

2020

Erie Rise Leadership
Academy Charter School

Parent Lesson Plan

[PARENT LESSON PLAN]

5th Grade Week 6 April 27 - May 1

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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. Aubrey Favors, Interim CEO, HR: 814 812-3026
Mrs. Veronica Will, Principal: 814 873-5158
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: <i>My Librarian is a Camel</i>	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: <i>My Librarian is a Camel</i> Reading Comprehensi on (pgs. 346- 347)	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: <i>My Librarian is a Camel</i> Vocabulary Practice	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: Classify and Categorize Practice	ConnectEd Open Court Assignment: <i>My Librarian is a Camel</i> Social Studies Connection (pgs. 348- 345)
Math	Connect Ed USATestPrep Khan Academy Prodigy	Connect Ed USATestPrep Khan Academy Prodigy	Connect Ed USATestPrep Khan Academy Prodigy	Connect Ed USATestPrep Khan Academy Prodigy	Connect Ed USATestPrep Khan Academy Prodigy
Science	USATestPrep Khan Academy	USATestPrep Khan Academy	USATestPrep Khan Academy	USATestPrep Khan Academy	USATestPrep Khan Academy
Social Studies	Lesson: Chapter 11 Intro to Chapter USA Test Prep Khan Academy Power Point Research	Lesson: Chapter 11 Place and Time USA Test Prep Khan Academy Power Point Research	Lesson: Chapter 11 Lesson 1 Material USA Test Prep Khan Academy Power Point Research	Lesson: Chapter 11 Lesson 2 Material USA Test Prep Khan Academy Power Point Research	Lesson: Chapter 11 Lesson 3 Material USA Test Prep Khan Academy Power Point Research

ELA PRINT MATERIAL

Writing:

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

Packet Includes:

- Declarative, Interrogative and Exclamatory Sentences
- Improving a Paragraph
- Spelling: Word Find
- Spelling: Writing Four Times

Students may go on USATest Prep or KhanAcademy 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 Assignments
 - Don't forget to click SUBMIT when you're completed
- **Day 1: *My Librarian is a Camel***
 - Read the story *My Librarian is a Camel* (pages 332-345)
- **Day 2: *My Librarian is a Camel***
 - Reread the story *My Librarian is a Camel*
 - Use the story to help answer comprehension questions (pages 346-347) on lined paper included in the packet.
- **Day 3: *My Librarian is a Camel* Vocabulary Practice**
 - Use the story to help complete Vocabulary worksheet
- **Day 4: Classify and Categorize Practice**
 - Complete Classify and Categorize worksheet
- **Day 5: Social Studies Connection: *The Story of the Library***
 - Read and answer questions on pages 348-349

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. Work through Lesson 3 work from the book.
3. USATestPrep
 - a. If you are unable to get online, complete the print out.

Day 2:

4. 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.
5. Work through Lesson 3 work from the book.
6. USATestPrep
 - a. If you are unable to get online, complete the print out.

Day 3:

7. 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.
- 8. Work through Lesson 3 work from the book.
- 9. USATestPrep
 - a. If you are unable to get online, complete the print out.

Day 4:

- 10. 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.
- 11. Work through Lesson 3 work from the book.
- 12. USATestPrep
 - a. If you are unable to get online, complete the print out.

Day 5:

- 13. 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.
- 14. Work through Lesson 3 work from the book.
- 15. USATestPrep
 - a. If you are unable to get online, complete the print out.

SCIENCE/SOCIAL STUDIES PRINT MATERIAL

Science: Chapter 5 Lesson 5: What is climate? pages 230-235

- **Day 1: Lesson 4: How do clouds and precipitation form? Pages 230-231**
 - If possible try Explore It on page 230, you do not have to do it!
 - Read and highlight/underline important information and vocabulary words
 - Answer questions
- **Day 2: Lesson 4: How do clouds and precipitation form? Pages 232-233**
- Read and highlight/underline important information and vocabulary words
 - Answer questions
- **Day 3: Lesson 4: How do clouds and precipitation form? Pages 234-235**
 - Read and highlight/underline important information and vocabulary words
 - Answer questions
- **Day 4: Chapter 5 Lesson 5 Check**
 - Using your textbook pages, complete the worksheet
- **Day 5: Climate Zones wordsearch**
 - Complete the climate zones word search

Social Studies:

The textbook used in class is available online to use.

- **Day 1:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter 11 Introduction.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due on Wednesday April 29th
 - Khan Academy material is due on Wednesday April 29th
 - Course material is also available online.
- **Day 2:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter 11: Place and Time material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due tomorrow, April 29th.
 - Khan Academy material is due tomorrow, April 29th.

- Course material is also available online.
- **Day 3:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter 11: Lesson 1 Material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due Friday, May 1st.
 - Khan Academy material is due Friday, May 1st.
 - Course material is also available online.
- **Day 4:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete the Chapter 11: Lesson 2 Material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due tomorrow, May 1st.
 - Khan Academy Material is due tomorrow, May 1st..
 - Course material is also available online.
- **Day 5:**
 - Using either the online or print material, complete Chapter 11 Lesson 3 Material.
 - USA Test Prep assignments are due today!
 - Khan Academy Material is due today!
 - Course material is also available online.

Also, I have provided a rubric for a new power point presentation. If students have access to the internet, they can begin their research. Please follow all directions! I will provide log-ins for slides:

5th grade girls: 5thgeo1@gmail.com

Riseup2023

5th grade boys: 5thgeo2@gmail.com

Riseup20192020!

- Great Job Amar!

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.khanacademy.org/>

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



Determine if each sentence is declarative, interrogative or exclamatory.

Answers

•A **declarative sentence** makes a statement and ends with a period(.).

We played games all night long.

•An **interrogative sentence** asks a question and ends with a question mark(?).

What game do you want to play?

•An **Exclamatory sentence** shows strong emotion and ends with an exclamation point(!).

I want to play red rover!

- 1) What is your favorite game?
- 2) My favorite game is Hide and Seek.
- 3) We play it all the time.
- 4) How long was your longest game?
- 5) One time my friend and I played for 2 hours!
- 6) We were really tired afterwards.
- 7) Do you think you could play that long?
- 8) I also like to play freeze tag!
- 9) Have you ever played freeze tag?
- 10) Do you like running away or chasing better?
- 11) I like both of them.
- 12) Maybe someday we'll get to play freeze tag together.
- 13) Doesn't that sound like fun?
- 14) How many people do you usually get to play?
- 15) I like to get as many people to play as I can.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



Rewrite the paragraph below making changes as necessary to improve the wording and/or flow.

Day 1 - What did you do last night?

Me and my friends went to the state fair last night. We went on a lot of rides. We went on the roller coaster. We went on the bumper cars. My favorite ride was the ferris wheel. I can't wait to go back.

Suggestions: Reiterate, Sequencing, exciting words, grammar

Day 2 - What is your favorite video game?

My favorite game of all time is Pokémon. Mario is also a fun game. Pokémon is about catching little monsters and fighting them and exploring. There are hundreds of monsters to collect. I can play it for hours. It's the best game ever!

Suggestions: Omitting unnecessary info, clarifying statements



Rewrite the paragraph below making changes as necessary to improve the wording and/or flow.

Day 3 - What is your favorite holiday?

What holiday is your favorite? Mine is Halloween. I don't really like candy, but I do like to see all the different costumes. Plus they always show scary movies on TV. They're my favorite type of movies! I can't wait for Halloween this year. I wonder what I should dress as...

Suggestions: Joining sentences, examples

Day 4 - A History of Popsicles.

Did you know that popsicles were invented by accident? In 1905 young Frank Epperson left a glass of soda outside overnight. It was so cold that when he got up the next morning, his stirring stick was frozen in the soda. 18 years later he sold his invention as a 'popsicle'. What a delicious accident!

Suggestions: Narration, Numbers to Text



Word Find

Name: _____

Find each word.

Calender	Correct	Following	Example
Outline	Minute	Manner	Personal
Themselves	Telephone	Success	Skillful
Mention	Strain	Support	Vision
Waste	Who	Concern	Location

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



www.CommonCoreSheets.com

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



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

Calender	Correct	Following	Example
Outline	Minute	Manner	Personal
Themselves	Telephone	Success	Skillful
Mention	Strain	Support	Vision
Waste	Who	Concern	Location

- 1) Concern

- 2) Calender

- 3) Success

- 4) Minute

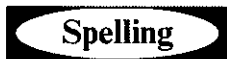
- 5) Themselves

- 6) Vision

- 7) Mention

- 8) Example

- 9) Following



1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0



Name: _____

10) Strain

11) Location

12) Who

13) Telephone

14) Skillful

15) Manner

16) Personal

17) Waste

18) Support

19) Outline

20) Correct



www.CommonCoreSheets.com

Genre: Informational Text

Essential Questions

Why are books important? How can a love for reading bring people together?

My Librarian Is a Camel



Several years ago, I read a newspaper article about a camel in Kenya that was used to bring books to young people who lived in remote desert villages. I wondered how else books might be brought to children in other parts of the world. My research turned up all sorts of "mobile libraries": libraries that moved on legs, on wheels, and by other means.

I was thrilled to learn how far people would go to put books into the hands of young readers. I began to contact librarians in faraway places. They responded by sharing information, personal stories, and photos of their mobile libraries and of the young people who use them. Over time, I assembled a scrapbook of mobile libraries from all over the world.

Developing this book has been a rewarding and exciting experience. From Azerbaijan to Zimbabwe, I discovered people who are passionate about books and who understand the importance of libraries in our lives. One librarian in Azerbaijan explained that the library is "as important as air or water."



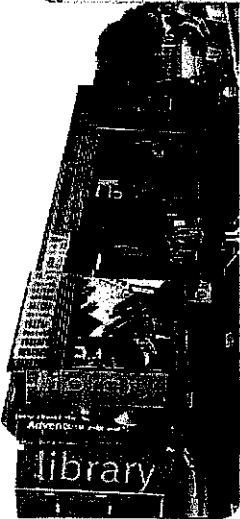
Maybe you have been taking your local library for granted, just as I did. Next time you borrow books, think of how lucky you are to be able to choose from all of those free books and to take home as many as you wish.

The librarians and volunteers who bring books by camel or elephant or by boat inspired me. I hope they inspire you, too.



Commonwealth of Australia
 Capital: Canberra
 Estimated Population: 23,000,000

The smallest continent in the world, Australia lies southeast of Asia. Because the continent is in the Southern Hemisphere, the seasons are opposite to those in the Northern Hemisphere. Summer begins on December 1. Winter begins on June 1. The official language is English, but there are also hundreds of Aboriginal languages spoken, the languages of Australia's native people.

Australia

In Australia, there are more than five thousand libraries. About seventy-two of those libraries are on wheels. Some mobile libraries cover the Gold Coast, a strip of beaches in the state of Queensland that runs north from the border with New South Wales toward Brisbane, the state capital. Huge trucks and trailers carry thousands of books to children who cannot go to a library in a city.

Travis, a librarian, travels on one of the trucks. He stops at schools to talk about books and to tell stories.

"Some stories leave children with something to think about," says Travis. "Others bring laughter or tears. Stories can get kids excited about books and reading, so they borrow lots of books."

The mobile library that Travis runs is more than a truck. It is a solar-powered high-tech library. The solar panel is on the top of the truck. Inside are six computers and a printer powered by a UPS (uninterrupted power supply) unit, which is charged from a bank of batteries. The truck comes with three air-conditioning units, two banks of fluorescent lights, nine spotlights, and a stereo system with surround sound. It also features a wheelchair lift, a microwave oven, a small refrigerator, a toilet, and two sinks. All of these units are powered by a bank of constantly recharging batteries. The solar panel provides a small current to the batteries that keeps them alive and running.

Republic of Azerbaijan
 Capital: Baku
 Estimated population: 9,417,000

Azerbaijan lies in southwest Asia. This former republic of the Soviet Union became independent in 1991. Since the breakup of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan has been torn by civil conflict. People speak Azerbaijani, but Russian is also spoken, mostly in the capital of the country.




Azerbaijan

The children in the Kelenterli refugee settlement can't sit still when they know that the blue truck is coming! The blue truck library is here, thanks to the hard work of Relief International, an organization that provides relief to victims of natural disasters and civil conflicts.

These children live in poverty, but the blue library truck brings a surge of happiness and curiosity. "It's a big event when the library comes to town," says the librarian. "It's a bit of happiness for children who normally don't have much to look forward to."

This library in a truck has been bringing books to children for several years. Designed to provide a wide variety of books to young people, two library trucks serve over sixteen hundred students in about twenty-three refugee schools. Their goal is simple: for a few hours each week, the children of Kelenterli and other settlements are given the opportunity to borrow books. In doing so, they may feel they are part of a new generation growing up in a new Azerbaijan. The trucks travel through only two regions of Azerbaijan. There are children in other areas of the country who would love to see the blue truck pay them a visit. But unfortunately, there are not enough trucks or books to reach them all. Relief International is working to change that.

"For us," says the librarian, "the mobile library is as important as air or water."



Canada

Nunavut, which means "Our Land" in the language of the Inuit people, is a huge territory in Canada's north. The arctic region stretches from the North Pole to Arvat in the south, and from Kugluktuk in the west to Pangnirtung in the east. The distances are huge, and many villages are very isolated. The Northwest Territories reach from Nunavut in the east to the Yukon in the west.

Larger towns like Iqaluit, Tuktoyaktuk and Yellowknife have their own public library buildings, but many communities are just too small. Some communities, like Fort Liard, have a virtual library, which offers Internet access. But even if the community does not have any kind of library building, the Northwest Territories public library system offers books to everyone in the far north through their Borrower-by-Mail program.

Tyson Anakvik, Colin Iqutaq, James Naikak, and Cameron Ovilok are friends in Cambridge Bay, Nunavut. They request library books by e-mail or by phone. A mobile library doesn't bring the books to their village; the books are sent through the mail. The Borrower-by-Mail program will send children any books they'd like to read. If the library doesn't have a book in its system, librarians will borrow the book from another library in Canada and mail it. They even include a stamped envelope, so the children won't have to pay to return the book.



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The boys take their young friend Liza for a ride on their sled as they walk to the post office to pick up their books. The boys look forward to reading that night. On winter days, the sun does not come above the horizon, and when the thermometer reads minus 50 degrees, the children like to curl up with a good book by the wood stove. While the northern wind howls across the tundra, they read fantasy and action novels. Liza is excited about finding good picture books in the package.

They can keep their books for up to six weeks. After that, they'll pack them up and walk to the local post office to mail the books back to the library. Then they'll check the mail every day ... until another big brown package arrives with new books to devour in their remote corner of Canada's Arctic.



Canada
Capital: Ottawa
Estimated population: 35,000,000

Canada, located in North America, is the second largest country in the world. The most easterly point of Newfoundland is closer to England than it is to Calgary, Alberta. From east to west, Canada is so wide that there are six time zones within its borders. Canada has two official languages, English and French, and native Canadians also speak their own languages. The original people of the North are called Inuit, and they speak Inuktitut.



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England

The Blackpool Beach Library brings books directly to people who are enjoying their summer holiday at the beach. The library is a wheelbarrow!

Two library assistants cart the books up and down the beach. Borrowers needn't join the Blackpool Library. When they finish reading the books, they simply return them to the wheelbarrow when it comes by another day. The people at the Blackpool Library believe that it is important to promote the joy of reading. "Libraries are services, not buildings," says one librarian. So, besides donkey rides and lemonade stands, this beach offers books!

England has other types of mobile libraries as well. Share-a-Book is a children's mobile library van in Gloucester, a county in England. A librarian travels with the van to the countryside, where children don't have access to a regular public library. Many children don't have books at home to read and share with their parents. Share-a-Book has special books for children for whom English is a second language. They also offer toddler story times and take part in special celebrations in the area.

The Blackpool Library distributes the joy of reading from a wheelbarrow on the beach.



England
Capital: London

Estimated Population: 59,000,000

England is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom lies off the northwestern coast of Europe. England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom. The official language is English, but some people in Wales speak Welsh, and some people in Scotland speak Gaelic.



Gloucester's mobile library.



Republic of Finland
Capital: Helsinki

Estimated population: 5,482,000

Finland lies in North Europe. At least a third of the country is north of the Arctic Circle. It is known as "the land of lakes and islands" for good reason. Finland has more than fifty-five thousand lakes, and many thousands of islands.



The country has two official languages, Finnish and Swedish. Other languages include Lappish and Romany.

with a crew consisting of a librarian and an assistant, sails among the islands, making about ten stops. Kids come scrambling down the rocky shores to collect their books. Since winters are severe in Finland, the boat goes out only from May to October.

Maj-Len, the chief librarian in Pargas Stad, oversees the operation of the book boat. "Reading has become very important to our book-boat children," she says. "If the book boat didn't come, they might not be reading at all. They are always happy to see us and their supply of new books."



Finland

The south coast of Finland skirts the Gulf of Finland. The archipelago, in the southwest, consists of thousands of rocky islands. Some islands have only summer visitors, but others are populated year-round. People in this area of Finland speak both Finnish and Swedish. Since 1976, the Pargas Library has been bringing books to the people of these islands by book boat: *Bookbat* in Swedish or *Kirjastovenne* in Finnish.

The boat, called *Kalkholm*, meaning "Limestone Island" in Swedish, measures 4 meters wide and 12 meters long. It carries about six hundred books. The boat,



Indonesia

Among the many islands of Indonesia, rivers are the main means of transportation. So it is no wonder that some libraries here float on rivers.

The country has seven floating libraries. The Kalimantan Floating Library consists of a wooden boat, 8 meters long and 3 meters wide. The boat, which is powered by a diesel engine, can carry up to five hundred books.

When the boat first began bringing books to the villages along the river Kahayun, it had to stay until people finished reading their books. That took too much time, so the librarians decided to leave behind containers filled with books.

This allowed them to continue traveling the river, bringing books to other villages. Now the children in the villages along the river come running when the library boat tugs upstream. They are all excited about rummaging through a new box of books to read.

In the city of Surabaya, a bicycle library makes its rounds every day. The East Java Library Board decided that a bicycle was the most economical way to deliver books to readers. The library is powered by man and environmentally friendly. The bicycle makes it easy to get around the narrow, winding streets of the city. It carries books and promotes reading around the city, at schools in the countryside, in villages and kampungs, which are urban communities designed to look like villages in the countryside. Children and their parents can borrow books from the bicycle library and exchange them the next time the library visits.



Republic of Kenya

Capital: Nairobi

Estimated population: 46,790,000

Kenya is a country in East Africa. Kenya's climate varies. The coast, which lies on the Indian Ocean, is not and humid.

Inland, the climate is temperate, but the northern part of the country is dry. The official language is English. The national language is Kiswahili.



Kenya

The roads to Bulla Itin, two hundred miles northeast of Nairobi, are impassable because of the desert sand, even for cars with four-wheel drive. But young people who live in nomadic villages in the area are hungry for books. So librarians use the most economical means of transportation—camels!

Library camels are on the road five days a week. They can carry heavy loads and need little water in the heat of the desert. One camel may carry as many as five hundred books, weighing about four hundred pounds. A driver and a librarian divide the books into two boxes. They

saddle them on the camel's back, which is covered with a grass mat for protection. A second camel carries a tent that serves as the library roof.

The students of Bulla Itin eagerly await the arrival of the camels. When the library caravan finally reaches the village, the children watch as the librarian pitches the tent and displays the books on wooden shelves. The librarian places the grass mats on the ground in the shade of an acacia tree, making a place where the children can sit. The students can treasure their new books for two weeks. When the library camels return, the children can trade their books for new ones.



These camels are ready to bring books to children in remote villages.

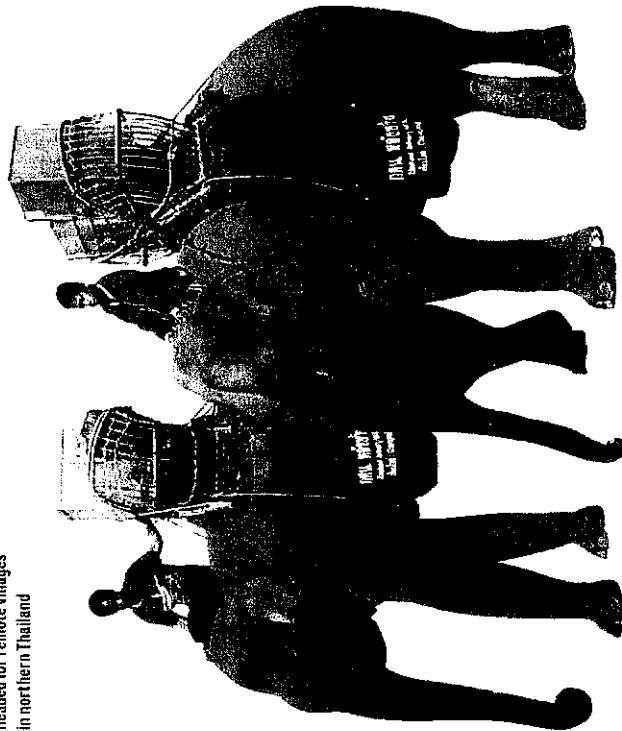
Thailand

In Onkoi, a region of northern Thailand, there are no schools or libraries. Tribal people cannot read or write. The government of Thailand hopes to change that with a literacy program that includes bringing books to remote villages in the jungle.

A number of these villages can be reached only on foot. This makes transportation difficult, especially during the rainy season. How do you get books to people who need them most when they live in hard-to-reach mountainous regions of northern Thailand? Elephants!

The Chiangmai Non-Formal Education Center had the idea to use elephants as libraries. Elephants are already being used here to plow the paddy fields and to carry logs and crops. Now more than twenty elephants in the Onkoi region are used to carry books. The elephant teams spend two to three days in each village. Each trip covers seven or eight villages, so it takes each elephant team eighteen to twenty days to complete a round-trip.

The elephant library is headed for remote villages in northern Thailand



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The Books-by-Elephant delivery program serves thirty-seven

villages, providing education for almost two thousand people in the Onkoi region. They have even designed special metal slates that won't break when carried on the elephants' backs across the rough terrain.

These slates are used to teach Thai children to write and read. (There are also two-person teams carrying books to about sixteen villages, bringing learning materials to another six hundred people.)

In Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, old train carriages have been transformed into a library. The train is called *Floing Rotfai* Yoavachon, which means "Library Train for Young People." The train serves the homeless children of Bangkok. The Railway Police Division in Bangkok realized there was a need for a safe place for street children, so they refurbished the old train carriages at the railway station, where many of the kids were hanging out. The police restored the trains to their old glory, complete with wood paneling and shining copper light fixtures. They turned the railway cars into a library and a classroom. Here the children learn to read and write. The police have even transformed the area around the train into a garden, where they grow herbs and vegetables.



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Kingdom of Thailand

Capital: Bangkok

Estimated population: 68,200,000

Thailand (The-land), which means "the land of the free," lies in Southeast Asia. The climate varies from season to season: dry in January and February, hot in March and May, wet from June to October, and cool in November and December. The official language of the country is Thai.

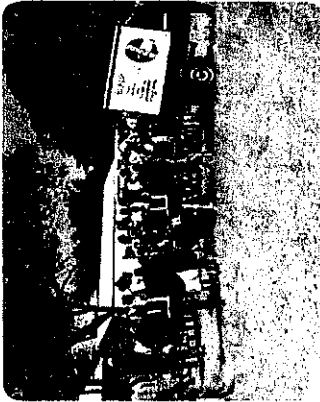


Zimbabwe

Many small communities are spread throughout rural Zimbabwe. Bulawayo is a city within the Bulawayo province in western Zimbabwe between North and South Matabeleland provinces. Outside of Bulawayo, there are few paved roads. People travel either on foot or by donkey cart along the sandy trails. And donkey carts carry library books as well.

Rachel, a library volunteer, worked in Bulawayo. Once a week she would load boxes of books onto a small wooden cart drawn by a donkey. The Rural Libraries and Resources Development Programme is hoping to nurture reading skills among the young people of rural Zimbabwe. The donkey cart can reach small communities that are inaccessible to vehicles because of the bad roads. Boxes of books delivered by donkey cart are left at schools in different communities for a month at a time.

"We would load boxes of books into the cart," Rachel says, "and walk for hours along the dusty roads to reach different villages. We'd leave the books in the local schools. Then the children and adults would come to the schools to check out the books. We tried to keep the library running on a regular schedule," Rachel adds, laughing, "but sometimes we couldn't catch the donkeys, and then we'd be late!"



One of the Rural Libraries and Resources Programme's brand new carts is a donkey-driven electro-communications library cart! It brings not only books but also a solar-powered TV and VCR to children who have never watched TV in their lives. The library plans to add a computer and satellite dish to bring Internet and fax capabilities to this semi-arid region of Zimbabwe in the near future.

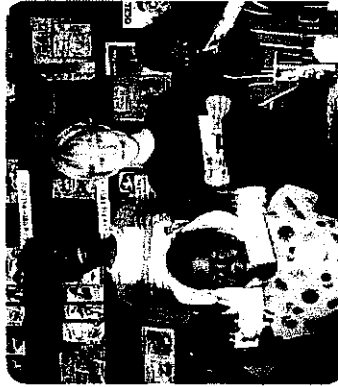
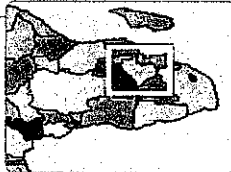
Rachel was not surprised that the children enjoyed picture books. Since this is an agricultural society, older readers want books on farming. Books in the native Ndebele language are very popular, as are good books from the West. But the children like African literature the best, even if it is in English.

Republic of Zimbabwe

Capital: Harare

Estimated population: 14,547,000

Zimbabwe (zim-BAHB-way), a landlocked country in southern Africa, is bordered by Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia. Most of Zimbabwe consists of high plateau, known as the High Veld. The official language is English, but people also speak Shona and Ndebele, native languages from the Bantu family of languages.



Children in Zimbabwe like children everywhere, love a good book to read

Librarians promote literacy in rural Zimbabwe



You will answer the comprehension questions on these pages as a class.

Text Connections

1. Which librarians have the hardest job in "My Librarian Is a Camel," and why do you think so?
2. How is the Blackpool Beach Library somewhat different from the other libraries in "My Librarian Is a Camel"?
3. Why do you think many mobile libraries provide computer and television access, as well as access to books?
4. How do both "My Librarian Is a Camel" and "The House Baba Built" point to the importance of stories during difficult circumstances?
5. Choose one place described in "My Librarian Is a Camel," and explain how you would feel about getting library books if you lived there.
6. How does having library access change the lives of one town or group of people in "My Librarian Is a Camel"?



Did You Know?

Depending on how you measure "largest" (by amount of shelf space or by number of holdings), the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and the British Library in London, England, vie for the title of "World's Largest Library."

Write

Write a review of your favorite book, recommending it to a child from one of the locations mentioned in "My Librarian Is a Camel."

Look Closer

Keys to Comprehension

1. Make an inference about how mobile libraries tend to affect children's likelihood to read. Quote accurately from the text to support your inference.
2. Describe the interactions between the Railway Police Division in Bangkok, Thailand, and the homeless children that live in that city, based on specific information in "My Librarian Is a Camel."

Writer's Craft

3. Explain what the term "mobile library" means, and give examples of mobile libraries from the text.
4. Analyze several accounts of mobile libraries in "My Librarian Is a Camel." Compare and contrast the people's points of view about their mobile libraries.

Concept Development

5. In "One Fantastic Journey," Nellie Bly travels from Singapore to Hong Kong. Imagine she travels overland along Thailand and her train breaks down. Use the information in "My Librarian Is a Camel" to solve her problem and suggest an alternative transportation source.
6. How does the author give reasons to support the idea that people love having access to books, no matter where they live?

Lined writing area consisting of 28 horizontal lines.

Name _____ Date _____

Vocabulary

FOCUS Review the selection vocabulary words from
“My Librarian Is a Camel.”

archipelago
capabilities
caravan
consists
devour
economical

isolated
nomadic
promote
refugee
refurbished
solar

PRACTICE Complete each sentence with a selection
vocabulary word. Each vocabulary word should be used once.

1. The _____ lights work by storing energy from the sun.
2. We will travel in a _____ so we can stay close to each other as we drive to the cabin.
3. When I love a story, I will _____ the book quickly.
4. My uncle _____ the old table our great-grandfather built.
5. The ferry stopped at four islands of the _____.
6. The _____ tribe moved depending on the seasons and available resources.
7. The mobile phone has many different _____, including taking pictures, sending texts, and calling.
8. The _____ traveled far to flee the war that broke out.

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9. It was difficult to reach the _____ mountain village because no one had made roads.
10. This salad _____ of spinach, strawberries, almonds, and a light dressing.
11. To _____ good dental health, the dentist is providing free toothbrushes.
12. The _____ choice on the menu is the daily special.

APPLY Read each sentence. Answer each question by explaining the definition of the underlined term in your own words.

13. You are traveling in a caravan to the big game. What are you doing?

14. The economical car does not have many features. What does that mean?

15. A BLT sandwich consists of bacon, lettuce, and tomato. What does that mean?

16. The dancing toy worked by solar energy. What is happening?

17. The auto collector refurbished an old car. What did she do?

18. We tried not to devour our lunch, even though we were hungry. What does that mean?

Name _____ Date _____

Classify and Categorize

- FOCUS**
- To **classify** is to identify the similarities that objects, characters, or events have in common with each other, and then group them by their similarities.
 - To **categorize** is to organize the objects, characters, or events into groups, or categories.

PRACTICE On the lines below, building items are categorized into tools and supplies. Classify the items listed in the word box by placing them into the appropriate category.

hammer	bolt	nail	saw
wood	screwdriver	wrench	screw

1. Tools

2. Supplies

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APPLY Classify the emotions listed in the box by placing them into their appropriate categories.

melancholy	joy	sorrow	fury	glumness	rage
cheerfulness	bliss	irritation	wrath	contentment	misery

3. Happy

4. Sad

5. Angry

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Read this Social Studies Connection. You will answer the questions as a class.

Text Feature

Informational texts often **boldface** important terms.

The Story of the Library

Where and when was the first library? The answer to this is tricky, because it depends on what you mean by *library*. Collections of records and books have been around a very long time, but free public libraries have existed for less than two hundred years.

The English word *library*, meaning “a place for books,” has its roots in *liber*, the Latin word for “book.” For many years, various cultures had libraries of tablets and scrolls—the “books” of their day. During the European Middle Ages and Renaissance, books were expensive and only religious orders, schools, and the wealthy owned libraries.

In the 1700s, a new fashion for club-like subscription libraries grew. They generally cost money up front, and there was an ongoing yearly fee afterward. In 1731, the first North American subscription library was founded. Subscription libraries became a solution to the problem of expensive books. By pooling resources, members had the capability to access books they could not otherwise afford.

Subscription libraries usually focused on scholarly books. Newspapers, magazines, and novels became more and more popular through the late 1700s and early 1800s, but they were too expensive for ordinary people. The answer was the **circulating library**, a place where people rented popular materials for a very small fee. As buying books became more economical, people stopped renting them, and circulating libraries died out.

The idea for a **free public library** came to Rev. Abel Abbot in 1833. He presented his idea for a library paid for by taxes at a town meeting in New Hampshire. Free public libraries began popping up across the United States and in other countries. Today, the International Federation of Library Associations helps to promote and develop public library systems everywhere. Public libraries are now ubiquitous around the world, and are here to stay.



Public libraries have continued to transform. Today many libraries provide access to books, computers and even 3-D print equipment like telescopes and microscopes.

1. What are the roots of the library system as we know it today?
2. How has the world changed since the days of subscription and circulating libraries?
3. What can we learn by studying the history of libraries?

Go Digital

Research to find out about electronic libraries, also known as e-libraries. Why are e-libraries an important innovation?

Lined writing area consisting of 28 horizontal lines.

Lesson 5

What is climate?

Envision It!



What do you think the climate is like here? Tell how the house is protected against some features of the climate.

Inquiry

Explore It!

How does a thermometer work?

- 1. Use the Make a Thermometer sheet. Make a thermometer. Will it work like a regular thermometer? Discuss.
- 2. Place your thermometer in warm water. **Observe.**
- 3. **Predict** what will happen if you place your thermometer in cold water. Tell how you made your prediction. Test your prediction.



Explain Your Results

- 4. **Communicate** Explain how you think your thermometer might work.

Materials

plastic jar

metric ruler

room-temperature water

Make a Thermometer



red food coloring

Make a Thermometer

clay

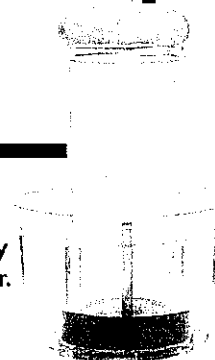


plastic straw

plastic bowl with very warm water
plastic bowl with very cold water



Do not use dangerously warm water.





I will know that different climate zones have specific characteristics.

Words to Know

climate
latitude
elevation

Average Weather

The words *weather* and *climate* do not have the same definitions. Weather is made up of all the conditions in one place at a single moment. Weather changes very often. **Climate** describes the weather conditions over a long time, at least thirty years. Climate includes things such as the average amount of precipitation, the average temperature, and how much the temperature changes during the year. Climates do not change as much as the daily weather does.

Giant sequoia trees grow naturally in a small area of California, in the western Sierra Nevada. The climate of this area is generally humid, with mostly dry summers and snowy winters. Some giant sequoias have been alive for thousands of years.

1. **Infer** How do you know this is a good climate for giant sequoias?



.....
.....
.....

Sequoias are able to live for thousands of years because the climate remains nearly steady where they grow.



Factors That Affect Climate

Different areas of the world have different climates. Some factors that affect climate include latitude, elevation, and closeness to large bodies of water.

Latitude

One factor that affects the climate of a place is its latitude. **Latitude** is a measure of how far a place is from the equator. Latitude is measured in degrees, starting at 0° at the equator. Energy from the sun hits Earth's surface more directly at the equator. An area nearer to the equator is usually hotter than places farther away.

There are three major zones of climate according to latitude. The tropical zone extends from 23.5° south to 23.5° north latitude and contains the equator itself. Here, the sun's energy hits most directly all year. The tropical zone is usually warm.

You may know that places like the North and South Poles are generally quite cold. The polar zones receive energy from the sun less directly than the tropical zone. The polar zone extends from 66.5° to 90° north and from 66.5° to 90° south.

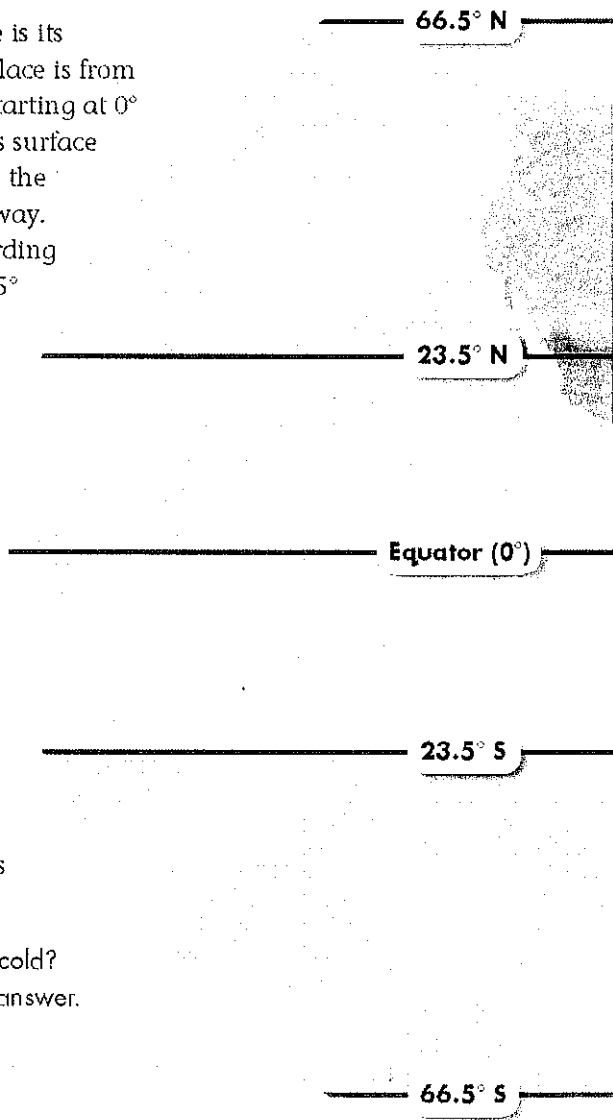
In between the polar and tropical zones are the temperate zones. Most of the United States is in a temperate zone. Here, energy from the sun is more direct during the summer, causing the temperature to be higher. The sun's energy is less direct in the winter, which causes winters to be colder.

- 2. Support** Why are the polar regions usually cold?
Underline one statement that supports your answer.

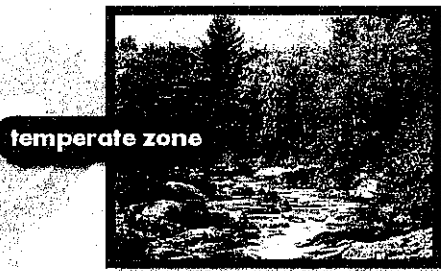
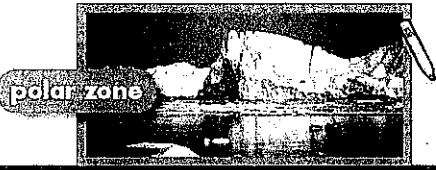


.....

.....



3. Describe Write two words to describe each climate zone.



4. Justify Deciduous trees have leaves that fall off during some seasons. Might you find deciduous trees in the tropical zone? Why?



Lightning Lab

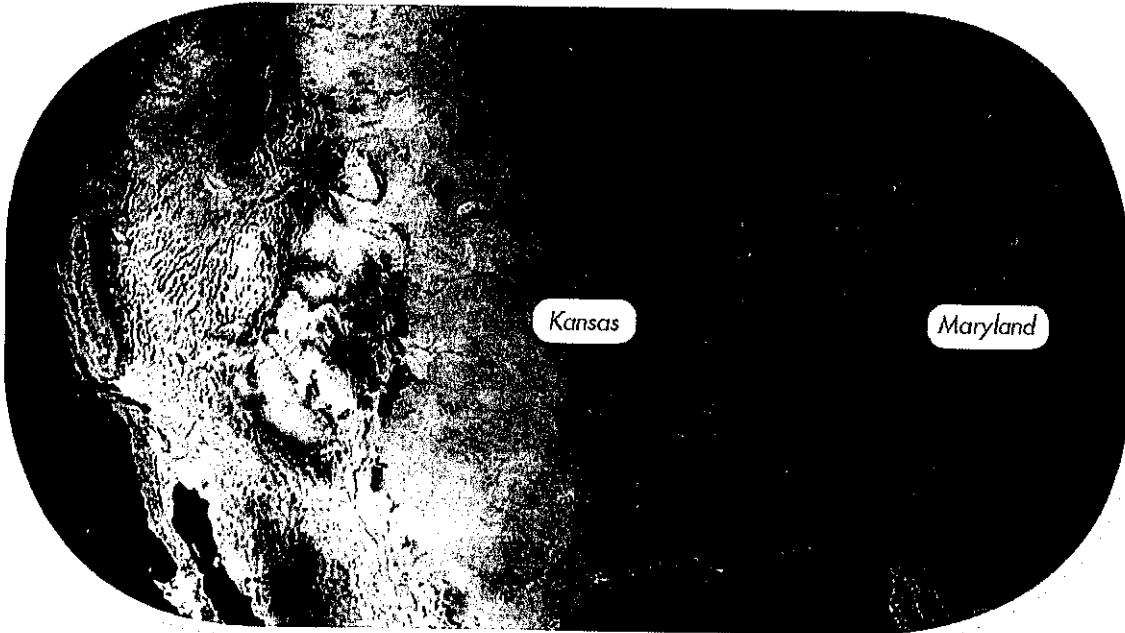
Climate Zones

Find your city or town on a relief map. Note its latitude. Note nearby features such as lakes or mountains. Look for another city on the map that is at about the same latitude. Would you expect this city to have a similar climate to yours? Explain.

Bodies of Water

The ocean can affect a climate by slowing the rise and fall of air temperature. Remember that bodies of water become warm and cool more slowly than land. Because of this, the temperature of the air near water does not change as quickly as air inland. In the winter, large beaches often do not get as cold as areas just a few miles inland. In the summer, the air over beaches is often cooler than air over areas inland.

Ocean currents can make a climate warmer or cooler. The Gulf Stream and the North Atlantic Drift are large currents that carry warm water northward. The water warms the winds above it. These winds make northern Europe's climate much warmer than it would be otherwise. A change in these currents could change the climate of Europe. On the other hand, cold currents that flow from Alaska to California make that coastal climate cooler.



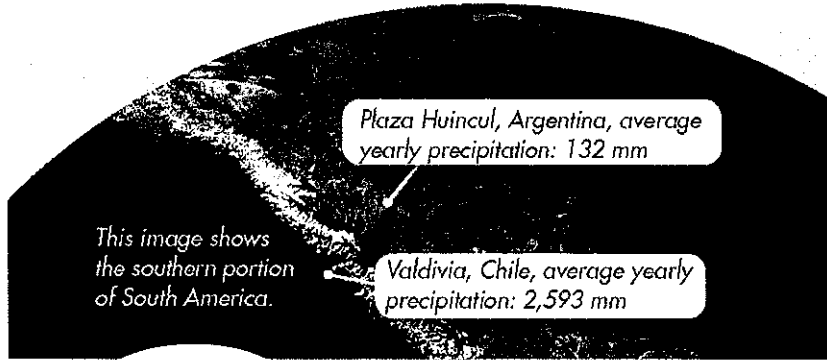
5. **Infer** Think of the effect of the ocean. Would Kansas be warmer or colder than Maryland in the winter? Explain.



Elevation

Mountain ranges may have different climates than areas around them. Higher land is cooler because in the lower part of the atmosphere temperature decreases with increased elevation. **Elevation** is the height above sea level.

Areas on opposite sides of a mountain range can have very different climates. This happens because the air does not have much moisture in it by the time it reaches the other side.



Got it?

6. **Show Draw** an arrow to show how wind flows between the cities shown on the map. Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. **Draw Conclusions** You take a bus trip along the Florida coast, from Miami north to Jacksonville. What temperature change would you expect? Explain.

.....

.....

.....

8. **UNLOCK** Name three factors that can influence climate.

Stop! I need help with

Wait! I have a question about

Go! Now I know



Words to Know

Write the word next to the description it matches.

climate	elevation	latitude
---------	-----------	----------

- _____ the height above sea level
- _____ the weather patterns over a long time
- _____ a measure of how far a place is from the equator



Explain

Tell if each statement is true or false. Explain your choice.

- Temperatures in temperate zones remain steady year round.

This statement is _____ because _____

- It is cooler at the top of a mountain than at the bottom.

This statement is _____ because _____



Apply Concepts

- Can you learn what the climate is like in another state by checking the daily weather forecast? Why or why not?

Name: _____

Date: _____

CLIMATE ZONES WORD SEARCH

Find the words listed below.

Hemisphere
Mediterranean
Arctic
Temperate
Equator

Polar
Arid
Dry
Mild
Continental

Tropical
Monsoon
Rainforest
Harsh
Sea

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

Western Europe

Lesson 1: Physical Geography of Western Europe

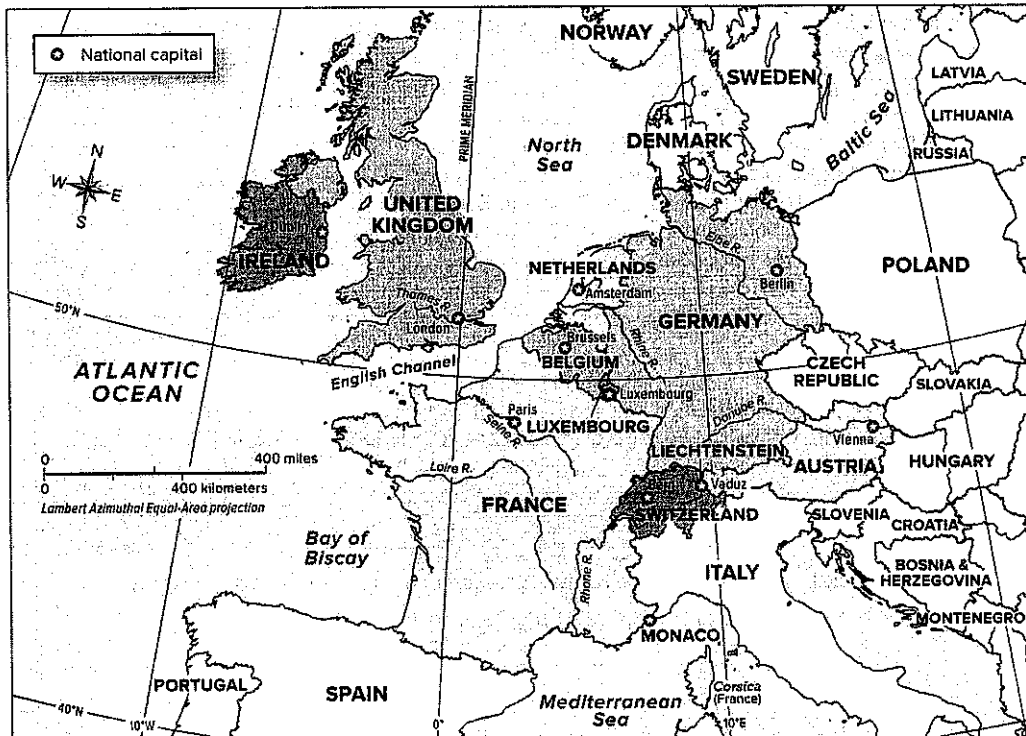
ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does geography influence the way people live?

Terms to Know

- dike** a large barrier built to keep out water
- polder** the land reclaimed from building dikes and then draining the water from the land
- estuary** an area where river currents and the ocean tide meet
- Westerlies** strong winds that blow from west to east
- deciduous** trees that shed their leaves in the autumn
- coniferous** evergreen trees that produce cones to hold seeds and that have needles instead of leaves

Where in the World: Western Europe



120 Reading Essentials and Study Guide

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Western Europe

Lesson 1: Physical Geography of Western Europe, *continued*

Landforms and Waterways

Guiding Question *How do the physical features of Western Europe make the region unique?*

Western Europe includes the nations of Ireland, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Austria, and Switzerland. It also includes the tiny countries of Monaco and Liechtenstein.

The landscape of the region consists of plains with mountains in some places. Much of Western Europe lies in the Northern European Plain. Massive sheets of ice shaped the plain during the last ice age, which ended about 11,000 years ago. Melting glaciers left behind fertile soil, but also thick layers of sand and gravel. These deposits have eroded into sand dunes along some of the North Sea coastline. The glaciers also left behind areas of poorly drained wetlands along the coasts of the British Isles.

Two mountain ranges separate Western Europe from Southern Europe. They divide the cooler climates of the north from the warm, dry climate of the Mediterranean region to the south.

Range	Pyrenees	Alps
Location	Between France and Spain	France, Switzerland, Austria, Germany
Length	270 mi (435 km)	750 mi (1,207 km)
Tallest Peak	Pico de Aneto 11,169 ft (3,404 m)	Mont Blanc 15,771 ft (4,807 m)

The Pyrenees and the Alps were created by the folding of rocks as a result of plate tectonics. They were also shaped by glaciers. These mountains are younger than other mountains in Europe.

Western Europe has long, irregular coastlines on the Atlantic Ocean and the North, Baltic, and Mediterranean Seas. The North Sea is a part of the Atlantic Ocean that separates the island of Britain from the rest of Europe. It is a rich fishing ground for the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It has long been important for trade. It is also the location of large oil and gas reserves.

The North Sea has helped and hindered the Dutch, the people of the Netherlands. Because 25 percent of the Netherlands is below sea level, the Dutch have built **dikes**, walls to hold back the water. They call the land they reclaim from the sea **polders**. This land is used for farming and settlement. Stormy seas have broken dikes and caused flooding in recent times.

 **Marking the Text**

1. Read the text on the left. Highlight the names of the nations that make up Western Europe.

 **Describing**

2. How have glaciers shaped the landscape of Western Europe?

 **Comparing**

3. Compare Western Europe's two major mountain ranges.

 **Listing**

4. Which bodies of water lie off the coast of Western Europe?

Western Europe

Lesson 1: Physical Geography of Western Europe, *continued*

 **Marking the Text**

5. Read the text on the right. Underline the sentence that tells how Britain is connected to mainland Europe.

Reading Progress Check

6. How did the rivers in Western Europe affect its economic development?

 **Marking the Text**

7. Read the text on the right. Highlight the description of the Mediterranean climate.

Reading Progress Check

8. How do the Westerlies affect the climate in Western Europe?

The British Isles are off the northern coast of France. The English Channel separates southern Britain from northern France. It is a busy sea route connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. High-speed trains run through the Chunnel, a tunnel under the English Channel, connecting Britain to mainland Europe.

Western Europe has many rivers and small waterways. Rivers determined the location of important cities, such as London, Paris, and Hamburg. Rivers and canals provide transportation routes for goods and people. Rivers provide water for farming and produce electrical power. They also form political borders. The Thames River in England becomes an **estuary** when it reaches London, then extends to the North Sea. An estuary is where river currents and ocean tides meet. The Rhine is the busiest waterway in Europe. It runs through the most populated region in Europe, from the Swiss Alps to the North Sea.

Climate

Guiding Question *Why is the climate mild in Western Europe?*

Western Europe is located at northern latitudes, but has a milder climate than other places at the same latitudes. This is because most of Western Europe lies in the path of the **Westerlies**. These are strong winds that travel from west to east. They are heated by the warm water of the North Atlantic Current, which originates in the tropical waters of the Caribbean Sea.

This warm, moist air moves inland on the Westerlies. It brings mild temperatures and rain to most of Western Europe throughout the year. Summers are cool, and winters are mild. This climate is known as a marine west coast climate. Because there are no coastal mountain ranges to stop it, the Westerlies blow across the European continent.

Other areas of the region, such as southern France, have a drier climate. Summers are hot and dry, and winters are mild or cool. Most of the rainfall occurs in spring and autumn. This is called a Mediterranean climate.

Natural Resources

Guiding Question *How do the people of Western Europe use the region's natural resources?*

Deposits of coal are plentiful throughout much of Western Europe. Coal fueled machines invented during the Industrial Revolution of the 1800s. Today, coal is less important than other energy sources.

Western Europe

Lesson 1: Physical Geography of Western Europe, *continued*

In 1959 oil and natural gas were discovered under the North Sea. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Germany produce oil and natural gas from the North Sea. Other countries use their rivers to supply energy. Hydroelectricity supplies more than half of Switzerland's electricity needs.

The Northern European Plain has some of the richest soils in Europe. France is Western Europe's leading agricultural producer. Northern France produces wheat. Orchards and vineyards are common in the central and southern parts of the country. Dairy farming is important for the economy of the Netherlands.

The moderate climate and abundant rainfall in most of Western Europe support a variety of plant and animal life. The British Isles have dense forests, grasslands, scrublands, and wetlands. The natural vegetation is mostly **deciduous** forest, or trees that lose their leaves in the fall. The climate on the mainland of Europe is more diverse than that of the British Isles and supports a wider range of plant life.

The drier climates farther inland, as well as the highlands and mountain ranges, support other kinds of plants. **Coniferous** trees, such as fir and pine trees, have cones and needle-shaped leaves. They keep their foliage during the winter. Above the tree line, grasses and shrubs are the most common plants.

Deer, wild boars, hare, and mice are common. Wildcats, lynx, and foxes roam the forests. There are brown bears in the Pyrenees. The number of large animals has decreased in the British Isles, but the islands have more than 200 kinds of birds.



Marking the Text

9. Read the text on the left. Highlight energy sources that are important in Western Europe today.



Defining

10. How do *deciduous* and *coniferous* trees differ from each other?



Reading Progress Check

11. What effect did coal have on the Industrial Revolution?

Writing

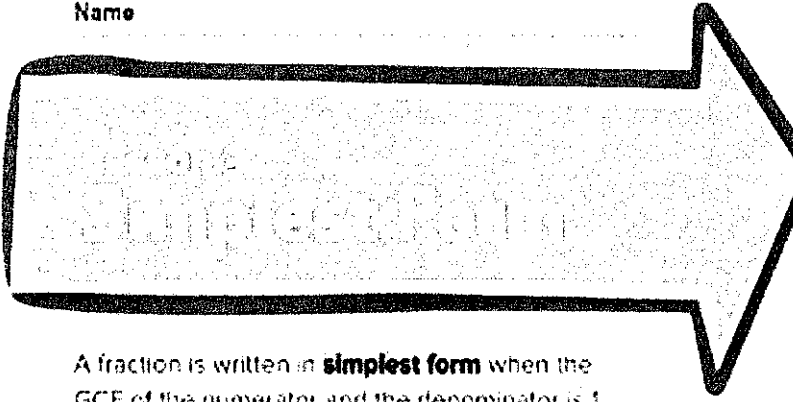
Check for Understanding

1. **Informative/Explanatory** Why is the North Sea important to Western Europe?

2. **Informative/Explanatory** Describe the agriculture of Western Europe.

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Name _____



Number Operations – Fractions
5.NF.5, 5.NF.5b

ESSENTIAL QUESTION ?

How are factors and multiples helpful in solving problems?

A fraction is written in **simplest form** when the GCF of the numerator and the denominator is 1. The simplest form of a fraction is one of its many equivalent fractions. **Equivalent fractions** are fractions that name the same number.



Example 1

Angle has a vertical jump height of 12 inches, and Holly has a vertical jump height of 22 inches. So, Angle's vertical jump is $\frac{12}{22}$ of the vertical jump of Holly. Write the fraction in simplest form.

1 List the factors. Circle the GCF.

12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

Factors of 12: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

22: 1, 2, 11, 22

2 Divide both the numerator and the denominator by the GCF. This results in an equivalent fraction.

$$\frac{12}{22} = \frac{12 \div 2}{22 \div 2} = \frac{6}{11}$$

The GCF of 12 and 22 is 2.

So, Angle's vertical jump is $\frac{6}{11}$ of Holly's vertical jump.

Check: Use models.

Angle's vertical jump is $\frac{12}{22}$ of Holly's vertical jump.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Angle's vertical jump is $\frac{6}{11}$ of Holly's vertical jump.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Lesson 3 563

Tutor

Example 2

Write $\frac{18}{30}$ in simplest form.

Divide the numerator and denominator by the same common factor. Continue dividing until the fraction is in simplest form.

$$\frac{18}{30} = \frac{18 \div 2}{30 \div 2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Divide 18 and 30 by the common factor 2.

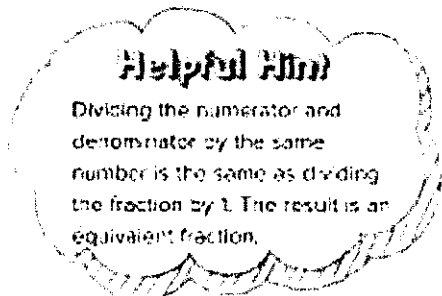
$$= \frac{9 \div 3}{15 \div 3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Divide the numerator and denominator by the common factor 3.

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

Since 3 and 5 have no common factors other than 1, stop dividing.

So, $\frac{18}{30}$ written in simplest form is $\frac{\quad}{\quad}$.



Guided Practice

Write each fraction in simplest form. If the fraction is already in simplest form, write *simplified*.

1. $\frac{4}{6}$

$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{4 \div 2}{6 \div 2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

In simplest form, $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$.

talk math

Explain how to find the simplest form of any fraction.

2. $\frac{2}{12}$

$$\frac{2}{12} = \frac{2 \div 2}{12 \div 2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

In simplest form, $\frac{2}{12} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$.

Name _____

Independent Practice

Write each fraction in simplest form. If the fraction is already in simplest form, write *simplified*.

3. $\frac{6}{8}$

4. $\frac{6}{10}$

5. $\frac{3}{18}$

6. $\frac{2}{5}$

7. $\frac{4}{16}$

8. $\frac{12}{24}$

9. $\frac{6}{25}$

10. $\frac{21}{30}$

11. $\frac{4}{11}$

Algebra Find each unknown.

12. $\frac{8}{28} = \frac{m}{7}$

$m =$

13. $\frac{12}{40} = \frac{b}{10}$

$b =$

14. $\frac{9}{24} = \frac{3}{y}$

$y =$



Problem Solving

- Mathematical**
15. **PRACTICE 1** **Plan Your Solution** The table shows the results of a survey about favorite movie theater snacks. Write a fraction in simplest form that compares the number of people who chose popcorn to the total number of people surveyed.

Favorite Movie Snack	
Snack	Frequency
Popcorn	24
Hot dog	12
Nachos	11
Chocolate	8
Licorice	5

16. Kara buys 24 bagels. Ten are whole wheat. What fraction of the bagels are whole wheat? Write in simplest form.



Brain Builders

- Mathematical**
17. **PRACTICE 3** **Which One Doesn't Belong?** Circle the fraction that is not in simplest form. Explain and simplify the fractions.

$$\frac{9}{21} \quad \frac{7}{18} \quad \frac{3}{25} \quad \frac{12}{31}$$

18. **?** **Building on the Essential Question** Does dividing the numerator and denominator by a common factor guarantee that the result will be in simplest form? Explain.

Name _____

Number and Operations - Fractions
5.NF.5, 5.NF.5a

MY Homework

Lesson 3

Simplest Form

Homework Helper



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Amelia rode $\frac{8}{24}$ mile on the bike trail. Express in simplest form the fraction of the distance that Amelia rode on the bike trail.

Divide the numerator and denominator by the same common factor. Continue dividing until the fraction is in simplest form.

$$\frac{8}{24} = \frac{8 \div 2}{24 \div 2}$$

Divide 8 and 24 by the common factor 2.

$$\frac{4}{12}$$

Simplify.

$$= \frac{4 \div 4}{12 \div 4}$$

Divide the numerator and denominator by the common factor 4.

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Simplify.

Since 1 and 3 have no common factors other than 1, stop dividing.

So, $\frac{8}{24}$ written in simplest form is $\frac{1}{3}$.

Practice

Write each fraction in simplest form. If the fraction is already in simplest form, write *simplified*.


1. $\frac{8}{9}$

2. $\frac{9}{18}$

3. $\frac{26}{32}$



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4. **Mathematical PRACTICE**  **Find the Error** Nicholas wrote the steps below to simplify the fraction $\frac{20}{30}$. Melanie divided the numerator and denominator of $\frac{20}{30}$ by 2 to write the fraction in simplest form. Explain and correct the error that each student made.

$$\frac{20}{30} = \frac{20 \div 5}{30 \div 6} = \frac{4}{5}$$

5. Mr. Rolloxon's class had a board game tournament. Out of the 24 games played, Timeka won 10 games. Write the fraction of games Timeka lost in simplest form.

Vocabulary Check



6. Fill in the blank with the correct term or number to complete the sentence.
- A fraction is written in simplest form when the GCF of the numerator and the denominator is _____.
7. **Test Practice** Gil's aunt cut his birthday cake into 32 equal pieces. Eighteen pieces were eaten at his birthday party. What fraction of the cake was left?
- (A) $\frac{7}{16}$ (C) $\frac{7}{12}$
(B) $\frac{9}{16}$ (D) $\frac{9}{14}$