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### **School of Grammar E-Learning Days**

This year, we may utilize “e-learning days” for times when there would otherwise be a school closure due to closing. In the School of Grammar, this will be printed work that students will be expected to complete while school is closed for the e-learning day. Teachers will be available via email from 10:00-11:30am and 12:30-3:00pm for questions during these days. It is important to keep this in a safe place, that your child can access if needed. The completed work should be turned in to their teacher on the next school day. If you have questions, please reach out to your child’s homeroom teacher first, thank you.

Your child’s homeroom teacher will send an email by 8am, sharing with you and directing your child on which “e-learning day” they should be working on. E-learning materials will be posted in Infinite Campus in case the materials have been misplaced. Some items will be required, and others will be optional. Teachers will be specific on what is required and optional. If you have any questions, please reach out to your child’s teacher.

Sincerely,  
Principal Omberg & Principal Steeber



# E-Learning 3G Packet

## Quarter 3 and 4

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

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
<b>Required:</b> <b>Math Review</b> <b>Reading Assignment</b>	<b>Required:</b> <b>Math Review</b> <b>Reading Assignment</b>	<b>Required:</b> <b>Math Review</b> <b>Reading Assignment</b>
<b>Optional:</b> Spelling-Spelling Practice Art-Giraffe Drawing Music-Top Secret Codebreaker	<b>Optional:</b> Penmanship-D and C Latin: Noun Declension	<b>Optional:</b> History-The Dust Bowl Spanish-Sentences



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**Day 1**









**B**

**Mixed Practice Solutions**  
Show all necessary work. Please be neat.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson Math Review #1

1. Estimate:

$$\begin{array}{r} 393 \\ 589 \\ + 241 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.

$$2N = 150$$

3.

find  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 100.



4. Draw a hexagon

5.

$$9 \times W = 9^2 + (9 \times 2)$$

6.

$$\frac{600}{4}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} N \\ + 42 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} N \\ + 1467 \\ \hline 2459 \end{array}$$

9.

What fraction of the months of the year have 31 days?

10. What fraction of the months of the year have 30 days?

11.

$$\begin{array}{r} 103,279 \\ + 97,814 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.

$$\begin{array}{r} 39,420 \\ - 29,516 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13.

$$\begin{array}{r} 604 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14.

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ \times 60 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.75 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16. Round 2250 to the nearest thousand.

17. 7 tons = \_\_\_\_\_ pounds

18. Four thousand, seven hundred is how much greater than thirty-four thousand?

19. Round 5672 to  
a) the nearest hundred

b) the nearest thousand

20. One third of 84 students are in three rooms. How many are in each room?

21. 
$$\begin{array}{r} \$70.00 \\ - \$63.17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

22. 
$$3 \times 7 \times 0 =$$

23. 
$$963 \div \sqrt{9}$$

24. 
$$5^3 \div 5 =$$

25. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 473 \\ 286 \\ + \quad N \\ \hline 943 \end{array}$$

26. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 12 \\ 3 \\ 14 \\ 5 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

27. 
$$D \times 7 = 105$$

28. 
$$67\frac{1}{2} \times 10$$

29. 
$$\begin{array}{r} \$8.15 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

30. 
$$814800$$

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

### Novels Assignment

Choose 2 characters from our current novel. In 3 sentences tell what Pillar of Character each one shows and explain how or why you think they show that Pillar of Character. Be sure to use examples from the book. You should have 3 sentences for each character. Don't forget to put a capital letter and an end mark.

Character #1:

Blank writing area for Character #1 response.

Character #2:

Blank writing area for Character #2 response.



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

Copy each word 4 times.  
Spelling Practice #1

1.) delightful    1.) several    1.) right

2.)

3.)

4.)

5.)

1.) confronted    1.) athlete    1.) beauty

2.)

3.)

4.)

5.)

1.) request    1.) preserve    1.) racing

2.)

3.)

4.)

5.)

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

## Spelling Practice

1.) piece

1.) that's

1.) aren't

2.)

2.)

2.)

3.)

3.)

3.)

4.)

4.)

4.)

5.)

5.)

5.)

1.) peace

1.) exclaim

1.) before

2.)

2.)

2.)

3.)

3.)

3.)

4.)

4.)

4.)

5.)

5.)

5.)

1.) house

1.) restricted

1.) roughest

2.)

2.)

2.)

3.)

3.)

3.)

4.)

4.)

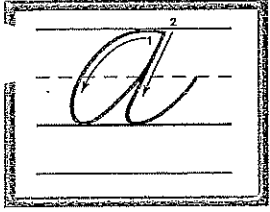
4.)

5.)

5.)

5.)

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



Write the letter and the words.

*A A A A A*

*A A A A A A A*

*Akron Amazon Aruba*

*Alena Amos Archie*

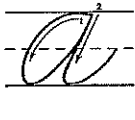
Write the sentences.

*Alice is in Alaska.*

*Avery was in Alabama.*

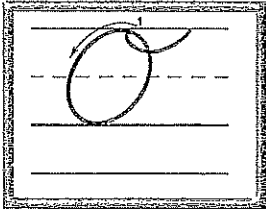


Stroke  
Description

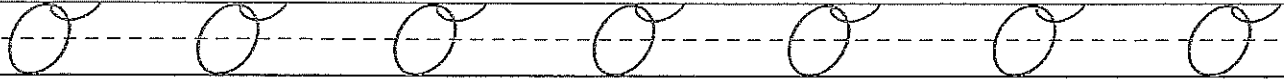
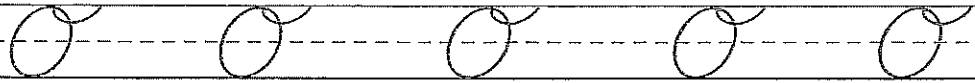


1. Downcurve; undercurve.
2. Slant; undercurve.

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



Write the letter and the words.



Oakland Oz Oxford

Oswald Omyx Ozzie

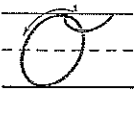
Write the sentences.

Oscar drove to Ottawa.

Owen is going to Oregon.



Stroke  
Description



1. Downcurve; undercurve; loop;  
curve right.





**Geography Standard:** Understands how physical systems affect human systems

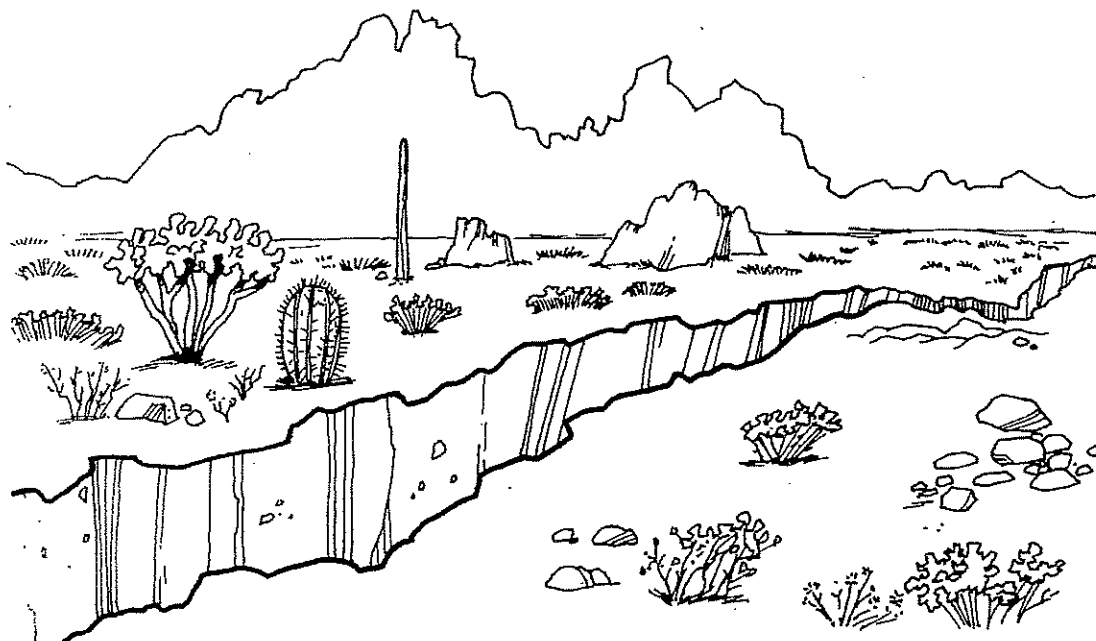
**Benchmark:** Knows natural hazards that occur in the physical environment

## When the Earth Shakes

Earth's surface is called the crust. The crust is made up of about 30 huge plates. Most plates hold some land and some ocean floor. They float on the soft, pudding-like layer called the mantle. Because the plates drift, the continents are always moving. The continents move about four inches each year. This means that in about 20 million years Africa will join with Europe.

When the plates move, they change Earth's features. Some plates have run into each other. One pushed up over the top of the other. This made mountains. Each huge plate has edges. These edges are called fault lines. They often meet under the ocean. In some places they meet on land. Earthquakes happen along these lines. A major fault line reaches from California through Alaska. Another goes from the Rocky Mountains down into Mexico.

An earthquake happens when Earth's plates **shift** along a fault. Earthquakes make the ground shake—sometimes up to 1,000 miles away. Many earthquakes happen each day. But people only feel the strong ones. A strong earthquake can really change the surface of Earth. It can leave big cracks in the ground. Sometimes it causes landslides. In a landslide, parts of hills fall into the valley. The quake can also leave new ridges many miles long.



# When the Earth Shakes

## Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the best answer. You may look back at the story.

**1. Where are fault lines?**

- (a) They are on land and under the sea.                      (c) They are only under the sea.  
 (b) They are only on land.                                        (d) They are under rivers.

**2. What happens first?**

- (a) Parts of the hill end up in the valley.                      (c) One of Earth's plates move.  
 (b) The ground shakes.    (d) There is a landslide.

**3. Which does not happen during an earthquake?**

- (a) The ground cracks.    (c) Buildings fall down.  
 (b) There is a big forest fire.                                      (d) New hills are formed.

**4. The word that means the same as *shift* is**

- (a) stop.                      (b) move.                      (c) twist.                      (d) glide.

**5. Under the ocean**

- (a) earthquakes happen along faults.  
 (b) earthquakes can't happen because of the weight of the water.  
 (c) earthquakes do happen but the ocean floor does not change.  
 (d) there are no faults.

**6. Picture how an area looks after an earthquake. Which would you most likely see?**

- (a) a forest fire with lots of smoke  
 (b) a snowstorm making cars skid  
 (c) lava flowing in the street  
 (d) a big crack down the middle of a road

**7. Should laws say that buildings built near faults must be "earthquake proof"? Explain.**

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**Geography Standard:** Understands how human actions modify the physical environment

**Benchmark:** Knows ways that people alter the physical environment

## The Dust Bowl

During the 1930s, the people who lived in the Midwest had a big problem: Oklahoma and parts of Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico had terrible dust storms. A reporter called the area the Dust Bowl. The name stuck. With so much dust in the air, sheep and cattle choked to death. People got very sick. Some even died. If enough dust collected in a home's attic, the ceiling fell in. Many farms were completely ruined. So farmers packed up their families and left. They headed to California, hoping to find work. More than 500,000 people left the Dust Bowl.

What caused the Dust Bowl? It wasn't just one thing. During the 1920s, farmers got tractors for the first time. That meant that they could plow much more land than ever before. They got rid of all the trees. And they plowed miles and miles of straight rows to plant their crops. Then there was a lack of rain. Everything got very dry. The crops died. To make things worse, winds up to 70 miles per hour picked up lots of the dry dirt. Since there were no trees to slow down the wind, tons of dirt blew away. Sometimes the dirt landed as far away as Washington, D.C.!

After years of bad dust storms and no rain, the government decided to help the farmers. The Department of **Agriculture** told farmers to plant crops in rows that ran against the wind. The government gave the farmers money to plant trees between fields. It also helped them to find ways to water their crops when the rains didn't come.



# The Dust Bowl

## Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the best answer. You may look back at the story.

1. Which state was not a part of the Dust Bowl?

- (a) California (c) Kansas  
 (b) Oklahoma (d) New Mexico

2. What happened first?

- (a) The crops died.  
 (b) The Department of Agriculture helped farmers.  
 (c) Farmers got rid of all of the trees.  
 (d) There were dust storms.

3. What happened because the farmers plowed straight rows in line with the wind?

- (a) No rain fell. (c) It got too hot.  
 (b) Crops died. (d) The wind picked up the soil and blew it away.

4. Another word for *agriculture* is

- (a) health. (b) farming. (c) money. (d) water.

5. How did tractors help bring about the Dust Bowl?

- (a) Tractors kept water from reaching the crops.  
 (b) Tractors let farmers plow much more land than they could before.  
 (c) Tractors made crops die.  
 (d) The tractor wheels picked up the dust and threw it in the air.

6. Picture yourself standing in the Dust Bowl after a dust storm. No matter where you look, what color do you see?

- (a) white (b) green (c) red (d) brown

7. If you were a farmer living in the Dust Bowl, would you have stayed? Explain.

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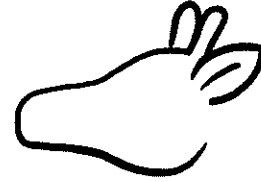
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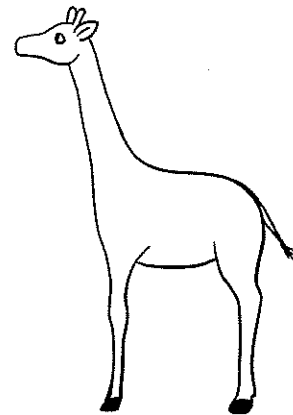
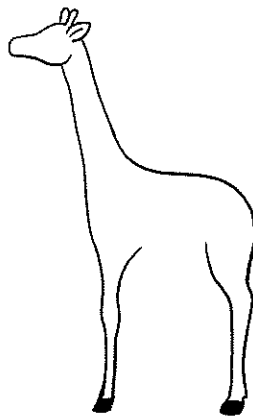
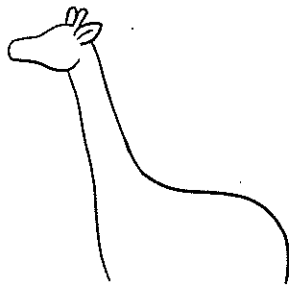
# How to Draw a Giraffe

Start in the top left corner!



1. Start with the head in the top left corner. Draw a narrow nose that gets wider at the top and bottom of the head.

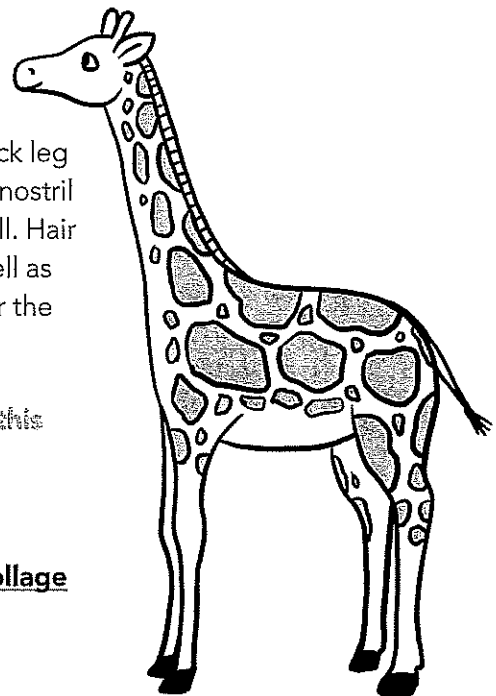
2. Use a rounded triangle shape for the ear, and two skinny rectangle for the horns.



3. Draw one long line down the front, and another long line down the back for the neck. Extend the back line further into a rounded shape for the rear of the giraffe.

4. Draw a front and back leg connected to the front and back neck lines.

5. Add an eye, belly line, and tail.



6. Add another front and back leg behind the first ones. Add a nostril and mouth to the face as well. Hair can go along the neck, as well as large and small spots all over the body.

Lessons that you can use this drawing guide for!

Giraffes Can't Dance

Giraffe Painting & Collage

Close-Up Giraffes



Name \_\_\_\_\_

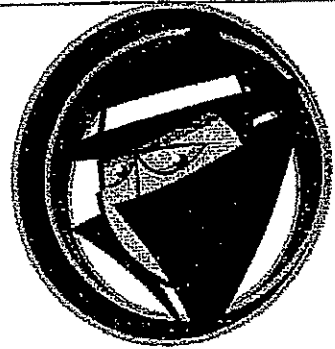
3G Art Assignment

Directions: Draw a giraffe (see the drawing guide to help you with step by step instructions). Adding color is optional.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**TOP SECRET**

**CODEBREAKER!**



Musical staff with treble clef and notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

Musical staff with treble clef and notes for a four-measure exercise.

Musical staff with treble clef and notes for a four-measure exercise.

Musical staff with treble clef and notes for a four-measure exercise.

Musical staff with treble clef and notes for a four-measure exercise.







Day 2



# FACTS PRACTICE TEST

# I

## 90 Division Facts

## *Math Review #2*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

Divide.

$2\overline{)18}$	$6\overline{)6}$	$3\overline{)15}$	$3\overline{)27}$	$2\overline{)14}$	$5\overline{)25}$	$6\overline{)48}$	$7\overline{)21}$	$2\overline{)10}$	$6\overline{)42}$
$4\overline{)20}$	$9\overline{)63}$	$1\overline{)4}$	$4\overline{)8}$	$7\overline{)0}$	$8\overline{)16}$	$3\overline{)24}$	$4\overline{)32}$	$8\overline{)56}$	$1\overline{)0}$
$5\overline{)5}$	$8\overline{)64}$	$3\overline{)0}$	$2\overline{)2}$	$5\overline{)40}$	$3\overline{)9}$	$9\overline{)18}$	$6\overline{)0}$	$5\overline{)10}$	$9\overline{)9}$
$8\overline{)32}$	$1\overline{)1}$	$9\overline{)36}$	$8\overline{)40}$	$2\overline{)0}$	$5\overline{)20}$	$9\overline{)27}$	$6\overline{)18}$	$4\overline{)0}$	$5\overline{)30}$
$2\overline{)12}$	$5\overline{)45}$	$1\overline{)7}$	$7\overline{)14}$	$3\overline{)3}$	$8\overline{)24}$	$5\overline{)0}$	$2\overline{)8}$	$7\overline{)42}$	$6\overline{)36}$
$7\overline{)56}$	$9\overline{)0}$	$8\overline{)72}$	$4\overline{)28}$	$7\overline{)49}$	$2\overline{)4}$	$9\overline{)81}$	$1\overline{)2}$	$5\overline{)35}$	$3\overline{)21}$
$8\overline{)0}$	$7\overline{)28}$	$4\overline{)36}$	$1\overline{)3}$	$4\overline{)24}$	$3\overline{)6}$	$9\overline{)54}$	$1\overline{)8}$	$4\overline{)4}$	$7\overline{)35}$
$9\overline{)45}$	$1\overline{)9}$	$6\overline{)54}$	$6\overline{)12}$	$3\overline{)18}$	$9\overline{)72}$	$5\overline{)15}$	$6\overline{)24}$	$8\overline{)8}$	$2\overline{)16}$
$1\overline{)6}$	$4\overline{)12}$	$7\overline{)7}$	$2\overline{)6}$	$7\overline{)63}$	$4\overline{)16}$	$8\overline{)48}$	$3\overline{)12}$	$6\overline{)30}$	$1\overline{)5}$



B

### Mixed Practice Solutions

Show all necessary work. Please be neat.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson Math Review #2

1. A 3 hour movie started at 11:10 a.m. What time did it end?

2. Round 4286 to the nearest thousand.

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 412 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. Compare:  
 $3 \times 4$        $5 \times 7$

5.  $N + 137 = 257$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.45 \\ 2.4 \\ 0.56 \\ + 7.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.  $5.75 - 4.31$

8. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 638 \\ \times 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.  $4 \overline{)2400}$

11.  $9^2 = 9 \times N$

12.  $5 \times W = 5 \times 10^2$

13. What fraction of the months begin with the letter J?

14. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 4.72 \\ 3.98 \\ + 2.31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15.  $3 \times 6 \times 3^2$

16.  $\sqrt{36} + N = 7 \times 8$

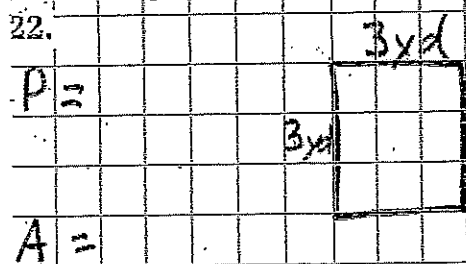
17.  $7^2 - \sqrt{49}$

18. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ + N \\ \hline 47 \end{array}$$

19.  $5^2 6.30$

20.  $3.70 \div 2 =$

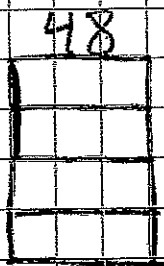
21. Write 0.321 as a fraction.



23.  $36 \times 10 =$

24.  $728 + C = 1205$

25. Find  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 48



26.  $100 \times 42 =$

27.  $5680$

28. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

29. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 498 \\ 265 \\ 873 \\ + 159 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

30. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 48392 \\ - 38125 \\ \hline \end{array}$$







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

Copy each word 4 times.  
Spelling Practice #2

1.) loneliest    1.) likeliness    1.) misspell

2.)                    2.)                    2.)

3.)                    3.)                    3.)

4.)                    4.)                    4.)

5.)                    5.)                    5.)

1.) restricted    1.) stories    1.) prolong

2.)                    2.)                    2.)

3.)                    3.)                    3.)

4.)                    4.)                    4.)

5.)                    5.)                    5.)

1.) surprised    1.) reason    1.) grief

2.)                    2.)                    2.)

3.)                    3.)                    3.)

4.)                    4.)                    4.)

5.)                    5.)                    5.)

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

## Spelling Practice

1.) stories      1.) reason      1.) unplanned

2.)                      2.)                      2.)

3.)                      3.)                      3.)

4.)                      4.)                      4.)

5.)                      5.)                      5.)

1.) proclaim      1.) greatest      1.) carries

2.)                      2.)                      2.)

3.)                      3.)                      3.)

4.)                      4.)                      4.)

5.)                      5.)                      5.)

1.) thief              1.) babies              1.) second

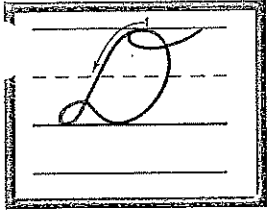
2.)                      2.)                      2.)

3.)                      3.)                      3.)

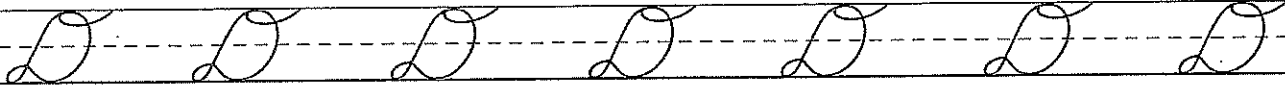
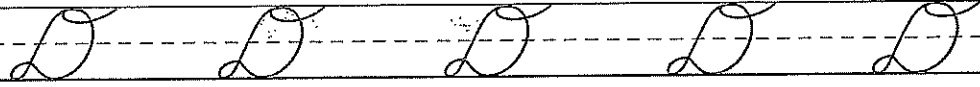
4.)                      4.)                      4.)

5.)                      5.)                      5.)

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



Write the letter and the words.



Dallas Dover Durham

Dwan Darnell Dee

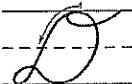
Write the sentences.

Dink dined in Detroit.

Dale visited Duluth.

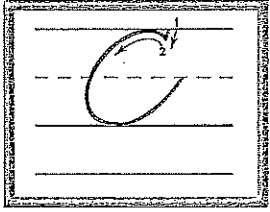


Stroke  
Description



1. Downcurve; loop; curve down  
and up; loop; curve right.

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



Write the letter and the words.

*C C C C C*

*C C C C C C C*

*Chicago Casper Congo*

*Candy Chantelle Carl*

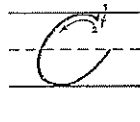
Write the sentences.

*Chet went to Canton.*

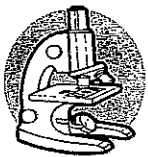
*Cory loves going to Chile.*



Stroke  
Description



1. Slant.
2. Downcurve; undercurve.



**Science Standard:** Understands motion and the principles that explain it

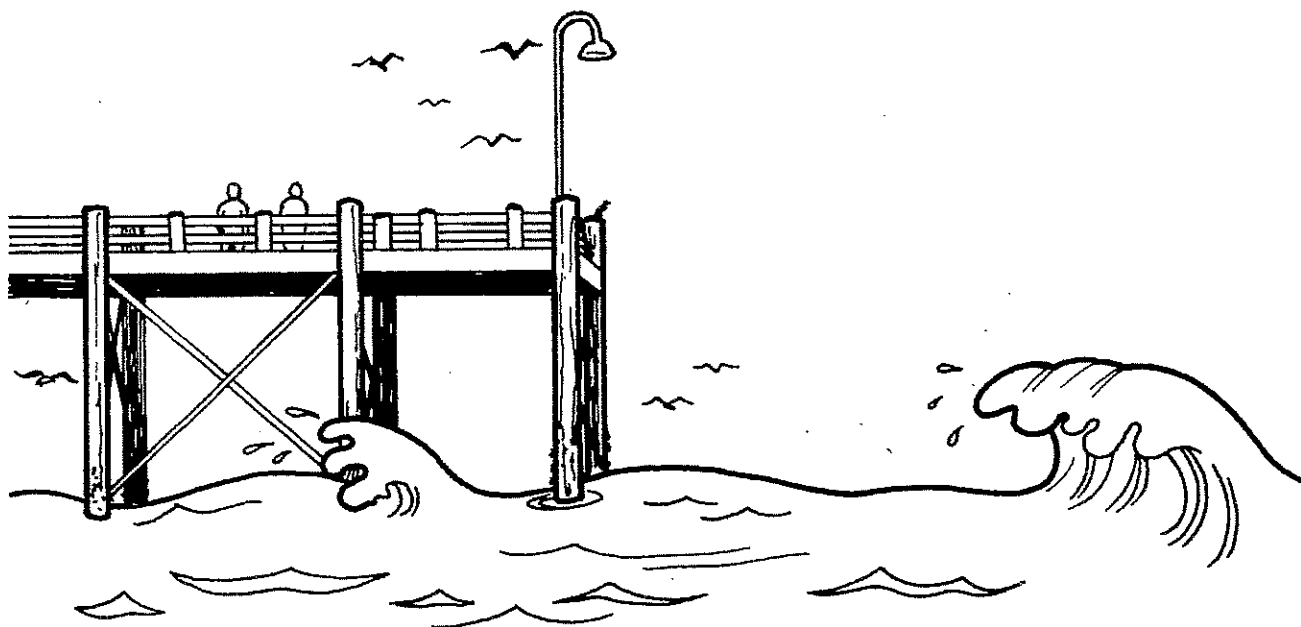
**Benchmark:** Knows that an object's motion can be described by tracing and measuring its position over time

## Making Energy from the Moon

Tides are the regular rise and fall of the water in the seas. You can see the difference between high and low tides at an ocean dock. At high tide, you cannot see the posts that hold up the dock. At low tide, you may be able to see them. What causes this big change in the level of the water? The moon!

As the moon goes around Earth, its gravity pulls on the water. This pull makes the water move. This movement is called the tide. Long ago, people believed that Earth was alive. They thought that Earth's breathing caused the tides! Other people saw that the high and low tides followed the crossing of the moon overhead. But it wasn't until 1687 that people figured out just how the moon caused the tides.

The tides rise and fall twice each day. Because people know how the moon moves, they can tell when the tide will be high or low. Tides are so **constant** that France built a power plant that uses the rise and fall of the tides to make electric power. When the tide is high, a gate opens. Water rushes into a space. Then the gate is closed. At low tide, another gate opens. The stored water flows down to a turbine. The turbine spins and makes electricity. This is a good way to make power. But power plants that use tides can be built only in a few places.



# Making Energy from the Moon

## Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the best answer. You may look back at the story.

1. In France, the tides are used to

- (a) bring in visitors.                      (c) fill up dams.  
(b) make waterfalls.                      (d) make electric power.

2. What happens first?

- (a) The tide is low.  
(b) The water is trapped in a dam.  
(c) The tide is high.  
(d) The water goes through a turbine.

3. What happens as the moon's gravity pulls on Earth?

- (a) It causes all of the sea water on Earth to be salty.  
(b) It causes the oceans to have high and low tides.  
(c) It causes all of the oceans to have the same amount of water.  
(d) It causes all of the oceans to keep the same water level all of the time.

4. The opposite of *constant* is

- (a) irregular.                      (b) regular.                      (c) high.                      (d) low.

5. What is one of the best things about using tides to make electric power?

- (a) It uses a nonrenewable resource.  
(b) It causes no pollution.  
(c) The power costs more, so people use less.  
(d) The power plants can be built anywhere.

6. Picture yourself playing in the sea up to your hips. As the tide rises, what do you notice?

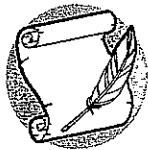
- (a) The water is down around your knees.  
(b) The water level stays the same.  
(c) The water is up around your waist.  
(d) The water is pulling you out to sea.

7. Would you like to visit the moon? Explain.

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**History Standard:** Understands how democratic values came to be, and how they have been exemplified by people, events, and symbols

**Benchmark:** Understands how people over the last 200 years continued to struggle to bring all groups in American society the liberties and equalities promised in the basic principles of American democracy

## A Female “Moses”

Harriet Tubman was born a slave around 1820. Her parents and ten brothers and sisters lived in a one-room hut with a dirt floor. By the time she was eight, she was working all day. When she was just a teen, Harriet stepped between a master and a runaway slave. The master hit her in the head with a heavy iron. After that she had very bad headaches and fainting spells for the rest of her life. She decided she would be free or die trying.

In 1844 Harriet married John Tubman. She told him that she wanted to run away. He said if she did, he would tell her master! Harriet saw that he would not help her. So she turned to her family. One night she and three brothers tried to run away. Her brothers got so scared that they all turned back. Two nights later, she **escaped** alone. She went to a white woman’s home. This woman had told Harriet she would help her. There, Harriet learned about the Underground Railroad. Each day she hid at one of these homes. Each night she walked. At last she reached a state where she could be free.

Over the next ten years, she made 19 trips back to the slave states. She led 300 people to freedom on the Underground Railroad. Men who chased runaway slaves were always looking for them. But she never lost anyone who started out with her. People called her Moses because she led her people out of slavery.



# A Female “Moses”

## Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the best answer. You may look back at the story.

1. What was the name of Harriet’s husband?

- (a) Moses                      (b) John                      (c) Master                      (d) George

2. What happened last?

- (a) Harriet ran away.  
 (b) Slave catchers caught Harriet.  
 (c) Harriet found out about the Underground Railroad.  
 (d) Harriet led other slaves to freedom.

3. What was the Underground Railroad?

- (a) a railroad built under the ground  
 (b) places like woods and streams where it was safe to hide  
 (c) people who hid slaves in their homes or barns  
 (d) the first railroad built by slaves in the early 1800s

4. *Escaped* means

- (a) fled.                      (b) came.                      (c) cried.                      (d) worked.

5. How did people who were part of the Underground Railroad feel about slavery?

- (a) They were against slavery.  
 (b) They were for slavery.  
 (c) They had no opinion about slavery.  
 (d) They didn’t even know about slavery.

6. Picture Harriet with a group she’s guiding. It’s daytime, and they’re hiding in a Southern swamp. What animal do they need to watch out for?

- (a) an elephant                      (b) a shark                      (c) a polar bear                      (d) an alligator

7. If you were a slave, would you have run away with Harriet Tubman? Explain.

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## E-Learning: 3G Latin

A. Decline each noun – pay attention to the declension!

1. *aquila, -ae* (1<sup>st</sup> fem.)

Singular	Plural

2. *murus, -i* (2<sup>nd</sup> masc.)

Singular	Plural

B. Conjugate and translate *clamo* (I shout)

	Singular		Plural	
	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 <sup>st</sup>				
2 <sup>nd</sup>				
3 <sup>rd</sup>				

Conjugate and translate *paro* (I prepare)

	Singular		Plural	
	Latin	English	Latin	English
1 <sup>st</sup>				
2 <sup>nd</sup>				
3 <sup>rd</sup>				



Day 3



# FACTS PRACTICE TEST

**J**

## 90 Division Facts

*Math Review #3*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

Divide.

$56 \div 7 =$	$15 \div 3 =$	$12 \div 6 =$	$8 \div 2 =$	$63 \div 7 =$	$0 \div 4 =$
$14 \div 2 =$	$42 \div 6 =$	$6 \div 1 =$	$16 \div 8 =$	$20 \div 5 =$	$49 \div 7 =$
$36 \div 4 =$	$64 \div 8 =$	$0 \div 3 =$	$54 \div 9 =$	$4 \div 2 =$	$48 \div 8 =$
$18 \div 9 =$	$3 \div 1 =$	$35 \div 5 =$	$8 \div 4 =$	$72 \div 8 =$	$6 \div 6 =$
$0 \div 5 =$	$42 \div 7 =$	$2 \div 2 =$	$36 \div 9 =$	$7 \div 1 =$	$12 \div 3 =$
$16 \div 2 =$	$30 \div 5 =$	$0 \div 1 =$	$28 \div 7 =$	$4 \div 4 =$	$40 \div 8 =$
$3 \div 3 =$	$18 \div 6 =$	$63 \div 9 =$	$40 \div 5 =$	$10 \div 2 =$	$36 \div 6 =$
$32 \div 8 =$	$12 \div 4 =$	$18 \div 3 =$	$35 \div 7 =$	$8 \div 8 =$	$2 \div 1 =$
$45 \div 5 =$	$7 \div 7 =$	$27 \div 9 =$	$9 \div 1 =$	$48 \div 6 =$	$0 \div 7 =$
$4 \div 1 =$	$0 \div 9 =$	$24 \div 3 =$	$32 \div 4 =$	$5 \div 5 =$	$72 \div 9 =$
$20 \div 4 =$	$21 \div 7 =$	$0 \div 2 =$	$27 \div 3 =$	$8 \div 1 =$	$54 \div 6 =$
$15 \div 5 =$	$6 \div 3 =$	$28 \div 4 =$	$18 \div 2 =$	$24 \div 6 =$	$9 \div 9 =$
$56 \div 8 =$	$0 \div 6 =$	$21 \div 3 =$	$1 \div 1 =$	$25 \div 5 =$	$12 \div 2 =$
$5 \div 1 =$	$45 \div 9 =$	$16 \div 4 =$	$30 \div 6 =$	$9 \div 3 =$	$14 \div 7 =$
$0 \div 8 =$	$6 \div 2 =$	$24 \div 8 =$	$10 \div 5 =$	$81 \div 9 =$	$24 \div 4 =$



B

### Mixed Practice Solutions

Show all necessary work. Please be neat.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson Math Review #3

1. What time is 3 hours and 5 minutes after 1 1/2 a.m.?
2. Find  $\frac{1}{5}$  of 45.
3. Write each decimal as a fraction.

- a) 0.1  
b) 0.01  
c) 0.001

- 4.
- $$\begin{array}{r} \$36.47 \\ + \$9.68 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
- 5.
- $$\begin{array}{r} \$6.35 \\ \$14.25 \\ \$0.97 \\ + \$5.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
6. Write 7528 in expanded form.

7. Write 7528 using words.
- 8.
- $$\begin{array}{r} \$30.00 \\ - \$13.45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
9.  $100 \times 23\text{¢} =$

10.  $60 \times 30 =$
11.  $5^2 + 5^2 + N = 10^2$
12.  $3\overline{)6.27}$

13.  $7\overline{)820}$
14.  $2700 \div \sqrt{9}$
15. Use tollies to show 18.

16.

$$87 + 0 = 87 \times N$$

17.

$$\begin{array}{r} 478.63 \\ + 32.47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

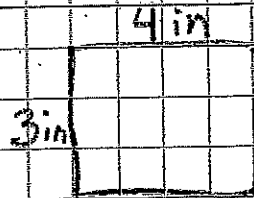
18.

$$70 \times 90$$

19.

$$8 \overline{) 3614}$$

20.



21.

$$5 \overline{) 635}$$

$$P =$$

$$A =$$

22.

Compare!

$$\frac{4}{8} \quad \frac{3}{6}$$

23.

Compare!

$$\frac{3}{7} \quad \frac{5}{8}$$

24.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.48 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

25.

$$47 \times 100 =$$

26.

$$60 \times 700$$

27.

Draw an acute triangle.

28.

Draw a right triangle.

29.

$$3 \overline{) 426}$$

30.

$$\begin{array}{r} 328 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$







Name:

Copy each word 4 times.  
Spelling Practice #3

1.) very

1.) winners

1.) action

2.)

2.)

2.)

3.)

3.)

3.)

4.)

4.)

4.)

5.)

5.)

5.)

1.) threw

1.) they'd

1.) department

2.)

2.)

2.)

3.)

3.)

3.)

4.)

4.)

4.)

5.)

5.)

5.)

1.) hotter

1.) expressive

1.) export

2.)

2.)

2.)

3.)

3.)

3.)

4.)

4.)

4.)

5.)

5.)

5.)

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

## Spelling Practice

1) worthy

1) globe

1) wouldn't

2)

2)

2)

3)

3)

3)

4)

4)

4)

5)

5)

5)

1) slipping

1) replace

1) various

2)

2)

2)

3)

3)

3)

4)

4)

4)

5)

5)

5)

1) famous

1) fashion

1) relation

2)

2)

2)

3)

3)

3)

4)

4)

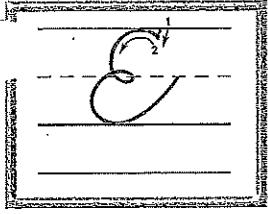
4)

5)

5)

5)

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



Write the letter and the words.

*E E E E E*

*E E E E E E E*

*Egypt Essex Elida*

*Enid Ebony Elijah*

Write the sentences.

*Etta flew to Ethiopia.*

*Emme drove to Elmhurst.*

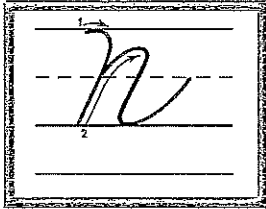


Stroke  
Description



1. Slant.
2. Downcurve; loop; downcurve; undercurve.

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



Write the letter and the words.

*n n n n n*

*n n n n n n n*

*Niagara Naples Nepal*

*Nate Niesk Ned*

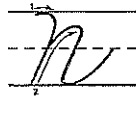
Write the sentences.

*Nadia is in Norway.*

*Nick went down the Nile.*



Stroke  
Description



1. Curve forward; slant.
2. Overcurve; slant; undercurve.



**Science Standard:** Knows the kinds of forces that exist between objects and within atoms

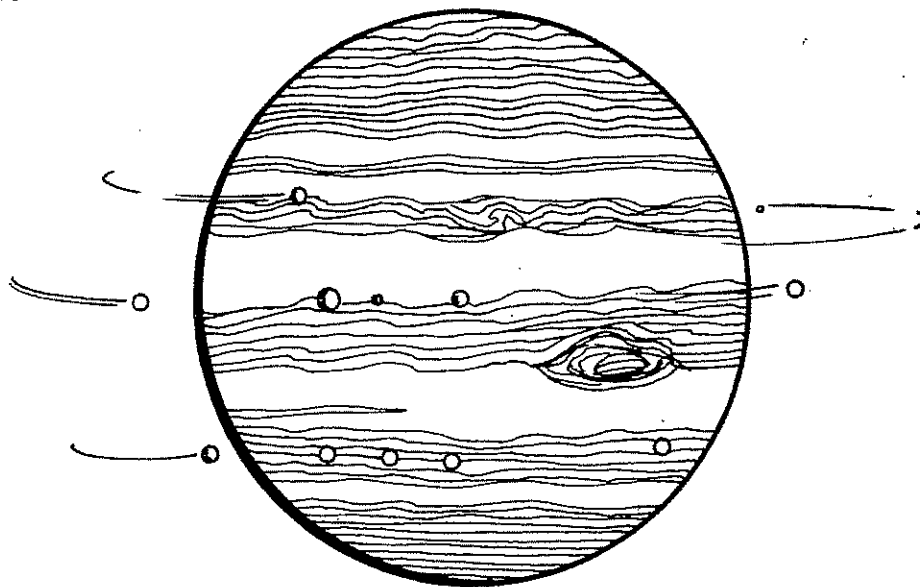
**Benchmark:** Knows that Earth's gravity pulls any object toward it without touching it

## Gravity: The Invisible Force

What goes up must come down. But why? The **invisible** force that pulls things toward the ground is *gravity*. Isaac Newton named this force after he watched an apple fall from a tree. He noticed that things always fell down. They never “fell up.”

Later, he figured out the important role that gravity plays on Earth. The moon's gravity pulling on the water makes the tides change in the oceans. Gravity keeps Earth's atmosphere from flying off into space. The atmosphere is what gives us weather. Without it, Earth would have no weather at all! Gravity also keeps us from flying off into space. It also keeps Earth and all of the other planets going around the sun. And it keeps the moon going around Earth. Of course, Earth never touches the moon. But it doesn't have to. Gravity is something that you can't see or touch.

The farther out in space you go, the less gravity there is. When people leave the space shuttle, they have to stay on lines hooked to it. If they didn't, they would just float away! But all things use gravity to pull other things towards them. Usually, the bigger something is, the stronger its gravity. Jupiter is very, very big. It is so big that all of the other planets could fit inside of it! So it has stronger gravity than all of the other planets. But Earth is big, too. It has enough gravity to pull space rocks to it when they pass close by. It's lucky for us that most of them burn up in our atmosphere. Otherwise, we could be in big trouble!



# Gravity: The Invisible Force

## Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the best answer. You may look back at the story.

1. Out in space, gravity is

- (a) stronger than on Earth.                      (c) stronger than on Jupiter.  
(b) weaker than on Earth.                      (d) the same as gravity on Earth.

2. Based on the passage, you can tell that

- (a) gravity makes the weather cold.                      (c) gravity is important to the weather.  
(b) gravity has nothing do with the weather.                      (d) gravity makes the weather warm.

3. Compared to Jupiter, Earth

- (a) is bigger.                      (c) has more gravity.  
(b) is smaller.                      (d) has more moons.

4. Another word for *invisible* is

- (a) weak.                      (b) noticeable.                      (c) backwards.                      (d) unseen.

5. What do we call the space rocks that Earth pulls into its atmosphere?

- (a) moons                      (b) stars                      (c) meteors                      (d) black holes

6. Picture a log at the top of a small hill. If you give it a push, gravity will make it

- (a) roll down the hill.                      (c) stay still.  
(b) roll backwards.                      (d) stand on its end.

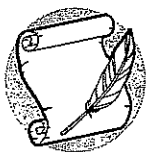
7. Would you like to ride on the space shuttle? Explain.

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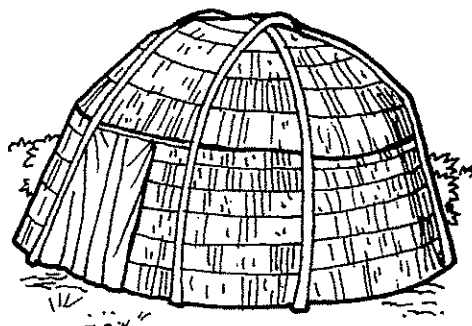
**History Standard:** Understands how communities in North America varied long ago

**Benchmark:** Knows geographical settings, economic activities, food, clothing, homes, crafts, and rituals of Native American societies long ago

## Algonquin Native Americans

The people who first lived in North America probably came from Asia. They walked many miles across a land bridge that joined Alaska to Asia. Later the ocean rose and covered it. Today there is no land there.

The people spread out all over the country. Those who settled in the woods of the northeast were Algonquins. They lived in wigwams made from poles bent into a dome. The poles were covered with big slabs of tree bark. In the winter, they put on more layers of bark to keep out the cold. The home's floor was dirt. A fire in the middle provided heat for cooking. Right above the fire was a smoke hole. A piece of deerskin could be moved to close it. Around the inside of the wigwam were benches. At night people used them as beds.



Algonquins felt that the Earth belonged to everyone. So they did not own pieces of land. They shared everything. All food was **distributed** based on need. A bigger family got more than a smaller one. Women grew corn, squash, and beans. They also collected maple sugar. Men used bows and arrows to hunt deer and wild turkeys.

Each tribe held a powwow. At a powwow all of the men and women talked about problems and what to do about them. They also prayed, danced, and sang. They made music with drums and turtle shell rattles.

The children wore clothes only after the age of 10 or during the cold months. They had deerskin clothes and moccasins. When people came from Europe, they were shocked to find that the Algonquin children went naked all summer.

# Algonquin Native Americans

## Comprehension Questions

Fill in the bubble next to the best answer. You may look back at the story.

1. The Algonquins lived in homes made of

- (a) logs.      (b) mud and clay.      (c) animal skins.      (d) wooden poles.

2. What happened last?

- (a) Settlers came from Europe.  
(b) Native Americans spread out all over the land.  
(c) Some Native Americans figured out how to make domed homes.  
(d) Native Americans crossed a land bridge.

3. What would have happened without a smoke hole in the wigwam?

- (a) The fire would have gone out.  
(b) The wigwam would have filled up with smoke.  
(c) The wigwam would have been colder.  
(d) The wigwam would have been brighter.

4. The word *distributed* means

- (a) kept.      (b) thrown away.      (c) given out.      (d) cut up.

5. Which Algonquin belief was very different from the people who came from Europe?

- (a) Land should not be owned.  
(b) Deerskin made good clothes.  
(c) It was important to meet and talk about problems.  
(d) Maple sugar tasted good.

6. Picture yourself inside a wigwam. About how high is the space between the dirt floor and the smoke hole?

- (a) 150 feet (46 meters)      (c) 3 feet (0.9 meters)  
(b) 50 feet (15 meters)      (d) 7 feet (2 meters)

7. Would you enjoy being an Algonquin long ago? Explain.

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Nombre \_\_\_\_\_

e-Learning

**Putt he words in order and make gender corrections to create sentences.**

**EJEMPLO:** Anna / el / artístico / amiga / es → Anna es la amiga artística.

1. un / yo / talentoso / estudiante / soy

\_\_\_\_\_

2. serio / Sr. Murphy / muy / maestro / es / el

\_\_\_\_\_

3. chico / Sam / una / es / ordenado

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Enrique / es / trabajador / chicas / un

\_\_\_\_\_

5. un / muy / Patricia / chicas / deportista / es

\_\_\_\_\_

6. es / el / perezoso / gato

\_\_\_\_\_

**Traduce**

7. Three white ducks.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. A hardworking pencil.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Four funny dogs.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The neat (organized) friend (female).

\_\_\_\_\_

