanaland has split, and Africa and South America have appeared. India has broken away from Africa but is not connected to Asia. (1) (2) (3) (4)
8. This is the last time period during which Eurasia and North America remain joined. (1) (2) (3) (4)
9. The Tethys Sea has split Pangaea into two continents. (1) (2) (3) (4)
10. The North Atlantic Ocean has split Eurasia and North America. (1) (2) (3) (4)

Bonus Box: The theory of how the earth's continents move over its surface is *continental drift*. In your own words, describe the continental drift theory using the illustrations and ideas from above.





How to Use This Unit

The Changing Earth (Pages 45–52)

The features that make up the face of the earth seem so solid and steady, yet they are changing every day. Use the reproducible skill builders in this unit to help students find out what causes the gradual and sometimes dramatic changes in Mother Earth's appearance.

Duplicate pages 45, 47, 49, and 51 for students to complete during your study of the earth. These activities can be completed independently, with partners, or in small groups.



Answer Key



1. Pangaea sits alone in a huge ocean of water called Panthalassa. 1 2 3 4
2. The two continents are named Gondwanaland and Laurasia. 1 2 3 4
3. India is connected to Asia. 1 2 3 4
4. This is the first time period in which Australia and Antarctica have drifted apart. 1 2 3 4
5. The continents begin as one supercontinent called Pangaea. 1 2 3 4
6. The continents exist as we know them today. 1 2 3 4
7. Gondwanaland has split, and Africa and South America have appeared. India has broken away from Africa but is not connected to Asia. 1 2 3 4
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9. The Tethys Sea has split Pangaea into two continents. 1 2 3 4
10. The North Atlantic Ocean has split Eurasia and North America. 1 2 3 4

Bonus Box: Answers may vary. Accept reasonable responses.



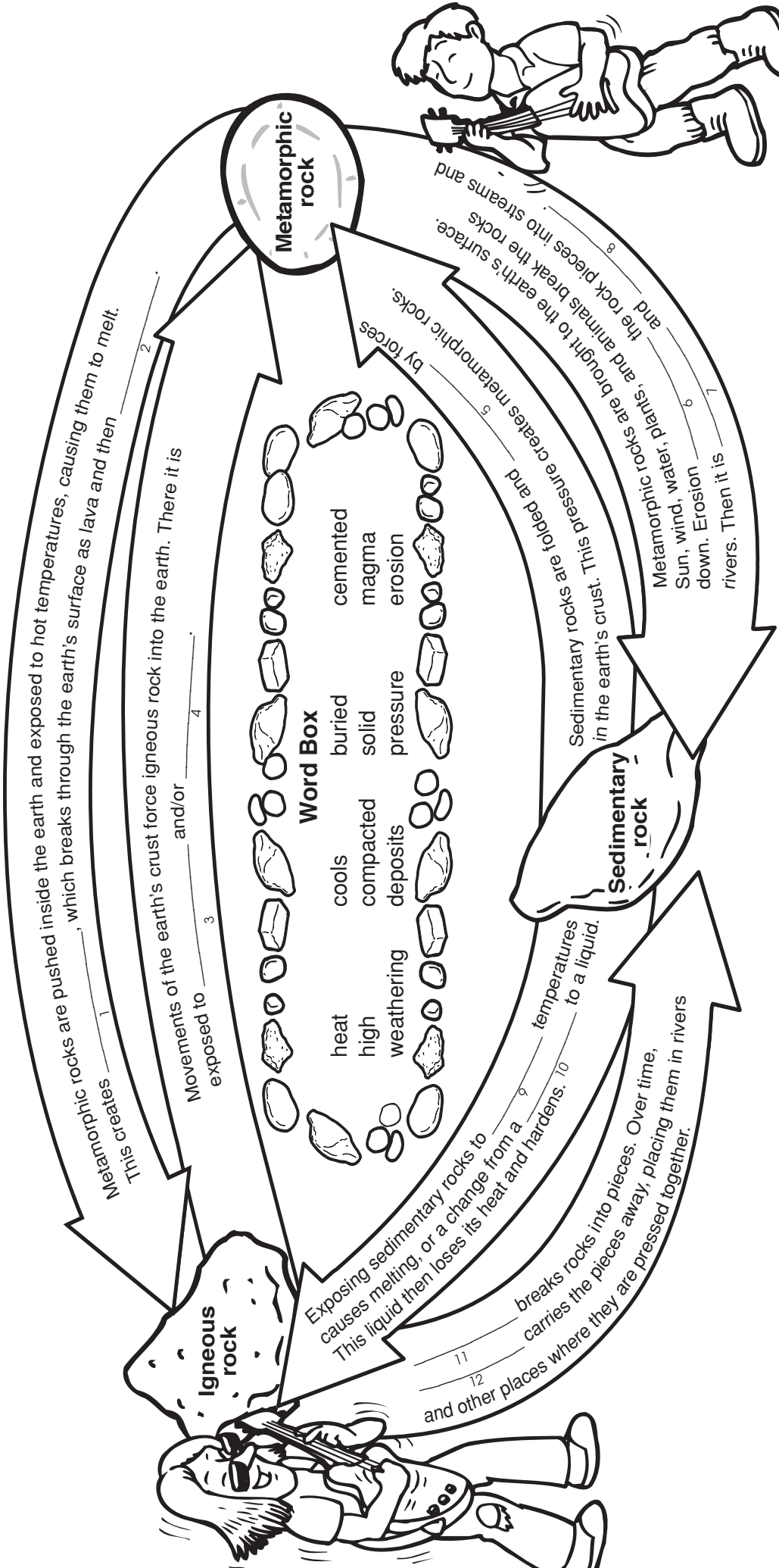
Name _____

Date _____

Rock Around the Rock Cycle

In the rock cycle, rocks break down and build up, slowly changing from one type to another. Rock around the rock cycle and find out how these changes take place.

Part 1: Read each group of sentences below and choose the correct words to complete them. Write each word in its corresponding blank.



Part 2: Using the completed diagram, explain how each type of rock is formed. Write your answers on the back of this page.

How to Use the Reproducible

1. Share the background information on this page, if desired.
2. Give each student a copy of the reproducible.
3. Discuss the directions as a class; then have each student complete the activity.
4. After students have completed the activity, discuss the answers.

Background for the Teacher

Scientists learn how the earth is changing by studying rocks and the rock cycle. The rock cycle is a never-ending process in which rocks change from one type into another. All rocks come from other rocks. When sedimentary or metamorphic rock melts and then cools, igneous rock is formed. Heat and pressure can change igneous or sedimentary rock into metamorphic rock. Sedimentary rock is made from broken pieces of metamorphic or igneous rock. These pieces are caused by weathering. Weathering occurs when the sun, wind, water, plants, or animals wear away rocks, breaking them into smaller pieces. The pieces are deposited in layers, which are then compacted and cemented together.



Answer Key



Part 1

Order may vary for 3 and 4 and for 7 and 8.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. magma | 7. compacted |
| 2. cools | 8. cemented |
| 3. heat | 9. high |
| 4. pressure | 10. solid |
| 5. buried | 11. weathering |
| 6. deposits | 12. erosion |

Part 2

Igneous rock forms when melted rock cools and then hardens.

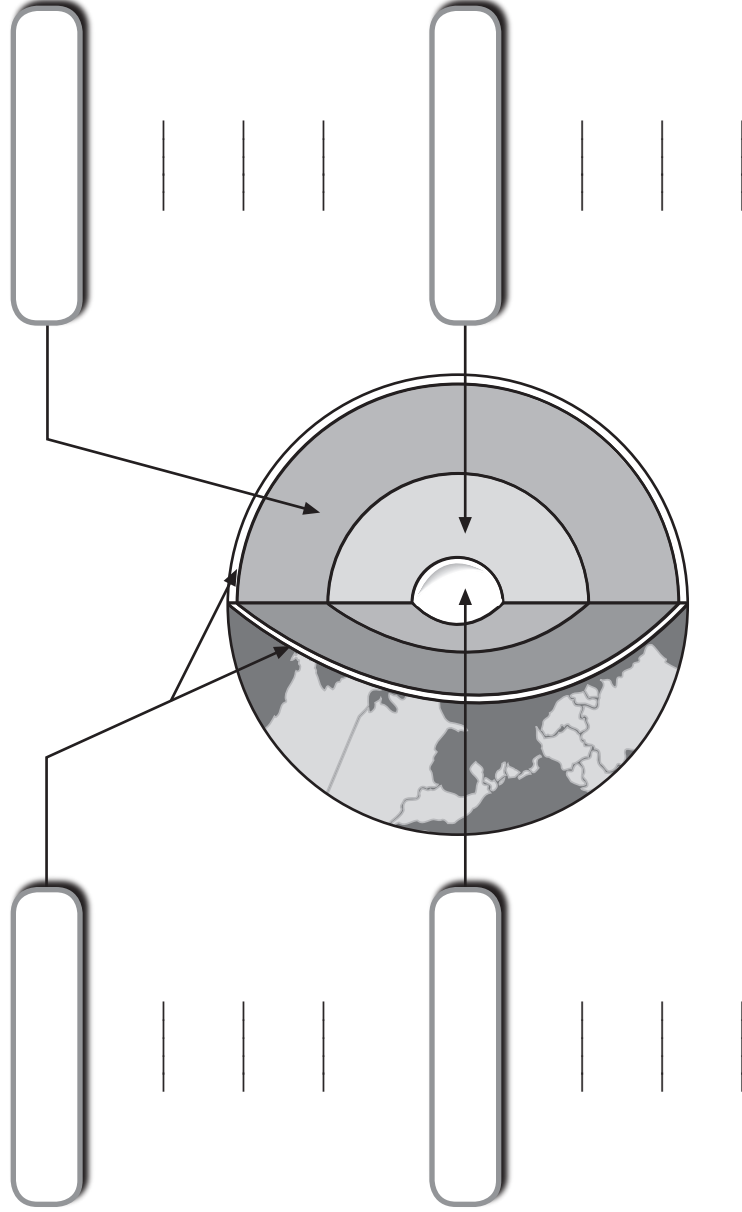
Sedimentary rock forms when layers of sediment are pressed together.

Metamorphic rock forms when pressure and/or heat changes rock.

NAME _____
 DATE _____

The Ins and Outs of Earth

Label each layer.
 Then write the number of each fact with its matching layer.



Earth's Layers
 Crust Inner Core Mantle Outer Core

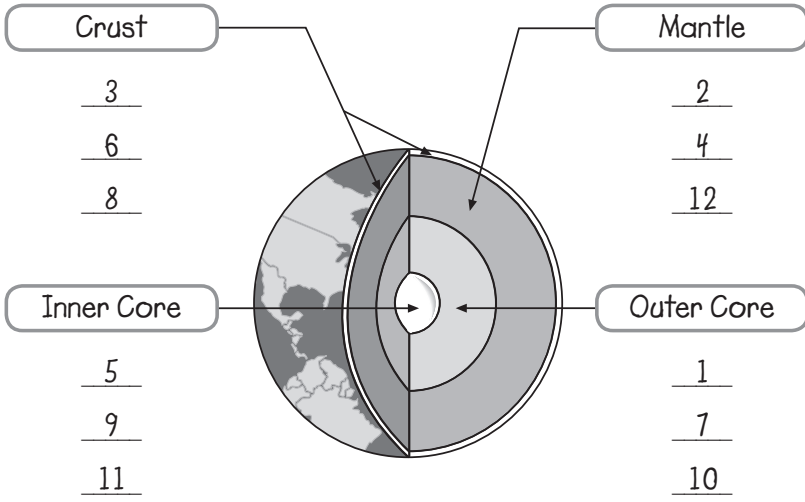
Facts

1. Mostly melted iron is found here.
2. Very hot, sometimes molten, rock is found here.
3. This layer ranges in thickness from five to 25 miles.
4. This layer is about 1,800 miles thick and has temperatures that can reach 8,000°F.
5. This layer is 4,000 miles below the surface of the earth.
6. This layer has temperatures that reach 1,600°F—hot enough to melt rocks!
7. This layer has temperatures that reach up to 11,000°F.
8. Solid rocks, soil, and minerals make up this layer.
9. Shaped like a ball, this layer is made mostly of solid iron.
10. This layer is about 1,400 miles thick.
11. This layer has temperatures as high as 13,000°F.
12. This layer supports the crust.

Bonus: Use a textbook or other reference book to write another fact about each layer.

ANSWER KEY

"THE INS AND OUTS OF EARTH"



Bonus: Answers will vary.

Name _____

Date _____

Number Knowledge

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Remember: A **prime number** is a number that has only two factors—itsself and 1.



Part A

Lightly shade the prime numbers on the grid.

Part B

Write each of these composite numbers as the sum of two prime numbers (for example: $14 = 3 + 11$).

Use the hundred chart above to help you.

Hint: Each composite number has more than one correct sum.

1. $16 =$ _____

2. $18 =$ _____

3. $26 =$ _____

4. $32 =$ _____

5. $40 =$ _____

6. $46 =$ _____

7. $50 =$ _____

8. $54 =$ _____

9. $62 =$ _____

10. $72 =$ _____

11. $76 =$ _____

12. $90 =$ _____

Bonus: Davis says that all composite numbers are even numbers. Explain why Davis is or is not correct.

“Number Knowledge” Answer Key

Part A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Part B

Answers will vary. Possible answers are given below.

1. $5 + 11, 3 + 13$
2. $5 + 13, 7 + 11$
3. $3 + 23, 7 + 19, 13 + 13$
4. $3 + 37, 11 + 29, 17 + 23$
5. $3 + 29, 13 + 19$
6. $3 + 43, 5 + 41, 17 + 29, 23 + 23$
7. $3 + 47, 7 + 43, 13 + 37, 19 + 31$
8. $7 + 47, 11 + 43, 13 + 41, 17 + 37, 23 + 31$
9. $3 + 59, 19 + 43$
10. $5 + 67, 11 + 61, 13 + 59, 19 + 53, 29 + 43, 31 + 41$
11. $3 + 73, 5 + 71, 17 + 59, 23 + 53, 29 + 47$
12. $7 + 83, 11 + 79, 17 + 73, 19 + 71, 23 + 67, 29 + 61, 31 + 59, 37 + 53, 43 + 47$

Bonus: Davis is incorrect. Explanations will vary.

Name _____

Date _____

A Bone-Chilling Cough

A prime number only has two factors: 1 and itself.

Write the factors for each number. Decide if each number is prime or composite. Then circle the letter in the matching column.

NUMBER	FACTORS	PRIME	COMPOSITE
59		B	K
48		O	A
39		E	P
41		T	I
75		J	S
97		N	Z
42		V	F
29		L	G
43		R	P
51		M	E
19		Y	S
26		A	C
67		O	H
81		W	U
56		D	I

What do you give a vampire with a bone-chilling cough?

To find out, write each circled letter on the matching line or lines below.

$\frac{48}{67}$ $\frac{59}{42}$ $\frac{67}{26}$ $\frac{41}{67}$ $\frac{41}{42}$ $\frac{29}{42}$ $\frac{51}{56}$ $\frac{51}{97}$
 “ _____ ”
 $\frac{75}{19}$ $\frac{19}{43}$ $\frac{43}{81}$ $\frac{81}{39}$!



Bonus: Provide evidence that disproves this statement: Larger numbers have more factors than smaller numbers.

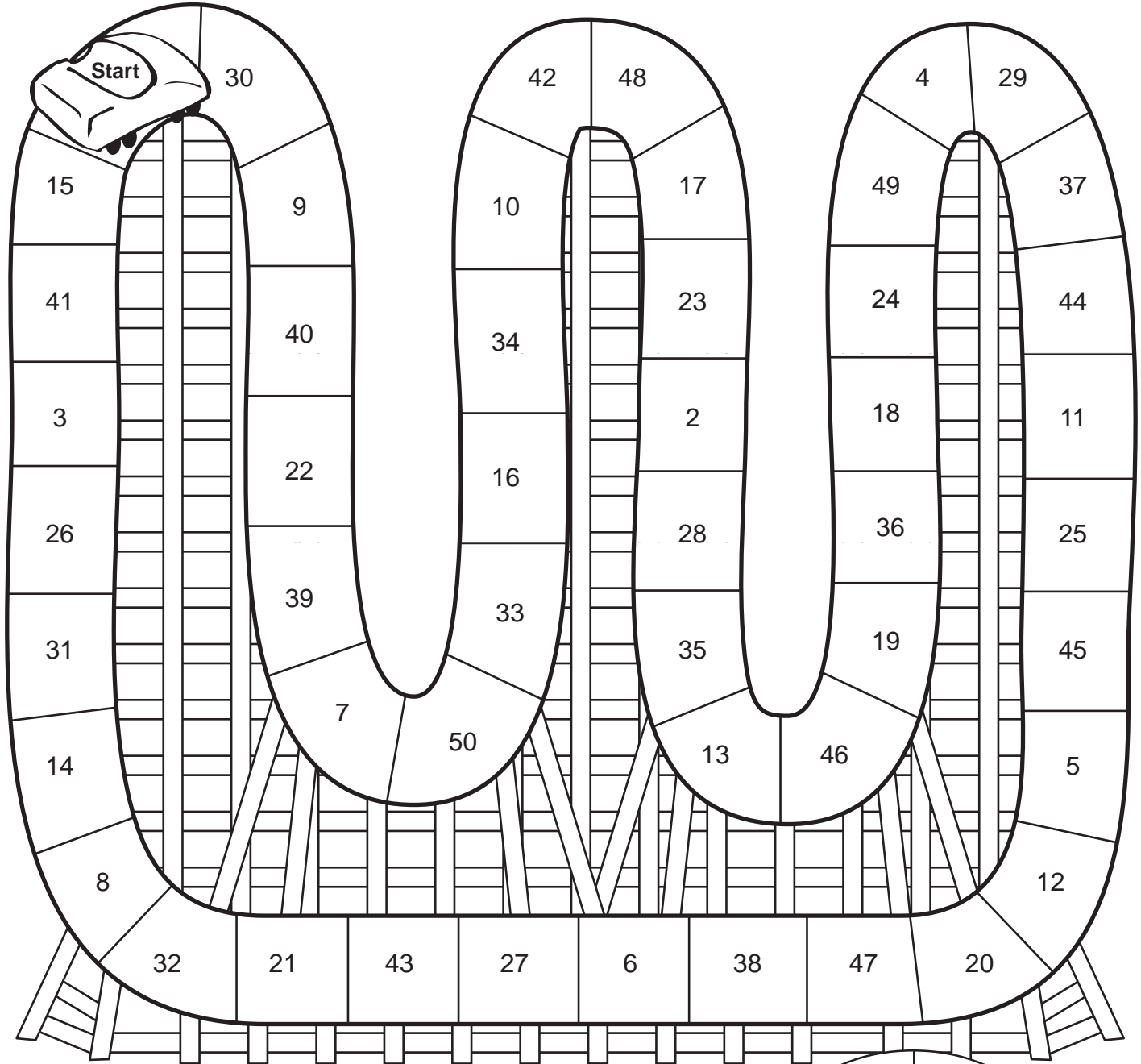
“A Bone-Chilling Cough” Answer Key

NUMBER	FACTORS	PRIME	COMPOSITE
59	1, 59	ⓑ	K
48	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 48	O	Ⓐ
39	1, 3, 13, 39	E	Ⓟ
41	1, 41	Ⓣ	I
75	1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75	J	Ⓢ
97	1, 97	Ⓝ	Z
42	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42	V	ⓕ
29	1, 29	Ⓛ	G
43	1, 43	Ⓡ	P
51	1, 3, 17, 51	M	ⓔ
19	1, 19	Ⓨ	S
26	1, 2, 13, 26	A	Ⓒ
67	1, 67	Ⓞ	H
81	1, 3, 9, 27, 81	W	Ⓤ
56	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28, 56	D	Ⓢ

A BOTTLE OF “COFFIN” SYRUP!

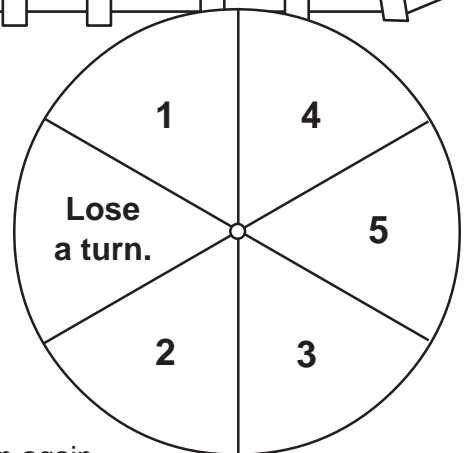
Bonus: Evidence will vary.

Rolling Along With Primes and Composites



Directions for 2 players:

1. The player whose name is first alphabetically is Player 1.
2. Player 1 spins the spinner and moves that many spaces from Start.
3. Player 1 reads aloud the number on the space where he lands and tells whether it is prime or composite.
4. Player 2 checks Player 1's answer by the key.
5. If Player 1 is correct, he colors that space with his crayon. If he is incorrect, he stays on that space until his next turn. (If a space is already colored, he stays there until his next turn.)
6. Player 2 then takes a turn.
7. The first player to color 20 spaces is the winner.



Note: If a player lands on Start, he stays there until it's his turn to spin again. Include Start as a space on the track.

Answer Key

prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29,
31, 37, 41, 43, 47

composite numbers: 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16,
18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34,
35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50