

2020

Erie Rise Leadership
Academy Charter School

Parent Lesson Plan

[PARENT LESSON PLAN]

5th Grade Week 2 March 30-April 3

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INTRODUCTION

Hello Parents!

Included in this packet is a week's worth of printed ELA, Mathematics, and Science/Social Studies work for your students while they are at home. Each day is separated into the 3 content areas for the printed material. If you have access to the digital curriculum, a pacing guide is also provided outlining the digital component assigned for each specific day. If you need technology, please contact the school and we can make it available to you. Also remember, USATestPrep is always an option!

We know some of this material maybe be challenging, but try your best to complete it! Hopefully we will see you back in the classroom soon and will be able to go over all the information.

Printed materials may be turned into to the distribution centers once completed, but it is not a requirement.

Mrs. Will will be available on Youtube Live every day from 10AM-11AM to assist with curriculum questions and/or any resource questions for parents or students.

Stay safe and healthy everyone!

Missing seeing everyone's smiling face! Remember to wash your hands!

Educationally Yours ,
Mrs. Veronica Will

HELPFUL INFORMATION

Distribution Sites/Information

Food/Curriculum distribution will take place at:

Erie Rise Leadership Academy Charter School
1006 West 10th Street
Erie, PA 16502

Monday and Wednesday from 9AM until 12PM

Leadership Team

Mr. Terry Lang, CEO: 814 812-0503
Mrs. Veronica Will, Principal: 814 873-5158
Mr. Aubrey Favors, HR: 814 812-3026
Mr. Kirk Paskell, Transportation: 814 566-0002
Mr. Homer Smith, PR: 814 392-3413
Mrs. Pearl Jeffries, Social Services: 814 722-5056

DIGITAL LESSON PACING GUIDE

ConnectED Instructions

Please see attached instructions for accessing the digital curriculum.

USATestPrep Instructions

Please see attached instructions for accessing this test-prep site.

If you have access to high speed internet, below are the assignments the teachers have assigned for the various content areas:

Digital Pacing Guide

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
ELA/Writing	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: Monday March 30	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: Tuesday March 31	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: Wednesday April 1	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: Thursday April 2	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment : Friday April 3
Math	Lesson: Chapter 9 Lesson 2: Adding like fractions CoachBook: Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	Lesson: Chapter 9: Lesson 3: Subtracting Like Fractions CoachBook: Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	Lesson: Chapter 9 Lesson 5: Adding Unlike Fractions CoachBook: Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	Lesson: Chapter 9 Lesson 7: Subtracting Unlike Fractions CoachBook: Adding and subtracting mixed numbers	Lesson: Chapter 9 Lesson 11: Adding Mixed Numbers CoachBook: Adding and subtracting mixed numbers
Science	Pearson Lesson: Chapter 5 Lesson 2 (printed)	Pearson Lesson: Chapter 5 Lesson 2 (printed)	Pearson Lesson: Chapter 5 Lesson 2 (printed)	Pearson Lesson: Chapter 5 Lesson 2 (printed)	Pearson Lesson: Chapter 5 Lesson 2 (printed)
	USATestPrep	USATestPrep	USATestPrep	USATestPrep	USATestPrep
Social Studies	Lesson: Chapter 7 Intro to Chapter USA Test Prep	Lesson: Chapter 7 Place and Time USA Test Prep	Lesson: Chapter 7 Lesson 1 Material USA Test Prep	Lesson: Chapter 7 Lesson 2 Material USA Test Prep	Lesson: Chapter 7 Lesson 3 Material USA Test Prep

ELA PRINT MATERIAL

Writing: Spelling Words Packet

- Students can complete the packet at their own pace throughout the week.

Packet Includes:

- 20 Word Spelling List
- Spelling Bee Packet (see below for more information)
- Word scramble
- Alphabetical Order
- Finding the missing letter
- Find the correct spelling
- Create Sentences
- Define each word

The spelling bee packet gives the correct spellings and the definitions for the words on their list. Students may use this to complete their work, they will need to search for each word in the packet. Students may want to keep the spelling bee packet for future use.

Students may go on TypingClub or USATest Prep for more ELA practice.

Reading:

- Go to <https://connected.mcgraw-hill.com/connected/login.do>
- Login in using personal username and password
 - 5th Grade: Launch Open Court Book
 - Click Menu
 - Click To Do
 - Complete Assignment BY date
 - Don't forget to click SUBMIT when you're completed

MATH PRINT MATERIALS

Day 1:

1. Complete Basic Facts - Create Flashcards, time how many they get correct in 5 mins
 - a. Your student will know what basic facts s/he is working on.
2. Read and work through the first two examples in the printed **Coach Book Lesson**
 - a. It should walk you step by step how to work each problem.
3. Work on Connect Ed
 - a. This connects with the Coach Book Lessons.
4. Complete the online **USATestPrep** material
5. Play Prodigy
 - a. These questions always deal with what is done in class, what is ahead, and what your student needs work on.

Day 2:

6. Complete Basic Facts - Create Flashcards, time how many they get correct in 5 mins
 - a. Your student will know what basic facts s/he is working on.
7. Read and work through the the last examples in the printed **Coach Book Lesson**
 - a. It should walk you step by step how to work each problem.
8. Work on Connect Ed
 - a. This connects with the Coach Book Lessons.
9. Complete the online **USATestPrep** material
10. Play Prodigy
 - a. These questions always deal with what is done in class, what is ahead, and what your student needs work on.

Day 3:

11. Complete Basic Facts - Create Flashcards, time how many they get correct in 5 mins
 - a. Your student will know what basic facts s/he is working on.
12. Read and work through the problems.
 - a. Frustrated? STOP! Try again tomorrow.
13. Work on Connect Ed
 - a. This connects with the Coach Book Lessons.
14. Complete the online **USATestPrep** material
15. Play Prodigy
 - a. These questions always deal with what is done in class, what is ahead, and what your student needs work on.

Day 4:

16. Complete Basic Facts - Create Flashcards, time how many they get correct in 5 mins
 - a. Your student will know what basic facts s/he is working on.
17. Read and work through the problems.
 - a. Frustrated? STOP! Try again tomorrow.
18. Work on Connect Ed
 - a. This connects with the Coach Book Lessons.
19. Complete the online **USATestPrep** material
20. Play Prodigy
 - a. These questions always deal with what is done in class, what is ahead, and what your student needs work on.

Day 5:

21. Complete Basic Facts - Create Flashcards, time how many they get correct in 5 mins
 - a. Your student will know what basic facts s/he is working on.
22. Read and work through the problems.
 - a. Frustrated? STOP! Try again tomorrow.
23. Work on Connect Ed
 - a. This connects with the Coach Book Lessons.
24. Complete the online **USATestPrep** material
25. Play Prodigy
 - a. These questions always deal with what is done in class, what is ahead, and what your student needs work on.

SCIENCE/SOCIAL STUDIES PRINT MATERIAL

Science: Chapter 5 Lesson 2: What are the spheres of Earth? (pages 210-215, printed)

- **Day 1:**
 - Read pages 210-211
 - Highlight or underline important information and vocabulary words
 - Answer interactive questions while reading
- **Day 2:**
 - Read pages 212-213
 - Highlight or underline important information and vocabulary words
 - Answer interactive questions while reading
- **Day 3:**
 - Read pages 214-215
 - Highlight or underline important information and vocabulary words
 - Answer interactive questions while reading
- **Day 4:**
 - Read the passage titled 'Earth's Spheres'
 - Use the passage to help answer the questions
- **Day 5:**
 - Complete the 'Earth's Spheres Color by Number'

Social Studies:

The textbook used in class is available online to use.

- **Day 1:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter Introduction.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due on Wednesday April 1st
 - Course material is also available online.
- **Day 2:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter: Place and Time material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due tomorrow, April 1st.
 - Course material is also available online.
- **Day 3:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter 7: Lesson 1 Material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due Friday, April 3rd.
 - Course material is also available online.
- **Day 4:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter 7: Lesson 2 Material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due tomorrow, April 3rd.
 - Course material is also available online.
- **Day 5:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete Chapter 7: Lesson 3 Material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due today!
 - Course material is also available online.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (EDUCATIONAL)

Included are a list of hand selected resources for students with internet to use at home.

<https://my.mheducation.com/login>

<https://www.usatestprep.com/>

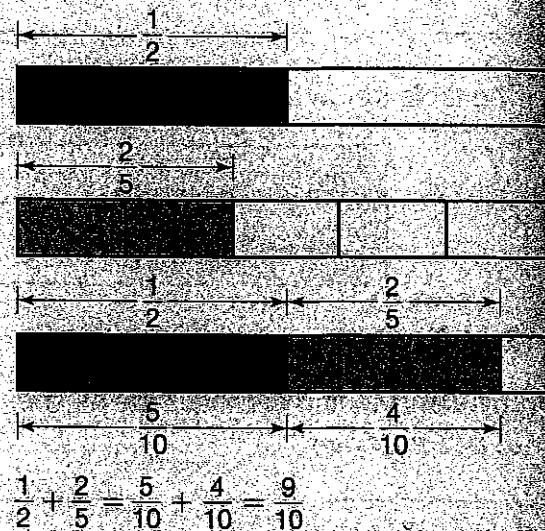
<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/1918-commemoration/pandemic-timeline-1918.htm>

Problem Solving: Adding and Subtracting Fractions and Mixed Numbers

GETTING THE IDEA

You can write **equations** and use models to add and subtract fractions in word problems.

For example, the model shows a snack made of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup almonds and $\frac{2}{5}$ cup cranberries.



Example 1

Lela bought $\frac{4}{5}$ yard of fabric to use on projects. She used $\frac{1}{4}$ yard on her first project. How much fabric does Lela have left?

Strategy Determine the operation needed to solve the problem. Write an equation.



Write an equation.

You want to find out how much fabric is left after Lela uses some. Subtract to find out how much remains after some is taken away.

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \square$$



Write equivalent fractions using a common denominator.

A common denominator of $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ is 20.

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4 \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{16}{20} \quad \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 5}{4 \times 5} = \frac{5}{20}$$



Subtract the fractions with like denominators.

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{16}{20} - \frac{5}{20} = \frac{11}{20}$$

Step 4

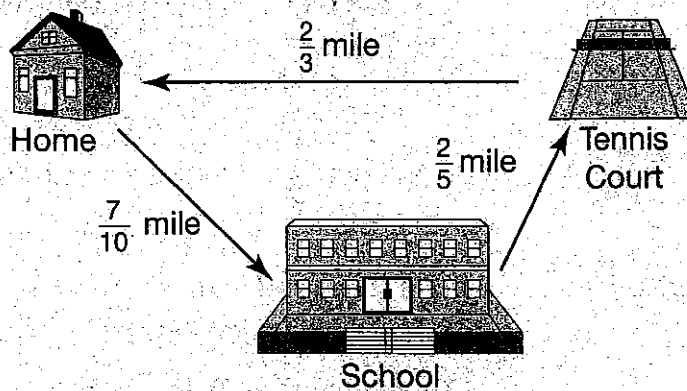
Use addition to check your answer.

$$\frac{11}{20} + \frac{5}{20} = \frac{16}{20} \text{ or } \frac{4}{5} \checkmark$$

Solution Lela has $\frac{11}{20}$ yard of fabric left.

Example 2

On Mondays, Regan walks the route shown on the map. What is the total number of miles Regan walks on Mondays?



Strategy

Determine the operation needed to solve the problem. Write an equation.

Write an equation.

The three distances are shown on the map. Add to find the total.

$$\frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \square$$

Write equivalent fractions using a common denominator.

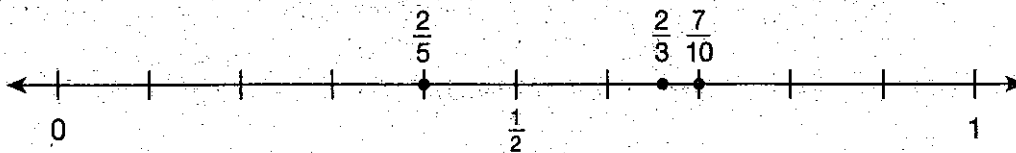
A common denominator of $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, and $\frac{2}{3}$ is 30.

$$\frac{7}{10} = \frac{21}{30} \quad \frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{30} \quad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{30}$$

Add the fractions with like denominators.

$$\frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{21}{30} + \frac{12}{30} + \frac{20}{30} = \frac{53}{30}, \text{ or } 1\frac{23}{30}$$

Use benchmark fractions to determine if your answer is reasonable.



All three fractions are closer to $\frac{1}{2}$ than to 0 or 1. Estimate the sum.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}. \leftarrow \text{This is close to } 1\frac{23}{30}. \text{ The answer is reasonable.}$$

Solution

Regan walks $1\frac{23}{30}$ total miles on Mondays.

Example 3

Sanjay is making fruit punch for his birthday party. He uses $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of juice and $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of sparkling water. How much fruit punch does he make?

Strategy Determine the operation needed to solve the problem. Write an equation.



Write an equation.

You can add the amounts of the two ingredients to find the total amount of fruit punch.

$$1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} = \square$$



Rewrite the mixed numbers with common denominators.

$$1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{2}{4}$$



Regroup the mixed numbers as the sum of the whole number parts and the sum of the mixed number parts.

$$1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{2}{4} = (1 + 2) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4}\right)$$

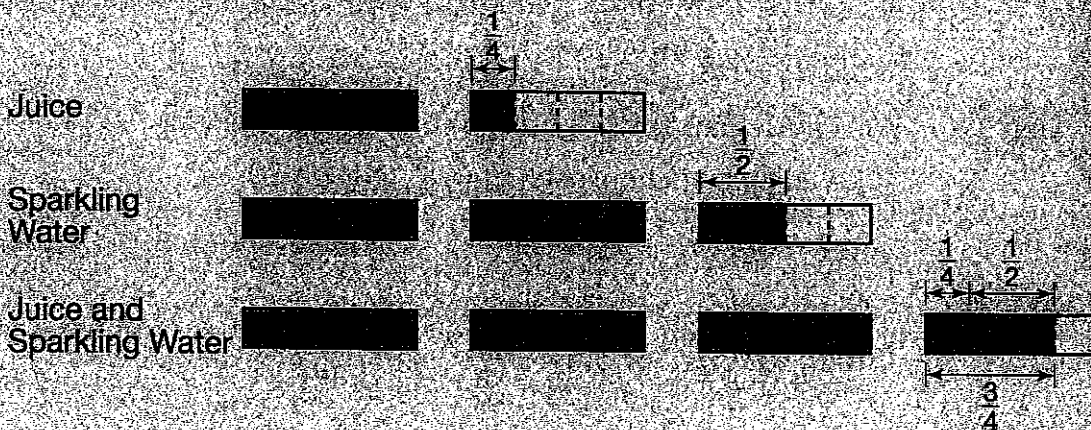


Add the whole number parts and add the fraction parts.

$$(1 + 2) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4}\right) = 3\frac{3}{4}$$



Use a model to check your answer.



$$1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 3\frac{3}{4}$$

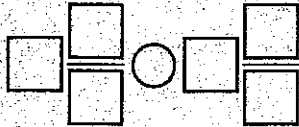
Solution Sanjay makes $3\frac{3}{4}$ quarts of fruit punch.

COACHED EXAMPLE

Savannah bought a spool of $3\frac{2}{3}$ yards of twine. She used $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of twine for a project. How much twine does she have left?

Write an equation.

To find out how much she has left, which operation should you use? _____



Write the mixed numbers as improper fractions.

$$3\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square \times \square + \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$1\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square \times \square + \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

Write the improper fractions with a common denominator.

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square \times \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square \times \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square \times \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square \times \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

_____ the improper fractions with like denominators.

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \ominus \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

Rewrite the improper fraction as a mixed number.

$$\frac{\square}{\square} = \square \frac{\square}{\square}$$

Savannah has _____ yards of twine left.

LESSON PRACTICE

- 1** On Saturday, Ana worked $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day washing cars for a fundraiser. On Sunday, she worked $\frac{1}{3}$ of a day babysitting. How much did she work on Saturday and Sunday combined?
- A. $\frac{1}{12}$ day
 B. $\frac{1}{7}$ day
 C. $\frac{1}{6}$ day
 D. $\frac{7}{12}$ day
- 2** Randy has $2\frac{1}{6}$ feet of ribbon. She estimates that she will have less than 1 foot of ribbon left after using $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet for a project. Which best explains whether her estimation is reasonable?
- A. Her estimation is correct because after using 1 foot she will have $1\frac{1}{6}$ feet left. Since $\frac{3}{4}$ is more than $\frac{1}{6}$, she will have to use part of the other whole foot.
 B. Her estimation is incorrect because she is only using 1 whole foot of ribbon and part of another, so she will still have a whole foot and part of another one left.
 C. Her estimation is incorrect because $2\frac{1}{6}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ is almost 3 whole feet.
 D. Her estimation is correct because when you subtract a fraction, your answer is always less than 1.
- 3** Meg bought two pieces of ribbon to decorate a picture frame. One piece was $\frac{3}{5}$ yard. The other piece was $\frac{1}{2}$ yard long. What is the total length of ribbon Meg bought?
- A. $\frac{1}{10}$ yard
 B. $\frac{2}{5}$ yard
 C. $\frac{4}{7}$ yard
 D. $1\frac{1}{10}$ yards
- 4** Ines has $\frac{3}{5}$ quart of orange juice. She drinks $\frac{1}{3}$ quart. How much orange juice does she now have?
- A. $\frac{2}{15}$ quart
 B. $\frac{4}{15}$ quart
 C. $\frac{14}{15}$ quart
 D. $\frac{2}{2}$ quart
- 5** Dion grated $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cheese for a pasta dish. The recipe calls for $\frac{2}{3}$ cup. Which equation shows how Dion could find out how much more cheese he needs to grate?
- A. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{5}$
 B. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = 1\frac{1}{6}$
 C. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 D. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$

6 Jake and Paco each ordered a small pizza. Jake ate $\frac{7}{8}$ of his pizza. Paco ate $\frac{2}{3}$ of his pizza. How much more pizza did Jake eat than Paco?

- A. $\frac{5}{24}$ of a pizza
- B. $\frac{5}{8}$ of a pizza
- C. $\frac{5}{5}$ of a pizza
- D. $1\frac{13}{24}$ of a pizza

7 Nico is combining granola, nuts, and raisins to make $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups of snacks. Which of the following combinations of raisins, nuts, and granola could he use to have a total of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups of snacks?

- A. $\frac{2}{3}$ cup granola
 $\frac{1}{8}$ cup nuts
 $\frac{1}{12}$ cup raisins
- B. $\frac{3}{4}$ cup granola
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup nuts
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup raisins
- C. 1 cup granola
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup nuts
 $\frac{1}{12}$ cup raisins
- D. 1 cup granola
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup nuts
 $\frac{1}{8}$ cup raisins

8 Nana wants to paint her bedroom walls light blue. She will mix $\frac{3}{8}$ gallon white and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon blue paint to get the shade she wants. Which expression could be used to find the total amount of paint that Nana mixes?

- A. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$
- B. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$
- C. $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{4}{8}$

9 Kade made $\frac{5}{6}$ cup salad dressing. He uses $\frac{2}{3}$ cup dressing on a salad. How much salad dressing is left?

- A. $\frac{1}{6}$ cup
- B. $\frac{1}{3}$ cup
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
- D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups

10 Tandi tapes together two pieces of paper to make a banner. One piece is $2\frac{3}{5}$ feet long. The second piece of paper is $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet long. How long is the banner that Tandi makes?

- A. $\frac{11}{15}$ foot
- B. $5\frac{4}{15}$ feet
- C. $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet
- D. $5\frac{14}{15}$ feet

11 Kate is planting a garden. She will plant $\frac{3}{10}$ of her garden with herbs, and $\frac{3}{5}$ of her garden will be vegetables. She will plant flowers in the rest of her garden. Which statement about Kate's garden is true?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Kate's garden is herbs and flowers.
- B. $\frac{7}{10}$ of Kate's garden is flowers and vegetables.
- C. $\frac{6}{10}$ of Kate's garden is herbs and vegetables.
- D. $\frac{1}{5}$ of Kate's garden is flowers.

12 Mrs. Hooper is filling her sand table with sand. She needs 7 pounds of sand in all. The table below shows the weights of different sizes of bags of sand.

	Small	Medium	Large
Weight	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Which combination of bags of sand could she buy so that she has the exact amount of sand needed to fill the sand table?

- A. 2 medium bags and 1 small bag
- B. 2 large bags and 1 small bag
- C. 1 small bag, 1 medium bag, and 1 large bag
- D. 1 medium bag and 1 large bag

Use the recipe for questions 13 and 14.

Yuriko wants to follow the recipe to make her fruit salad.

Fruit Salad

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup blueberries

$\frac{5}{8}$ cup strawberries

$\frac{5}{6}$ cup apples

13 Yuriko only has $\frac{1}{2}$ cup strawberries. How much more does she need to make the fruit salad?

- A. $\frac{1}{8}$ cup
- B. $\frac{1}{4}$ cup
- C. $\frac{4}{8}$ cup
- D. $1\frac{1}{8}$ cups

14 How much fruit salad will the recipe make?

- A. $\frac{11}{24}$ cup
- B. $\frac{11}{17}$ cup
- C. $1\frac{3}{8}$ cups
- D. $1\frac{19}{24}$ cups

- 15 Henry has $2\frac{1}{3}$ pounds of Swiss cheese and $1\frac{3}{8}$ pounds of cheddar cheese. Which expression can be used to find how much more Swiss cheese he has than cheddar?

- A. $2\frac{1}{8} - 1\frac{3}{8}$
B. $\frac{9}{24} - \frac{7}{24}$
C. $\frac{56}{24} - \frac{33}{24}$
D. $2\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{3}{8}$

- 16 Tiana and Liz are painting a wall together. Tiana has painted $\frac{1}{6}$ of the wall. Liz has painted $\frac{2}{3}$ of the wall. How much of the wall do they still have to paint?

- A. $\frac{1}{12}$ of the wall
B. $\frac{1}{6}$ of the wall
C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the wall
D. $\frac{5}{6}$ of the wall

- 17 The table below shows the ingredients, in cups, that Rosa used in her smoothie recipe.

Berry Delicious Smoothie

Berry Delicious Smoothie		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups	$1\frac{1}{3}$ cups	$1\frac{1}{4}$ cups

Part A

Write each mixed number as an improper fraction. Find a common denominator. Then write equivalent fractions for the improper fractions. Show all your work.

Part B

Find the total number of cups of ingredients in Rosa's smoothie. Show all your work.

Canada

Lesson 2: The History of Canada

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What makes a culture unique?

Terms to Know

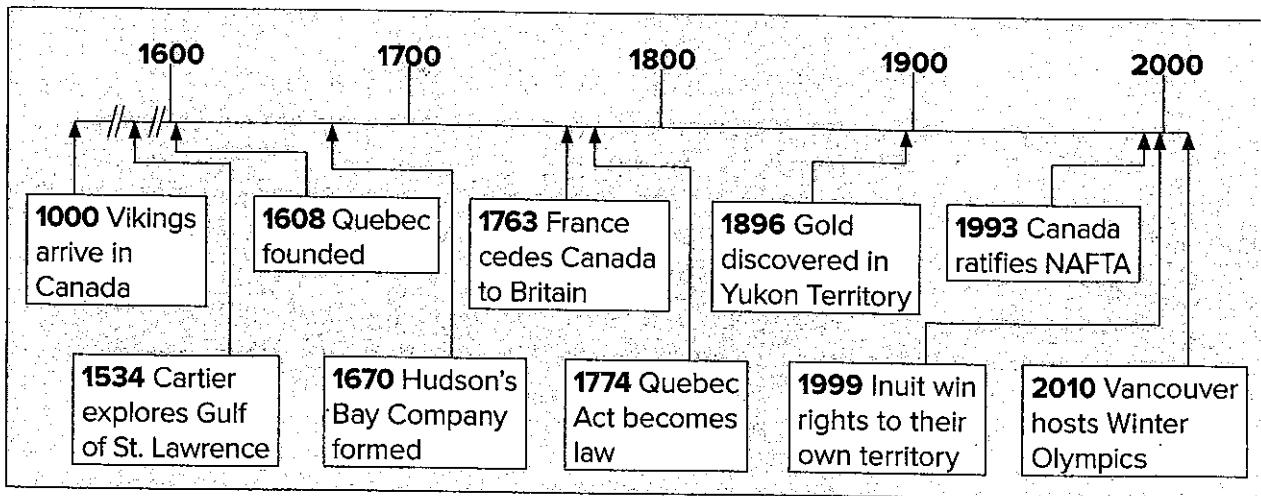
aboriginal a native people

métis the children of French and native peoples

transcontinental describing something that crosses a continent

granary a building used to store harvested grain

When did it happen?



Determining Word Meaning

1. What is the definition of aboriginal?

The First Nations of Canada

Guiding Question *How did native peoples of Canada live before Europeans came to the area?*

The first people to live in Canada are called the First Nations. They are **aboriginal** people, or natives, who lived in North America before Europeans arrived. The aboriginals came from Asia during a period of cold called the Ice Age. The Ice Age affected where the first people lived.

Canada

Lesson 2: The History of Canada

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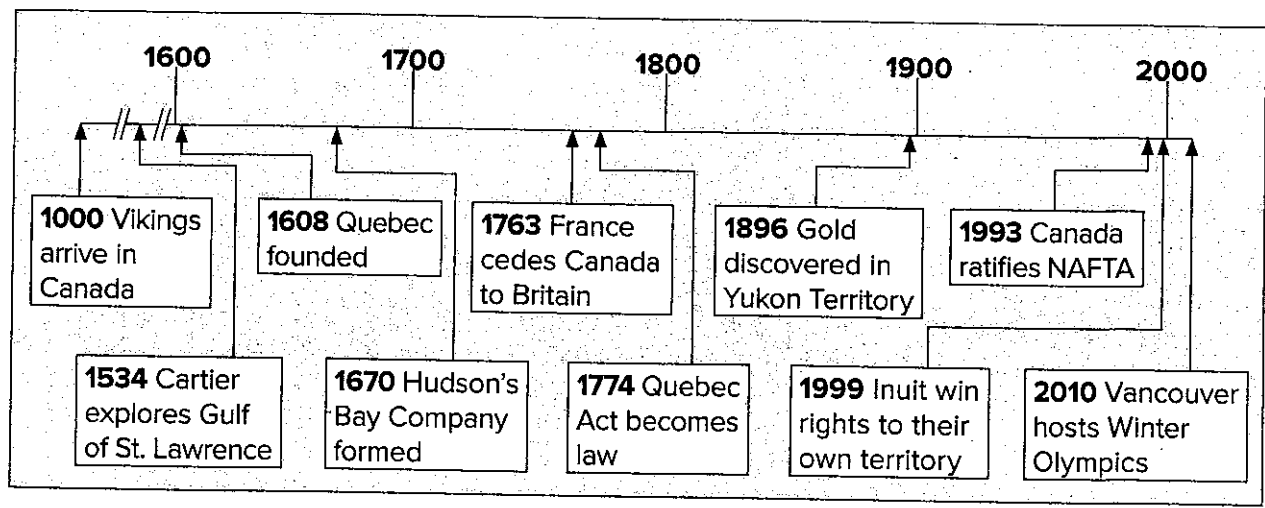
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Ab C Determining Word Meaning

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Canada

Lesson 2: The History of Canada, *continued*



Marking the Text

- Find the text that describes where aboriginal peoples settled after the Ice Age. Underline all three regions.



Reading Progress Check

- How did the presence and absence of ice affect the early settlement of Canada?



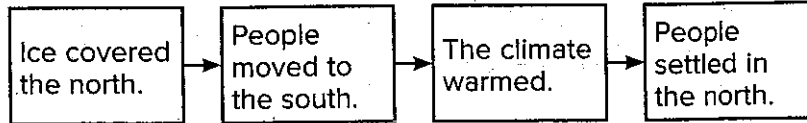
Finding

- Which two French explorers helped claim and settle Canada? Which parts of Canada did they explore?



Comparing

- Compare and contrast the goals of the fur traders and the priests.



After the Ice Age, some aboriginal people, including the Huron and Iroquois, settled in the eastern woodlands. They farmed, hunted, and fished. They also built villages and traded with one another.

Other aboriginal people lived in the west, along the Pacific Ocean. They made canoes and fished in the ocean and in rivers. They also hunted in the forests. They used the trees in the region to build their houses out of wood.

The Inuit people lived in the Far North. Few plants grow there, so they made shelters without using wood. They hunted caribou, which is an animal like a deer. They also hunted seals and whales on the water.

Exploration and Settlement

Guiding Question *How did migration and settlement change Canada?*

Around A.D. 1000, the Vikings arrived. They were the first Europeans to reach Canada. They settled in Newfoundland, but did not stay long.

The next explorers to arrive were the French. In 1530, an explorer named Jacques Cartier came to Canada. He sailed up the St. Lawrence River and claimed the area for France. The area eventually became known as New France. In the 1600s, another French explorer arrived. His name was Samuel de Champlain, and he founded the first French settlement, Quebec, in 1608.

Over time, more French settlers migrated to Canada. Some became fur traders. They traded European goods to the Huron, a First Nation's people, in exchange for beaver furs. They sent the furs back to Europe.

Other settlers were farmers and priests. Farmers grew crops that fed other settlers. Priests came to Canada to minister to the French people who were Roman Catholic. They also came because they hoped to convert native peoples to Christianity.

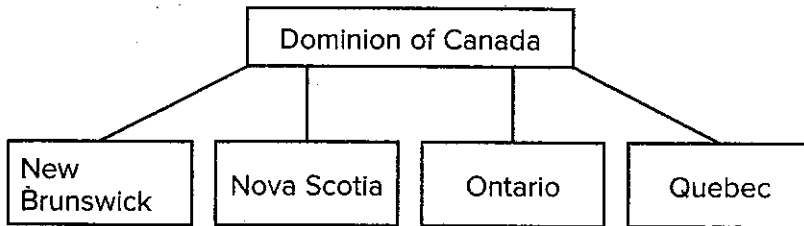
In the 1600s and 1700s, France was a powerful nation. But soon Britain began to compete with France for the Americas. The British formed the Hudson Bay Company. They set up trading posts in Hudson Bay in order to gain some of the fur trade.

Canada

Lesson 2: The History of Canada, *continued*

In the 1700s, Britain and France fought wars. When Britain won a victory in 1763, France had to give up much of its land in North America. However, the British passed the Quebec Act. With this Act, Britain allowed French settlers in Canada to keep their language, religion, and system of laws.

During the American Revolution, many Americans moved to Canada. Later, in 1867, the British colonies in Canada were worried that the United States would try to take over Canada. They united to become the Dominion of Canada. This new nation was partly self-governing within the British Empire.



Canada's leaders wanted Canada to expand all the way to the Pacific. In 1869, Canada gained the territory held by the Hudson Bay Company. Many **métis**, who are the children of French and native peoples, lived on some of this land. The province of Manitoba was created for them.

In 1871, British Columbia on the west coast agreed to join Canada. A **transcontinental** railroad was built to link eastern and western Canada. Transcontinental means continent-crossing.

Canada's leaders also made agreements with some native peoples of the west. There was a disagreement over the use of this land, and settlers pushed out the native peoples. In 1905, Saskatchewan and Alberta joined Canada.

Meanwhile, gold had been discovered in the Yukon Territory. A gold rush caused problems, so a police force was formed in 1873. Today this force is known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Canada Grows and Unites

Guiding Question *How did Canada change in the 1900s?*

In the early 1900s, Canada's economy had problems. It was based on growing food and mining, but prices for these products fell. In response, Canada became an industrial nation. Canadians built factories and used their mineral resources. They developed hydroelectric projects and transportation systems.



Defining

6. Who are the métis?



Marking the Text

7. Find the text that describes how Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta joined Canada. Circle each passage.



Reading Progress Check

8. How did European rivalries affect the development of Canada?



Marking the Text

9. Underline the passage in the text that answers this question: Why did Canada become an industrial nation?

Spelling Bee Study Guide

Ms. Ritz

*Test date April 3, 2020

1. Brought
2. Certain
3. Transit
4. Garnet
5. Plaid
6. Cottage
7. Profound
8. Generation
9. Incident
10. Mason
11. Batteries
12. Exhibits
13. Series
14. Closet
15. Channel
16. Domain
17. Nervous
18. Solar
19. Fault
20. Episode

Unscramble each of the words.

Brought	Certian	Transit	Garnet
Plaid	Cottage	Profound	Generation
Incident	Mason	Batteries	Exhibits
Series	Closet	Channel	Domain
Nervous	Solar	Fault	Episode

Answers

- 1) aittnsr _____
- 2) eacnnhl _____
- 3) ertstieab _____
- 4) sthbeixi _____
- 5) rsisee _____
- 6) lutaf _____
- 7) snoam _____
- 8) dicinten _____
- 9) pdfuorno _____
- 10) actoget _____
- 11) epedio _____
- 12) amonid _____
- 13) uobghtr _____
- 14) ilpda _____
- 15) alsro _____
- 16) argtne _____
- 17) lcteso _____
- 18) oitegenrna _____
- 19) unsorev _____
- 20) cnetari _____

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____

Find each word.

Brought	Certian	Transit	Garnet
Plaid	Cottage	Profound	Generation
Incident	Mason	Batteries	Exhibits
Series	Closet	Channel	Domain
Nervous	Solar	Fault	Episode

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



Order the words from A to Z.

Generation	Exhibits	Nervous	Incident
Batteries	Mason	Plaid	Channel
Garnet	Brought	Fault	Series
Transit	Domain	Episode	Certain
Profound	Solar	Cottage	Closet

Answers

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____
- 14) _____
- 15) _____
- 16) _____
- 17) _____
- 18) _____
- 19) _____
- 20) _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____



Fill in the missing letters to create words from your spelling list.

Brought	Certain	Transit	Garnet
Plaid	Cottage	Profound	Generation
Incident	Mason	Batteries	Exhibits
Series	Closet	Channel	Domain
Nervous	Solar	Fault	Episode

Answers

- 1) d o _ a _ n _____
- 2) _ e _ t _ _ n _____
- 3) _ e _ _ r _ _ i o n _____
- 4) _ _ a _ d _____
- 5) _ _ r v _ _ s _____
- 6) e p _ _ o _ _ _____
- 7) e _ h _ b _ t _ _ _____
- 8) _ _ u _ t _____
- 9) t r _ _ s _ _ _____
- 10) b _ _ u g _ _ _____
- 11) s _ _ a _ _____
- 12) i n c _ _ e n _ _____
- 13) p r o _ o _ _ d _____
- 14) c _ t _ _ _ e _____
- 15) c l _ s _ t _____
- 16) b _ t t e r _ _ _ _____
- 17) _ e r i e _ _____
- 18) m _ _ o n _____
- 19) _ a r n _ t _____
- 20) c h a _ _ e _ _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Use the word listed in a sentence.

Brought
Plaid
Incident
Series
Nervous

Certain
Cottage
Mason
Closet
Solar

Transit
Profound
Batteries
Channel
Fault

Garnet
Generation
Exhibits
Domain
Episode

1) Transit

2) Incident

3) Closet

4) Channel

5) Garnet

6) Cottage

7) Nervous

8) Fault

9) Series

10) Mason

11) Solar

12) Profound

13) Plaid

14) Brought

15) Generation

16) Batteries

17) Domain

18) Exhibits

19) Episode

20) Certian

Define each word.

Brought	Certian	Transit	Garnet
Plaid	Cottage	Profound	Generation
Incident	Mason	Batteries	Exhibits
Series	Closet	Channel	Domain
Nervous	Solar	Fault	Episode

1) Domain (Part of Speech) _____

2) Solar (Part of Speech) _____

3) Exhibits (Part of Speech) _____

4) Nervous (Part of Speech) _____

5) Channel (Part of Speech) _____

6) Generation (Part of Speech) _____

7) Garnet (Part of Speech) _____

8) Batteries (Part of Speech) _____

9) Series (Part of Speech) _____

10) Plaid (Part of Speech) _____

11) Cottage (Part of Speech) _____

- 12) Certian (Part of Speech) _____

- 13) Fault (Part of Speech) _____

- 14) Closet (Part of Speech) _____

- 15) Episode (Part of Speech) _____

- 16) Profound (Part of Speech) _____

- 17) Brought (Part of Speech) _____

- 18) Mason (Part of Speech) _____

- 19) Transit (Part of Speech) _____

- 20) Incident (Part of Speech) _____

Write each word 4 times (twice lowercase, twice UPPERCASE).

Brought
Plaid
Incident
Series
Nervous

Certain
Cottage
Mason
Closet
Solar

Transit
Profound
Batteries
Channel
Fault

Garnet
Generation
Exhibits
Domain
Episode

1) Exhibits

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

2) Nervous

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

3) Incident

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

4) Cottage

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

5) Domain

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

6) Brought

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

7) Profound

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

8) Episode

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

9) Solar

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

10) Plaid

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

11) Batteries

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

12) Transit

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

13) Closet

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

14) Series

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

15) Mason

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

16) Channel

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

17) Certian

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

18) Generation

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

19) Garnet

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

20) Fault

_____	_____	_____	_____
-----	-----	-----	-----
_____	_____	_____	_____

Lesson 2

Envision It!

What are the spheres of Earth?



Tell which spheres of Earth helps this person to windsurf.



my planet DIARY

FunFact

A glacier is a large mass of ice and snow moving on land. Its huge mass pushes down the land under it. When glaciers melt, the land that was under them rises slowly, like the way some seat cushions come back into shape after you stand up. This process is happening in parts of Alaska and in other parts of the world. Because the land is rising, some areas that were once underwater are now dry land.

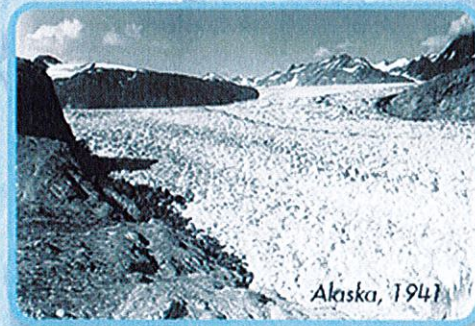
What impact might the rising land have on the state of Alaska?



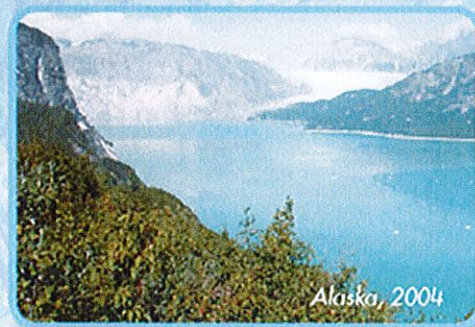
.....

.....

.....



Alaska, 1941



Alaska, 2004



Atmosphere

The mixture of water vapor and other gases, as well as particles of matter such as dust that surrounds Earth's surface is called the **atmosphere**. Nitrogen and oxygen are the main gases in the atmosphere. It also contains a small amount of carbon dioxide. Most of the atmosphere is close to the surface of Earth. Thunder, lightning, wind, and rain occur here. As you go higher and higher, there is less and less gas, and the air pressure decreases.

The atmosphere is essential for life on Earth. No other planet in the solar system contains the same mixture of gases that organisms need to live. The atmosphere also holds in heat from the sun, making Earth warm enough to support life. The atmosphere helps protect living things from being damaged by too much sunlight.

-  **2. Identify** What does the atmosphere contain?
-
-

- 3. Generalize** What are the components of the atmosphere that help organisms live on Earth?
-

Gases in Planets' Atmospheres		
Venus	Earth	Jupiter
carbon dioxide nitrogen	nitrogen oxygen	hydrogen helium

- 4. Compare** The chart shows the main gases in the atmospheres of three planets. How is Earth's atmosphere similar to the atmospheres of the other planets? How is it different?
-
-

Hydrosphere

All the waters of Earth make up the **hydrosphere**. The hydrosphere covers a little less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of Earth's surface. Most of the hydrosphere is ocean water. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest part of the ocean, followed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean. The oceans are connected.

The hydrosphere also contains fresh water. Most lakes, rivers, streams, and glaciers are fresh water. So is groundwater. Groundwater is rain or melted snow that soaks into the ground. Fresh water is not evenly spread over Earth. Some places have more fresh water than others.

5. **Predict** Describe what Earth would be like if the hydrosphere covered only 25 percent of its surface.



Lightning Lab

Bodies of Water Near You

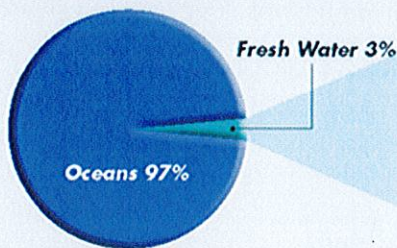
Look at a local map. List the bodies of water close to where you live. Do they help you travel, provide drinking water, or give you a beautiful place to visit? Tell how they are changing.

Do the math!

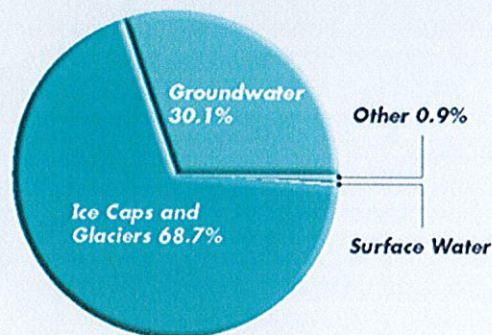
Read a Circle Graph

Water covers most of Earth's surface. Only a very small percentage of that water is drinkable.

Earth's Water



Fresh Water



- 1 **Compute** What percentage of Earth's fresh water is surface water?

- 2 **CHALLENGE** What water might be included in the label *Other*?

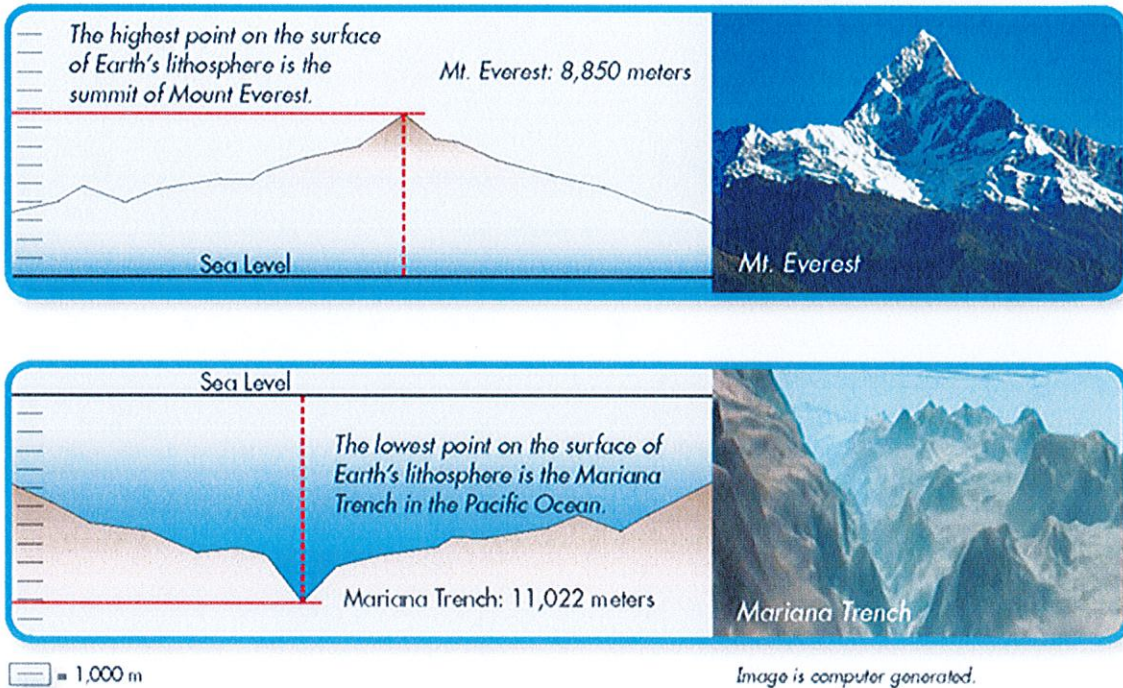
The Lithosphere

The solid, rocky outer layer of Earth is the **lithosphere**. The lithosphere contains rocks, soils, and minerals. It covers the entire surface of Earth and is made up of the continents, islands, and the ocean floors. The surface of the lithosphere varies from flat plains to hills and valleys to mountaintops. The distance from Earth's surface to its center is about 6,400 kilometers. Scientists have drilled holes into Earth as deep as 12 kilometers. The drills have brought up samples of rock. Using rock samples and other methods, scientists have inferred that the lithosphere averages about 100 kilometers thick. This measurement is about as far as you can travel in a car on the highway in one hour. Compared to the radius of Earth, the lithosphere is very thin!

6. **Calculate** What is the distance from the bottom of the Mariana Trench to the summit of Mount Everest? Express your answer in meters and in kilometers.



7. **Exemplify** If you use a hard-boiled egg as a model for Earth, which part of the egg would represent the lithosphere?



Biosphere

Living things can be found almost everywhere on Earth. The part of Earth in which living things are found is the **biosphere**. The biosphere extends from about 10 kilometers above Earth's surface to about 10 kilometers below the surface of the ocean. Although living things may live in different parts of the biosphere, they all share resources such as water, air, and light.

8. **Identify** What parts of Earth allow organisms to live in areas like the one shown?



Got it?

9. **Identify** What makes up the hydrosphere?

.....

.....

10. **Explain** How does life on Earth depend on the atmosphere?

.....

.....

.....

 **Stop!** I need help with

 **Wait!** I have a question about

 **Go!** Now I know

Name: _____

Date: _____

● Earth's Spheres Reading Passage

EARTH'S SPHERES

Earth is very complex. There's a lot of processes taking place in or on Earth's air, water and land. These processes take place in four different "spheres" of Earth. We describe these spheres individually, but they are connected to each other through biological and chemical cycles and processes.

The **geosphere** describes all the rocks and minerals found on and in Earth's ground. It includes solid rock that covers Earth's surface and makes up the ocean floor, the continent and landforms. The geosphere also includes solid rock, minerals and metal found below Earth's surface and liquid, molten rock found deep within Earth.

The **hydrosphere** describes all the water on Earth. Freshwater found in lakes, rivers, streams and the ground (groundwater) and saltwater that makes up the seas and oceans are part of the hydrosphere. Water frozen at the polar ice caps and in glaciers found in the mountains as well as water vapor in the air are part of the hydrosphere as well.

The **atmosphere** describes the air on Earth. It includes important gases that surround Earth. It contains oxygen, which is needed by animals to survive and carbon dioxide, which is needed by plants to make food. The atmosphere also contains ozone, which blocks harmful UV light.

The **biosphere** describes all the living things on Earth. It includes plants and animals, fungi and microscopic organisms such as bacteria and protists. These living things are found in Earth's air, on Earth's surface, in the soil and in the water.

Questions

1. What is the geosphere? What does it include?
2. What is the hydrosphere? What does it include?
3. What is the atmosphere? What does it include?
4. How is the biosphere different from the other spheres?
5. Do you think the biosphere would exist without the geosphere, hydrosphere or atmosphere? Justify your answer.

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Name: _____

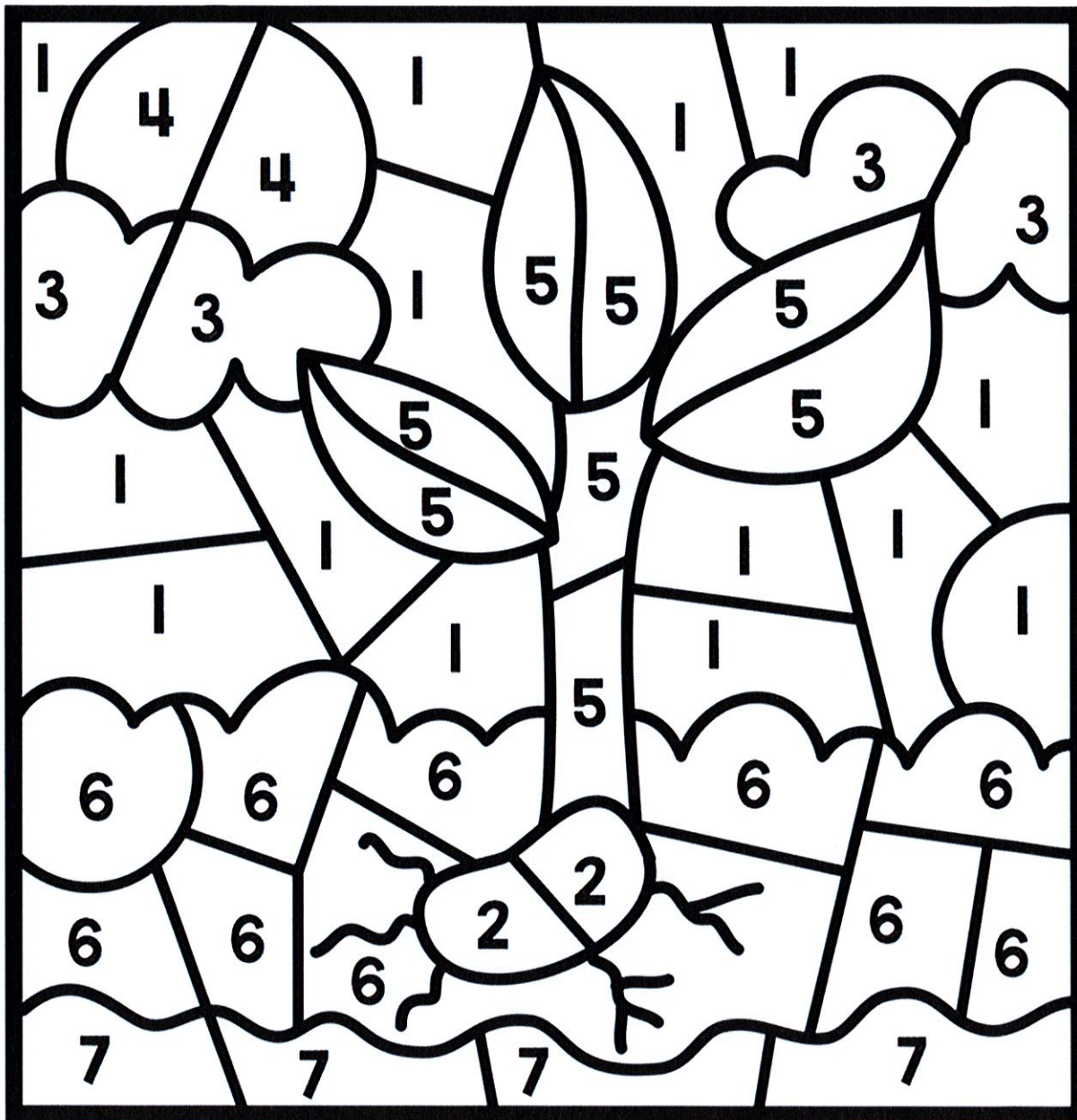
Earth's Spheres Color By Number

Read each example and decide which spheres are interacting (working together). Use your answers to color the picture.

Hint

Biosphere: Life
Lithosphere: Ground
Atmosphere: Air
Hydrosphere: Water

Example	Spheres That Are Interacting	
Plants use nutrients from the soil in order to grow.	Biosphere and Hydrosphere Color the 1's Green	Lithosphere and Biosphere Color the 1's Blue
The rushing water of a river can break down the shore.	Hydrosphere and Biosphere Color the 2's Brown	Hydrosphere and Lithosphere Color the 2's Tan
Humans breathe oxygen to survive.	Atmosphere and Biosphere Color the 3's White	Biosphere and Lithosphere Color the 3's Yellow
Water in a pond evaporates faster when it is hot outside.	Atmosphere and Lithosphere Color the 4's Green	Atmosphere and Hydrosphere Color the 4's Yellow
Strong winds can change the shape of sand dunes by blowing the sand to other areas.	Lithosphere and Atmosphere Color the 5's Green	Lithosphere and Biosphere Color the 5's Brown
Humans use water to take showers or baths.	Hydrosphere and Biosphere Color the 6's Brown	Biosphere and Atmosphere Color the 6's Green
Humans dig deep holes in order to build homes with basements.	Biosphere and Atmosphere Color the 7's Yellow	Biosphere and Lithosphere Color the 7's Gray





Scripps National Spelling Bee

Vocabulary List for Difficulty Level Two Bee

2019-2020

1.	disembark	<i>(verb)</i>	to leave or go ashore from a ship.
2.	earthquake	<i>(noun)</i>	a trembling or shaking of the earth that accompanies crustal movements.
3.	brought	<i>(verb)</i>	conveyed or carried along from one place to another.
4.	gallop	<i>(noun)</i>	the natural three-beat gait of a horse.
5.	dinosaur	<i>(noun)</i>	a member of a group of extinct reptiles.
6.	ancient	<i>(adjective)</i>	existing from a long ago period or date.
7.	tapestry	<i>(noun)</i>	a heavy textile woven by hand used for hangings or curtains.
8.	delivery	<i>(noun)</i>	an instance of the physical transfer of a shipment.
9.	attagirl	<i>(interjection)</i>	— used to express encouragement or approval to a woman or girl.
10.	salamanders	<i>(plural noun)</i>	various small amphibians that resemble lizards but don't have scales, are covered with a soft moist skin, live in moist dark places, pose no harm to humans, and feed on small animals such as aquatic worms and insects.
11.	usual	<i>(adjective)</i>	in accordance with the normal custom, usage or habit.
12.	challenge	<i>(noun)</i>	a thing which one can devote energy or effort to.
13.	cahoots	<i>(plural noun)</i>	secret agreement : collusion.
14.	oozing	<i>(verb)</i>	moving slowly or without notice.
15.	Mars	<i>(noun)</i>	the planet that is fourth from the sun and is noted for its apparent red color.
16.	pelican	<i>(noun)</i>	a large web-footed bird with long wings and a very large bill having a throat pouch in which it catches fish.
17.	drastic	<i>(adjective)</i>	notably vigorous or severe.
18.	yoga	<i>(noun)</i>	a group of exercises for achieving well-being and control of mind and body.
19.	burlap	<i>(noun)</i>	a coarse heavy plain-woven fabric typically made from hemp or jute that is used for bagging and wrapping items.
20.	blazer	<i>(noun)</i>	a single-breasted sports jacket usually with bright stripes or in a solid color that has a notched collar and patch pockets.
21.	trombone	<i>(noun)</i>	a brass instrument that consists of a long cylindrical metal tube that ends in a bell and has a movable slide which makes musical sounds.
22.	trembling	<i>(verb)</i>	quaking due to fear or another emotion.
23.	calmed	<i>(verb)</i>	made peaceful : induced quiet and peace in place of agitation or passion.
24.	police	<i>(noun)</i>	the department of the government which is concerned with maintaining public order, safety and health, and which has the power to enforce laws.
25.	certain	<i>(adjective)</i>	given to or marked by complete conviction and assurance.
26.	barograph	<i>(noun)</i>	an automatic instrument which is used to record variations in atmospheric pressure.



This list includes 225 challenging upper elementary words. If you learn the spellings and meanings of these words, you will be well prepared for your classroom bee. If you would like to be well prepared for a school spelling bee, ask your teacher for the 450-word School Spelling Bee Study List, which includes the words listed here in addition to the words at the One Bee and Three Bee levels of difficulty.

27.	charred	<i>(verb)</i>	partly burned on the outside.
28.	Pakistan	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	a country in southern Asia which borders the Arabian Sea.
29.	pressure	<i>(noun)</i>	the burden of mental or physical distress.
30.	surmised	<i>(verb)</i>	guessed : formed an opinion without substantial proof or certain knowledge.
31.	teak	<i>(noun)</i>	the hard, strong, durable, yellowish brown wood of a tall East Indian timber tree which is highly resistant to insect attack and warping and is used for shipbuilding.
32.	transit	<i>(noun)</i>	the public transportation of people by bus, subway train or other local system of conveyance.
33.	cannonade	<i>(noun)</i>	a noisy persistent attack (as of questions).
34.	appetite	<i>(noun)</i>	the desire to eat when food is available.
35.	luggage	<i>(noun)</i>	suitcases, bags used for travel or other articles used to carry a traveler's belongings.
36.	ramparts	<i>(plural noun)</i>	protective barriers.
37.	vinyl	<i>(noun)</i>	any of a group of tough durable plastics based on resins that are used especially in the forming of films and sheeting, flooring, and sound records.
38.	anemometers	<i>(plural noun)</i>	tools used to gauge the speed of the wind.
39.	dainty	<i>(adjective)</i>	characterized by beauty that is delicate in nature.
40.	buckle	<i>(verb)</i>	to secure two loose ends of something (such as a belt) with one end having a fastening and the other a catch.
41.	vividly	<i>(adverb)</i>	intensely, sharply, keenly.
42.	briny	<i>(adjective)</i>	salty.
43.	pavement	<i>(noun)</i>	the surface of a public thoroughfare which is artificially covered.
44.	garnet	<i>(noun)</i>	a brittle material which is typically red in color and occurs mainly in crystals.
45.	furrow	<i>(verb)</i>	to cultivate or till as if with a plow.
46.	sprawl	<i>(verb)</i>	to lie or sit with arms and legs stretched out : to spread out.
47.	museum	<i>(noun)</i>	a building or institution which is devoted to the gathering, care, study and display of objects of lasting interest and value.
48.	wren	<i>(noun)</i>	any of various small brown singing birds.
49.	legend	<i>(noun)</i>	someone having a special status as a result of possessing extraordinary qualities that are typically partly real and partly mythical.
50.	transistor	<i>(noun)</i>	an electronic device made of a small block of a semiconductor with three electrodes on it and that conducts electrons moving in one direction to the opposite direction.



This list includes 225 challenging upper elementary words. If you learn the spellings and meanings of these words, you will be well prepared for your classroom bee. If you would like to be well prepared for a school spelling bee, ask your teacher for the 450-word School Spelling Bee Study List, which includes the words listed here in addition to the words at the One Bee and Three Bee levels of difficulty.

51.	amplify	<i>(verb)</i>	to expand, extend or enlarge a statement or idea by adding details or illustration.
52.	security	<i>(noun)</i>	freedom from care, anxiety or fear.
53.	refrain	<i>(noun)</i>	a phrase or verse that recurs regularly typically within a poem or song.
54.	tactics	<i>(plural noun)</i>	methods : systems of procedure.
55.	shepherd	<i>(noun)</i>	a man employed in tending, feeding and guarding sheep.
56.	Angus	<i>(noun)</i>	any of a breed of hornless black or red beef cattle originally from Scotland.
57.	mulish	<i>(adjective)</i>	stubborn, inflexible or uncompromising.
58.	rivalry	<i>(noun)</i>	competition.
59.	siblings	<i>(plural noun)</i>	two or more people with the same parents.
60.	chestnut	<i>(noun)</i>	any of a genus of deciduous trees or shrubs native to temperate regions of the northern hemisphere that have a fruit consisting of a single nut.
61.	minivan	<i>(noun)</i>	a small multipurpose vehicle with rear or side doors and side panels with windows that is used to transport passengers.
62.	plaid	<i>(adjective)</i>	having a cross-barred multicolored pattern.
63.	tissue	<i>(noun)</i>	an aggregate of cells together with their intercellular substance that form one of the structural materials out of which the body of a plant or an animal is made.
64.	scoundrel	<i>(noun)</i>	a bold selfish person who is equipped with low ethical standards.
65.	amino	<i>(adjective)</i>	relating to or containing the group NH ₂ united to a radical other than an acid radical.
66.	menthol	<i>(noun)</i>	an alcohol that occurs naturally in peppermint oil and Japanese mint oil and can be made artificially.
67.	Tabasco	<i>(trademark)</i>	– used for a condiment sauce made from capsicum berries.
68.	obvious	<i>(adjective)</i>	easily perceived by the mind.
69.	pulse	<i>(noun)</i>	a regular wave of distension in the arteries that is a result of blood progressing through an artery at each contraction of the ventricles of the heart.
70.	cottage	<i>(noun)</i>	a small house typically used in the summer.
71.	garland	<i>(noun)</i>	a wreath of leaves or flowers that is worn on the head or used for decoration.
72.	gnaw	<i>(verb)</i>	to bite or chew on with the teeth.
73.	comfort	<i>(noun)</i>	enjoyment in physical or mental well-being.
74.	caroling	<i>(verb)</i>	traveling outside in a group to sing Christmas songs on Christmas Eve.
	OR carolling		



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75.	foolishness	<i>(noun)</i>	the state of lacking seriousness : folly.
76.	constellation	<i>(noun)</i>	any of the 88 configurations of stars.
77.	sundering	<i>(verb)</i>	breaking or forcing apart.
78.	juncture	<i>(noun)</i>	a seam or joint.
79.	exploits	<i>(verb)</i>	takes undue advantage of.
80.	rabble-rouser	<i>(noun)</i>	a person who stirs up the masses of the people (such as to violence or hatred).
81.	profound	<i>(adjective)</i>	hard to understand or comprehend.
82.	wreath	<i>(noun)</i>	a crown or band of intertwined flowers or leaves worn or given as a mark of honor.
83.	profile	<i>(noun)</i>	a representation of something in outline.
84.	untoward	<i>(adjective)</i>	unfortunate or unlucky.
85.	memorial	<i>(adjective)</i>	commemorative.
86.	industrial	<i>(adjective)</i>	of or belonging to a department of a craft, business or manufacture.
87.	barrier	<i>(noun)</i>	an object or objects that serve to separate or keep items apart.
88.	gratingly	<i>(adverb)</i>	with an irritating or harsh effect or sound.
89.	brayed	<i>(verb)</i>	made a loud harsh cry — used of a donkey.
90.	Harlem	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	section of New York City in northern Manhattan that was a center of African American culture in the 1920s.
91.	messenger	<i>(noun)</i>	someone who delivers a written or oral communication : a courier.
92.	beacons	<i>(plural noun)</i>	fires placed on a hill or tower that are used to communicate signals.
93.	generation	<i>(noun)</i>	development, rise.
94.	coverage	<i>(noun)</i>	the amount of reporting given to a news event.
95.	deters	<i>(verb)</i>	turns aside or discourages from acting.
96.	Nepal	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	landlocked country in Asia in the Himalayas on the northeast border of India.
97.	disinfectant	<i>(noun)</i>	a chemical used to destroy vegetative forms of damaging microorganisms.
98.	campaign	<i>(noun)</i>	a period of continuous and often competitive activity in any seasonal occupation or industry.
99.	starvation	<i>(noun)</i>	the instance of suffering from extreme hunger.
100.	gamma	<i>(noun)</i>	the third letter of the Greek alphabet.
101.	spleen	<i>(noun)</i>	an abdominal organ that plays a role in the maintenance of blood volume, the production of blood cells, the recovery of material from worn-out blood cells and the production of antibodies.



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102.	utensils	<i>(plural noun)</i>	tools or instruments used in a kitchen.
103.	depot	<i>(noun)</i>	a bus station.
104.	incident	<i>(noun)</i>	an uncommon happening.
105.	brambles	<i>(plural noun)</i>	prickly and rough vines or shrubs.
106.	trifecta	<i>(noun)</i>	a bet in which the bettor selects the first, second and third finishers in a contest or race in the correct order.
107.	shingle	<i>(noun)</i>	coarse and rounded detritus found on the seashore and which is different from regular gravel due to its large size.
108.	mason	<i>(noun)</i>	a skilled artisan who builds using stone, brick or concrete.
109.	avoid	<i>(verb)</i>	to stay clear of : to keep away from.
110.	static	<i>(adjective)</i>	stable, stagnant.
111.	samples	<i>(plural noun)</i>	portions to represent a whole.
112.	modern	<i>(adjective)</i>	contemporary : relating to the present time.
113.	chalk	<i>(noun)</i>	the prepared form of a soft limestone, earthy in texture and white, gray or buff in color used for marking or drawing.
114.	concentrate	<i>(verb)</i>	to bring all one's powers, faculties or activities to bear.
115.	proud	<i>(adjective)</i>	elated : highly pleased.
116.	expiration	<i>(noun)</i>	termination, close, extinction.
117.	batteries	<i>(plural noun)</i>	level of enthusiasm or energy.
118.	centuries	<i>(plural noun)</i>	time spans of 100 years.
119.	differed	<i>(verb)</i>	varied : changed from time to time.
120.	fearsome	<i>(adjective)</i>	arousing from fright or terror.
121.	fiercest	<i>(adjective)</i>	characterized by the most furious unrestrained vehemence or zeal.
122.	residence	<i>(noun)</i>	the place where one lives or has their home.
123.	abated	<i>(verb)</i>	lessened : decreased in force.
124.	scattering	<i>(verb)</i>	spreading widely and randomly by throwing about.
125.	toppled	<i>(verb)</i>	tumbled down : fell from top-heaviness.
126.	vane	<i>(noun)</i>	a movable device used to show the direction of the wind.
127.	vortices	<i>(plural noun)</i>	tornadoes : quickly moving and spiraling columns of air.
128.	turbulent	<i>(adjective)</i>	tempestuous or stormy.
129.	obstacles	<i>(plural noun)</i>	things that hinder progress or stand in the way.



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130.	continental	<i>(adjective)</i>	being the portion of the United States located on the continent of North America.
131.	deportment	<i>(noun)</i>	behavior or conduct.
132.	exhibits	<i>(plural noun)</i>	exhibitions or displays.
133.	agricultural	<i>(adjective)</i>	relating to or used in the science or art of working the soil, harvesting crops and raising livestock.
134.	momentous	<i>(adjective)</i>	weighty : of great importance.
135.	disturbance	<i>(noun)</i>	an interruption of quiet or peace.
136.	wily	<i>(adjective)</i>	crafty : full of deceitful cunning.
137.	rookie	<i>(noun)</i>	a member who is new to an athletic team.
138.	transparencies	<i>(plural noun)</i>	matters for displaying which are made on glass, thin cloth, paper or film and which are viewed by the help of light shining through the matter.
139.	hazmat	<i>(noun)</i>	a substance that is shipped and which would be dangerous to life or the environment if released without proper precaution.
140.	Antarctic	<i>(adjective)</i>	relating to the South Pole or the region surrounding it.
141.	perfume	<i>(noun)</i>	a fluid containing essences of flowers or synthetics which is used for its scent.
142.	plaiting	<i>(noun)</i>	braiding : the interweaving of three or more strands of hair.
143.	writers	<i>(plural noun)</i>	people who practice the act of literary or journalistic composition in words as a job.
144.	series	<i>(noun)</i>	a group of three or more things or events succeeding in order and having a relationship to each other.
145.	audience	<i>(noun)</i>	those present at a stage or film production or viewing of a televised program.
146.	insubstantial	<i>(adjective)</i>	imaginary : lacking substance.
147.	staggered	<i>(verb)</i>	swayed or tottered when standing or walking.
148.	assistance	<i>(noun)</i>	aid given to the needy, usually in monetary form.
149.	sanitized	<i>(verb)</i>	made hygienic through sterilization or cleaning.
150.	diminished	<i>(verb)</i>	decreased.
151.	organist	<i>(noun)</i>	someone who plays any of several large musical instruments which produce sustained tones by means of a keyboard.
152.	operator	<i>(noun)</i>	someone in charge of a telephone switchboard.



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153.	Louisiana	<i>(geographical entry)</i>	a state in the southern United States.
154.	perpetual	<i>(adjective)</i>	constant or indefinitely.
155.	blustery	<i>(adjective)</i>	stormy.
156.	molars	<i>(plural noun)</i>	teeth which are adapted for grinding due to having rounded or flattened surfaces.
157.	arrange	<i>(verb)</i>	to put in the correct or desired order.
158.	dissolved	<i>(verb)</i>	passed into an act by which a solid, liquid or gaseous substance is mixed typically with a liquid.
159.	extremely	<i>(adverb)</i>	in an intense manner.
160.	plastic	<i>(noun)</i>	any of a large group of materials of high molecular weight that usually contain a synthetic or semisynthetic organic substance, that are molded into objects of all sizes and shapes.
161.	multiplication	<i>(noun)</i>	a mathematical operation in which the first number is repeated as many times as there are units in the second number.
162.	middle	<i>(noun)</i>	the part halfway between two points.
163.	reasonable	<i>(adjective)</i>	not absurd or ridiculous : being in agreement with right thinking.
164.	closet	<i>(noun)</i>	a recess or cabinet used to hold china, clothing or other utensils.
165.	investigation	<i>(noun)</i>	study or research.
166.	accident	<i>(noun)</i>	an event that occurs by chance.
167.	discussion	<i>(noun)</i>	a consideration of a question typically occurring in informal debate.
168.	confused	<i>(verb)</i>	confounded : failed to distinguish between two or more parties.
169.	microwave	<i>(verb)</i>	to cook or heat food in an oven that prepares the food with short electromagnetic waves.
170.	gabled	<i>(adjective)</i>	furnished with the vertical triangular portion of the end of a building.
171.	settle	<i>(verb)</i>	seat : to cause to sit.
172.	somber OR sombre	<i>(adjective)</i>	dejected in appearance or mood : gloomy.
173.	tampered	<i>(verb)</i>	interfered with so as to change for the worse.
174.	loyal	<i>(adjective)</i>	devoted to a person : faithful.
175.	remarkable	<i>(adjective)</i>	worthy of being noticed.
176.	joists	<i>(plural noun)</i>	the small timbers or iron or steel beams that are arranged in a parallel fashion stretching from wall to wall in a building.
177.	scrambling	<i>(verb)</i>	moving with urgency.



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178.	inspector	<i>(noun)</i>	a police officer ranking below a superintendent.
179.	distressed	<i>(adjective)</i>	overcome with pain or grief.
180.	smudge	<i>(noun)</i>	a splotch or smear.
181.	throttle	<i>(verb)</i>	to choke : to stop the breathing of by any means.
182.	perfection	<i>(noun)</i>	flawlessness : freedom from defect.
183.	capable	<i>(adjective)</i>	marked by general efficiency and by adequate resourcefulness, skill and reliability.
184.	gadgets	<i>(plural noun)</i>	typically small devices that are often considered novelties and that are found especially on pieces of machinery.
185.	channel	<i>(noun)</i>	a band of frequencies able to accommodate a single television or radio communication.
186.	chisel	<i>(noun)</i>	a tool consisting of a metal bar with a sharpened edge at one end used for working on the surface of materials by chipping or carving.
187.	chimney	<i>(noun)</i>	a vertical structure incorporated into a building that carries off smoke, fumes or gases.
188.	minnow	<i>(noun)</i>	a very small fish that can grow up to three inches long and that is common in streams.
189.	domain	<i>(noun)</i>	a large subdivision of the Internet denoted by an abbreviation consisting of computers or sites with a common purpose or a common location.
190.	shuffle	<i>(verb)</i>	to slide the feet back and forth without lifting them.
191.	carpenter	<i>(noun)</i>	a person whose career is to build or repair with wood.
192.	pruners	<i>(plural noun)</i>	a tool which is used to remove dead branches or leaves from vegetation.
193.	parcel	<i>(noun)</i>	a package.
194.	squawk	<i>(verb)</i>	to emit a loud harsh cry.
195.	Sheetrock	<i>(trademark)</i>	— used to describe a plasterboard formed of gypsum between two surfaces of hard paper.
196.	trowel	<i>(noun)</i>	a hand tool with a blade that is used to apply, spread, shape and smooth any loose material.
197.	nervous	<i>(adjective)</i>	originating in or affected by the nerves.
198.	spirit	<i>(noun)</i>	any supernatural being such as an apparition or elf.
199.	equator	<i>(noun)</i>	the circle of the celestial sphere whose plane runs perpendicular to the axis of Earth.
200.	evidence	<i>(noun)</i>	something submitted legally to a tribunal as a means of realizing the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it.
201.	solar	<i>(adjective)</i>	related to the sun and its effects on Earth and other planets.
202.	explore	<i>(verb)</i>	to search or look into.
203.	distance	<i>(noun)</i>	the amount of separation between two points.
204.	fault	<i>(noun)</i>	responsibility for failure.



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205.	colonists	<i>(plural noun)</i>	someone who settles in a new country.
206.	prudence	<i>(noun)</i>	wisdom shown in the exercise of self-control and reason.
207.	assembly	<i>(noun)</i>	a meeting scheduled for an entire student body and faculty of a school held for recreational, administrative or educational reasons.
208.	sheriff	<i>(noun)</i>	an important county officer in the United States who is typically elected by the people.
209.	tarry	<i>(verb)</i>	to dawdle or procrastinate.
210.	entity	<i>(noun)</i>	something that has an objective or physical reality and distinct character.
211.	archives	<i>(plural noun)</i>	repositories for documents of historical value.
212.	commotion	<i>(noun)</i>	noisy confusion.
213.	vacancy	<i>(noun)</i>	an empty office or post.
214.	beatboxing	<i>(noun)</i>	a musical style comprised of solo vocal imitation of percussion.
215.	mutate	<i>(verb)</i>	to undergo a significant alteration.
216.	commonplace	<i>(noun)</i>	a comment or remark lacking in originality.
217.	gingerbread	<i>(noun)</i>	a cake made with molasses and ginger which is then cut in fancy shapes and frosted.
218.	dispute	<i>(verb)</i>	to wrangle : to argue with persistence.
219.	episode	<i>(noun)</i>	a part of a television or radio serial presented in one period.
220.	confection	<i>(noun)</i>	a delicacy.
221.	autographs	<i>(plural noun)</i>	handwritten signatures.
222.	petite	<i>(adjective)</i>	little or small.
223.	station	<i>(noun)</i>	a post or position of duty.
224.	withers	<i>(plural noun)</i>	the ridge on a horse that falls between the shoulder bones.
225.	hunky-dory	<i>(adjective)</i>	fine.
