

PLANNED INSTRUCTION LESSON MATERIALS

5th Grade

DUE DATE: FRIDAY, MAY 15TH

Please complete the following materials by the due date noted above.

Completed materials may be dropped off at the school (1006 West 10th Street) during food distribution Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:00am – 12:00noon, or turned in when the next week's materials are delivered to your home.

If you need assistance in completing the attached materials, please reach out to your classroom teacher via email, the school's website or Facebook page, or Class Dojo. You may also call the school directly Monday – Friday from 9:00am – 11:00am at 814-520-6468

Mrs. Veronica Will, Principal 814 873-5158

Mr. Aubrey Favors, Interim CEO 814 812-3026

The Homework Hubbub



Students are spending more time studying at home, but is that a good thing?

Homework is on the rise! Nine- to twelve-year-olds are spending 20 percent more time studying at home than they spent in 1997, according to a recent study from the University of Maryland. "Kids spend an average of 50 minutes to 75 minutes studying every day," says the study's author, Sandra L. Hofferth.

But is taking schoolwork home a good thing? Two recent books have education experts asking, is homework helpful?

In their new book, *The Case Against Homework*, writers Nancy Kalish and Sara Bennett write that homework keeps kids from participating in school sports and other after-school programs. "It's the youngest kids who seem to be getting the most homework," Bennett told *WR News*, "and they're the least ready to do it."

Alfie Kohn, the author of *The Homework Myth*, told *WR News* that "no scientific studies have shown that kids benefit in any way from homework before high school." Kohn thinks that too much homework can take the fun out of learning.

Many education officials say homework is good for learning. "It's important [for kids] to get used to doing homework," Harris Cooper of Duke University told *WR News*. Cooper is one of the country's leading researchers on homework. He says practicing homework now will help kids in high school. Cooper suggests that students should expect to do 40 minutes of homework each day.

Many teachers see the value of homework as well. "I think homework is helpful to most kids. It gives them more responsibility," fourth-grade teacher Pepper Schrock of Orlando, Florida, told *WR News*. "I try to give meaningful projects as homework."

researcher **re** **search** **er****Advanced Definition****noun**

1. a person who engages in systematic scholarly investigation in order to gain knowledge or understanding or to solve a particular problem.

The researchers are hoping to find a treatment for the disease.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Jeff's job as a **researcher** involves doing lots of experiments.
2. Jeff is at MIT working as a **researcher** on electricity.
3. The sighting was made by University of Arkansas **researcher** David Luneau.
4. The value of a rhino goes well beyond its horn, says World Wildlife Fund **researcher** Barney Long.
5. Clearly, this is a place that was of enormous importance, says British **researcher** Julian Thomas, who helped discover the village.
6. One of these people is Jeff Chou, who is a scientist and **researcher** working on new ways of getting electricity.
7. Christopher Newland, a **researcher** at Auburn University, said that year-round schools do not help students learn. Newland said, "The evidence is that it would be as useful as changing the color of the school buses."

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Compared to 1997, students in 2006 do

- A. 20% less homework.
- B. 50% less homework.
- C. 20% more homework.
- D. 50% more homework.

2. In contrast to Nancy Kalish, Sara Bennett, and Alfie Kohn who believe there are negative effects to having too much homework, Harris Cooper states that

- A. homework takes away kids' sense of responsibility
- B. homework makes learning fun
- C. practicing homework in grade school will help kids in high school.
- D. homework cannot be meaningful.

3. Authors critical of homework argue that

- A. too much homework can take the fun out of learning.
- B. studies show no benefit from homework before high school.
- C. homework keeps kids from participating in after-school sports.
- D. all of the above.

4. In the passage the author seems to

- A. support kids having lots of homework.
- B. provide information from both sides of the argument.
- C. not support kids having lots of homework.
- D. support home-schooling.

5. What is your opinion about homework? Explain.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is a meaning of the word **researcher**?

- A. a scientist who devotes himself to doing research
- B. the condition of being essential or indispensable
- C. a person who is not what he or she pretends to be

2. What is another meaning of the word **researcher**?

- A. the act of burying
- B. soft fine feathers
- C. one who researches

Please use each answer choice only once. Choose the one word that best completes the sentence.

3. In the future, scientists hope the _____ could help them develop medicines.

- A. searched
- B. search
- C. searches
- D. research
- E. searching
- F. researchers
- G. researched

4. Monkeys leap from tree to tree, rustling the leaves as they _____ for fruit.

- A. searched
- B. search
- C. searches
- D. research
- E. searching
- F. researchers
- G. researched

5. As soon as night comes, this nocturnal bird flies off, _____ for food.

- A. searched
- B. search
- C. searches
- D. research
- E. searching
- F. researchers
- G. researched

6. She _____ her backpack for something to eat.

- A. searched
- B. search
- C. searches
- D. research
- E. searching
- F. researchers
- G. researched

7. Other times, the _____ would program the robot to act more shyly.

- A. searched
- B. search
- C. searches
- D. research
- E. searching
- F. researchers
- G. researched

8. It needs a safe place to live, so the hermit crab _____ for an empty snail shell.

- A. searched
- B. search
- C. searches
- D. research
- E. searching
- F. researchers
- G. researched

9. Claire found that out for herself when she _____ tumors on the Internet.

- A. searched
- B. search
- C. searches
- D. research
- E. searching
- F. researchers
- G. researched

10. Please write your own sentence using the word **researcher**.

11. What would you like to remember about the meaning of the word **researcher** so that you can use it when you write or speak?



Question

Student answers

Due May 15

What is your opinion about homework? Explain.

 Sarah Ritz Apr 20 (Edited Apr 20)

1 class comment



JAYLA LOFTON May 5

I don't like it but we have to get it because we have to learn but if i could stop it I will



Add class comment...






Question

Student answers

Due May 15

Explain what a "researcher" is



 Sarah Ritz Apr 20 (Edited Apr 20)

Class comments



Add class comment...



Blank Quiz

Your email address (vwill@erieriseacademy.org) will be recorded when you submit this form. Not you? [Switch account](#)

* Required

Compared to 1997, students in 2006 do *

5 points

- 20% less homework
- 50% less homework
- 20% more homework
- 50% more homework

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- homework cannot be meaningful.

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5 points


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- Studies show no benefit from homework before high school.
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 Send me a copy of my responses.

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Western European nations recognize that in a global economy, they need to work together if their region is to prosper.

People, Places, and Cultures

What are contributions of Western Europe to culture, education, and the arts?

Western Europe's great cities are major population centers. They are also historical landmarks and tourist attractions. National capitals such as London, Dublin, Berlin, and Paris are among the world's most famous cities.

A Changing World

Political events in the 1900s threatened all of Europe. In order to survive and compete in a changing world, the nations of Western Europe needed to learn to work together.

When Western Europe began to rebuild after World War II, countries made efforts to cooperate. In April 1951, the Treaty of Paris called for an international agency to supervise the coal and steel industries in France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Italy.

Those six nations then created the European Economic Community, or EEC, in 1958 to make trade among its member nations easier. The spirit of cooperation among these countries continued when they created the European Commission, or EC, in 1967. Two more Western European nations, the United Kingdom and Ireland, joined the EC in 1971. By the late 1980s, Denmark, Greece, Spain, and Portugal had also joined.

Forming the European Union

Those 12 nations formed the European Union, or EU, in 1993 with one goal being to strengthen trade among the countries of Europe. Member nations have control over their own political and economic decisions, but they also follow EU laws to regulate the use of natural resources and the release of pollutants. They also have agreements on law enforcement and security.

When the Soviets lost control of Eastern Europe in the late 1980s, those nations began forming their own governments. With the Soviet threat gone, East Germany and West Germany reunited. A united Germany became a strong voice in the EU.

The European Union now has 27 members. Eight of those nations lie in Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Ethnic and Language Groups

Celts, Saxons, Romans, Vikings, Visigoths, and others fought for dominance in ancient Western Europe. Those traditional ethnic divisions faded as the modern nations of Europe began to take shape. The people of a nation share a common language and a common history. Ethnic groups such as the French, the Germans, and the British rule entire countries. Their languages are the main languages of those nations.

Western Europe is home to significant numbers of other ethnic groups who are minorities in the country. Many are immigrants. They often speak the language of their homeland and continue their own culture and way of life.

Most people in the region speak one of the Indo-European languages. Indo-European is a family of related languages. It includes languages spoken in most of Europe, parts of the world that were colonized by Europeans, Persia, India, and some other parts of Asia.

Two major divisions of Indo-European languages spoken in Western Europe are Romance and Germanic. Romance languages are based on Latin, the language of the Roman Empire. The most common Romance language in Western Europe is French. The Germanic languages spoken in Western Europe include German, Dutch, and English, although about half of the English vocabulary comes from the Romance languages. Not all European languages are Indo-European, however. For example, Basque, a language spoken in the Pyrenees region of France and Spain, is unrelated to any other language spoken today. It is common for Western Europeans to speak more than one language—their native language in addition to English, French, or German.

Religion in Western Europe

Romans accepted Christianity, and Christian missionary-monks spread their religion during the Middle Ages. Christianity continues as Europe's major religion. Germany was the birthplace of the Protestant Reformation, and Western Europe was the first place that Protestantism took hold. Today, most Western European Christians are either Catholic or Protestant. The Roman Catholic faith is strongest in France, Ireland, and Belgium. Protestant churches are strongest in the United Kingdom and Germany.

Immigration from Africa and Asia has brought many Muslims to Western Europe, especially to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Muslims follow the religion of Islam.

World War II and the Holocaust nearly wiped out Europe's Jewish population. Today, Europe's Jewish communities are growing, especially in France, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

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Daily Life

The most popular team sport across Western Europe is football—what Americans call soccer. Professional leagues have formed throughout Western Europe. In the United Kingdom, cricket and rugby are popular team sports. Switzerland and Austria's rugged Alps and plentiful winter snow make mountain climbing, skating, downhill skiing, and cross-country skiing popular in both countries.

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In many areas, tradition is part of their everyday lives. The people of Scotland and Wales, for example, take pride in their ancient languages—Scottish Gaelic in Scotland and Welsh in Wales. These languages are taught in schools to keep the old cultures alive.

Railways and Highways

Europeans first began riding high-speed rail lines in France in 1981. France went on to build a high-speed line connecting all of its major cities. These trains travel at speeds of up to 185 miles (298 km) per hour. In the 1990s, the French high-speed rail lines began connecting to other high-speed rail lines: from Paris to London via a tunnel beneath the English Channel, from Paris to the Netherlands, and from Paris to Brussels, Belgium.

A well-developed highway system also links Europe's major cities. Germany's superhighways, called autobahns, are among Europe's best roads. Many European countries are participating in the Forever Open Roads project. By combining efforts to develop innovative technology, the planners are working to transform the way roads are designed, built, and maintained in the twenty-first century.

Education

Western Europe is one of the wealthiest, most urban, and well-educated regions in the world. In most of Western Europe, school is mandatory until students reach the age of 16, but many students then attend college.

Western Europe contains some of the oldest and most renowned universities. Oxford University in England and the University of Paris opened their doors to students before 1200. Many universities started at this time after Pope Gregory VII issued a ruling calling for the creation of schools of education for the clergy. Hundreds of secular colleges—those without religious affiliation—were established by the 1400s.

Describing In what ways do nations of Western Europe support art and culture?

Current Challenges

Why is Western Europe considered a postindustrial region?

France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are not the military giants they were in 1900, but they still have some of the biggest economies in the world. A global financial crisis, however, has hurt the entire region since the early 2000s.

Earning a Living

Since the Industrial Revolution, improvements in agriculture have made it possible for fewer people to cultivate larger areas of land. Today, more than half the population of Western Europe lives and works in cities. Even in France, Western Europe's leading agricultural nation, less than 4 percent of the workforce works in agriculture.

In the past few decades, the number of industrial workers has also declined. Only about 25 percent of Western Europeans work in the industrial, or secondary sector, of the economy. Many more people work in the tertiary sector, which is service industries. This sector includes government, education, health care, banking and financial services, retail, computing, and repair of mechanical equipment. The United Kingdom was the birthplace of modern industry. Yet today, only 18.2 percent of the workforce in the United Kingdom works in industry.

When the economy of a country depends more on services than it does on industry, that country is said to be postindustrial. Every nation in Western Europe has a postindustrial economy.

Challenges

For hundreds of years, the nations of Western Europe were among the most powerful in the world. In 1900 Great Britain, France, and Germany ruled over empires that extended beyond Europe to Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the Pacific Islands. The 1900s was hard on Western Europe. The two world wars did extensive damage to nearly the entire region. Then the Cold War kept Western Europe on the brink of war for more than 40 years.

Even so, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom have been economically strong for a long time and remain among the seven biggest economies in the world. The cooperation made possible by the European Union helps Western European nations compete with larger economies, such as the United States, China, and Japan. For that to continue, the economies of all the EU member nations must be healthy. The global financial crisis of 2008, however, had an impact on all of Europe. Governments of the EU disagreed about how to deal with ongoing financial problems.

Immigration Brings Changes

The population of Western Europe is changing. Most population growth in Western Europe is caused by immigration. Many people come to Western Europe from Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe looking for job opportunities or trying to escape political oppression. When they immigrate, they bring parts of their culture with them, including their religions. Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom each have large Muslim populations. The mix of European and immigrant cultures creates a richer, more diverse culture, but it also creates racial and religious tensions. To avoid these problems, some countries have attempted to restrict immigration.

Determining Central Ideas What challenges do the nations of Western Europe face?

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Define *postindustrial* as it relates to industry and services.

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. **Identifying** Name one advantage and one disadvantage resulting from the creation of the European Union.

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X Question

Schedule



Question
Chapter 11 Lesson 3 Weekly Question

Schedule for May 11, 8:00 AM X

Short answer

For

5th Grade So...



Instructions (optional)
Have you ever visited somewhere that is different than where you live? What was it like? If not, where would you like to go and why?

All students

Points

10

Add + Create

Due

No due date

Topic

Week of Ma...

Students can reply to each other

Students can edit answer



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Schedule



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Vocabulary Terms: Chapter 11 Lesson 3:

DIRECTIONS: Define the following terms below.

1. COOPERATE-

2. REGULATE-

3. DIVERSE-

4. POSTINDUSTRIAL-

Also this week, it is your responsibility to name THREE of the countries that are in Western Europe. Use the map on Page 353 to help you with this.

[Print](#)

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5. **Argument Writing** Write an open letter to the nations of Western Europe explaining the need to form the European Union.

DIRECTIONS: Please answer the questions from pgs. 355-356. These will be due by the end of the week, but can be discussed throughout the week!

1. What does the text say about Western Europe's education system?
2. The school age is mandatory until age _____ in Europe. How is that different from the USA? You may have to search a little for this one! Do the best you can!
3. What was the first purpose of opening up colleges and universities in Europe?
4. According to the text, what has hurt the entire region of Western Europe since the early 2000s?
5. Why have fewer people been able to cultivate land?

6. Most of the jobs in Western Europe are now located in what sector of the economy?

7. What are TWO different jobs that are associated with this?

8. Where does the text say was the birthplace of modern industry? How much of the percentage work in industry in this country today? (2 answers)

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Political events in the 1900s threatened all of Europe. In order to survive and compete in a changing world, the nations of Western Europe needed to learn to work together.

When Western Europe began to rebuild after World War II, countries made efforts to cooperate. In April 1951, the Treaty of Paris called for an international agency to supervise the coal and steel industries in France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Italy.

Those six nations then created the European Economic Community, or EEC, in 1958 to make trade among its member nations easier. The spirit of cooperation among these countries continued when they created the European Commission, or EC, in 1967. Two more Western European nations, the United Kingdom and Ireland, joined the EC in 1971. By the late 1980s, Denmark, Greece, Spain, and Portugal had also joined.

Forming the European Union

Those 12 nations formed the European Union, or EU, in 1993 with one goal being to strengthen trade among the countries of Europe. Member nations have control over their own political and economic decisions, but they also follow EU laws to regulate the use of natural resources and the release of pollutants. They also have agreements on law enforcement and security.

When the Soviets lost control of Eastern Europe in the late 1980s, those nations began forming their own governments. With the Soviet threat gone, East Germany and West Germany reunited. A united Germany became a strong voice in the EU.

The European Union now has 27 members. Eight of those nations lie in Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Ethnic and Language Groups

Celts, Saxons, Romans, Vikings, Visigoths, and others fought for dominance in ancient Western Europe. Those traditional ethnic divisions faded as the modern nations of Europe began to take shape. The people of a nation share a common language and a common history. Ethnic groups such as the French, the Germans, and the British rule entire countries. Their languages are the main languages of those nations.

Western Europe is home to significant numbers of other ethnic groups who are minorities in the country. Many are immigrants. They often speak the language of their homeland and continue their own culture and way of life.

Most people in the region speak one of the Indo-European languages. Indo-European is a family of related languages. It includes languages spoken in most of Europe, parts of the world that were colonized by Europeans, Persia, India, and some other parts of Asia.

Two major divisions of Indo-European languages spoken in Western Europe are Romance and Germanic. Romance languages are based on Latin, the language of the Roman Empire. The most common Romance language in Western Europe is French. The Germanic languages spoken in Western Europe include German, Dutch, and English, although about half of the English vocabulary comes from the Romance languages. Not all European languages are Indo-European, however. For example, Basque, a language spoken in the Pyrenees region of France and Spain, is unrelated to any other language spoken today. It is common for Western Europeans to speak more than one language—their native language in addition to English, French, or German.

Religion in Western Europe

Romans accepted Christianity, and Christian missionary-monks spread their religion during the Middle Ages. Christianity continues as Europe's major religion. Germany was the birthplace of the Protestant Reformation, and Western Europe was the first place that Protestantism took hold. Today, most Western European Christians are either Catholic or Protestant. The Roman Catholic faith is strongest in France, Ireland, and Belgium. Protestant churches are strongest in the United Kingdom and Germany.

Immigration from Africa and Asia has brought many Muslims to Western Europe, especially to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Muslims follow the religion of Islam.

World War II and the Holocaust nearly wiped out Europe's Jewish population. Today, Europe's Jewish communities are growing, especially in France, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

Literature, Music, and the Arts

For centuries, Western Europe has been a world leader in the arts and culture. As European explorers spread European culture to other parts of the globe, the names of their greatest artists became known worldwide. England's William Shakespeare is one of the most famous playwrights in the world, nearly 400 years after his death. The music of German and Austrian composers such as Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert is among the most important in all of classical music. The paintings of great artists from France, the Netherlands, and Belgium are among the most treasured in the world.

The arts are an important part of Western European culture. Museums and cultural institutions celebrate each nation's art and history, and national governments support the arts. The German government, for example, funds hundreds of theaters, and concerts and plays attract large audiences. Most important is the influence Western European culture has had on the rest of the world. German architects from the Bauhaus School influenced buildings in cities throughout the 1900s. British popular music and television have had an impact, especially on American culture.

Daily Life

The most popular team sport across Western Europe is football—what Americans call soccer. Professional leagues have formed throughout Western Europe. In the United Kingdom, cricket and rugby are popular team sports. Switzerland and Austria's rugged Alps and plentiful winter snow make mountain climbing, skating, downhill skiing, and cross-country skiing popular in both countries.

Because so much of the population of Western Europe lives in cities, roads are crowded. Automobile traffic and pollution are extensive in parts of the region. In Switzerland, traffic congestion has created serious air pollution in the Alpine valleys. To relieve congestion and address problems with pollution, much of Europe turned to high-speed rail travel.

In many areas, tradition is part of their everyday lives. The people of Scotland and Wales, for example, take pride in their ancient languages—Scottish Gaelic in Scotland and Welsh in Wales. These languages are taught in schools to keep the old cultures alive.

Railways and Highways

Europeans first began riding high-speed rail lines in France in 1981. France went on to build a high-speed line connecting all of its major cities. These trains travel at speeds of up to 185 miles (298 km) per hour. In the 1990s, the French high-speed rail lines began connecting to other high-speed rail lines: from Paris to London via a tunnel beneath the English Channel, from Paris to the Netherlands, and from Paris to Brussels, Belgium.

A well-developed highway system also links Europe's major cities. Germany's superhighways, called autobahns, are among Europe's best roads. Many European countries are participating in the Forever Open Roads project. By combining efforts to develop innovative technology, the planners are working to transform the way roads are designed, built, and maintained in the twenty-first century.

Education

Western Europe is one of the wealthiest, most urban, and well-educated regions in the world. In most of Western Europe, school is mandatory until students reach the age of 16, but many students then attend college.

Western Europe contains some of the oldest and most renowned universities. Oxford University in England and the University of Paris opened their doors to students before 1200. Many universities started at this time after Pope Gregory VII issued a ruling calling for the creation of schools of education for the clergy. Hundreds of secular colleges—those without religious affiliation—were established by the 1400s.

Describing In what ways do nations of Western Europe support art and culture?

Current Challenges

Why is Western Europe considered a postindustrial region?

France, Germany, and the United Kingdom are not the military giants they were in 1900, but they still have some of the biggest economies in the world. A global financial crisis, however, has hurt the entire region since the early 2000s.

Earning a Living

Since the Industrial Revolution, improvements in agriculture have made it possible for fewer people to cultivate larger areas of land. Today, more than half the population of Western Europe lives and works in cities. Even in France, Western Europe's leading agricultural nation, less than 4 percent of the workforce works in agriculture.

In the past few decades, the number of industrial workers has also declined. Only about 25 percent of Western Europeans work in the industrial, or secondary sector, of the economy. Many more people work in the tertiary sector, which is service industries. This sector includes government, education, health care, banking and financial services, retail, computing, and repair of mechanical equipment. The United Kingdom was the birthplace of modern industry. Yet today, only 18.2 percent of the workforce in the United Kingdom works in industry.

When the economy of a country depends more on services than it does on industry, that country is said to be postindustrial. Every nation in Western Europe has a postindustrial economy.

Challenges

For hundreds of years, the nations of Western Europe were among the most powerful in the world. In 1900 Great Britain, France, and Germany ruled over empires that extended beyond Europe to Asia, Africa, the Americas, and the Pacific Islands. The 1900s was hard on Western Europe. The two world wars did extensive damage to nearly the entire region. Then the Cold War kept Western Europe on the brink of war for more than 40 years.

Even so, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom have been economically strong for a long time and remain among the seven biggest economies in the world. The cooperation made possible by the European Union helps Western European nations compete with larger economies, such as the United States, China, and Japan. For that to continue, the economies of all the EU member nations must be healthy. The global financial crisis of 2008, however, had an impact on all of Europe. Governments of the EU disagreed about how to deal with ongoing financial problems.

Immigration Brings Changes

The population of Western Europe is changing. Most population growth in Western Europe is caused by immigration. Many people come to Western Europe from Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe looking for job opportunities or trying to escape political oppression. When they immigrate, they bring parts of their culture with them, including their religions. Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom each have large Muslim populations. The mix of European and immigrant cultures creates a richer, more diverse culture, but it also creates racial and religious tensions. To avoid these problems, some countries have attempted to restrict immigration.

Determining Central Ideas What challenges do the nations of Western Europe face?

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Define *postindustrial* as it relates to industry and services.

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. **Identifying** Name one advantage and one disadvantage resulting from the creation of the European Union.

3. **Analyzing** How did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the European Union?

4. **Determining Central Ideas** Why is Western Europe considered a postindustrial region?

5. **Argument Writing** Write an open letter to the nations of Western Europe explaining the need to form the European Union.

Ch. 11 Lesson 3 Quiz

Choose the answer you believe to be the best!

* Required

The European Union has how many nations *

1 point

- 11
- 12
- 13
- 28

English is a Germanic Language. *

1 point

- TRUE
- FALSE

The rise of high-speed rail travel in Europe helped limit air pollution. *

1 point

- TRUE
- FALSE

More Western Europeans work in service industries than Agriculture. *

1 point

- TRUE
- FALSE



Migration is the main cause of population growth in Western Europe. * 1 point

- TRUE
- FALSE

When did the two halves of Germany reunite? * 1 point

- Immediately after World War II
- at the start of the Cold War
- when the European Union was formed
- after the Soviet Union lost control of Eastern Europe.

What is the most common Romance language in Western Europe? * 1 point

- Spanish
- German
- French
- English

Which of the following is one of the world's most famous playwrights? * 1 point

- Johann Sebastian Bach
- William Shakespeare
- John Locke
- Nicolaus Copernicus



Why is Western Europe's economy called postindustrial? *

1 point

- More people work in service jobs than in manufacturing.
- Most workers are employed by small businesses.
- Agriculture is more important than manufacturing.
- Most industrial products are exported to other countries.

Which statement describes a way in which the European Union has benefited its member nations? *

1 point

- The EU has shielded member nations from trade with other parts of the world.
- The EU has converted European currencies to U.S. dollars.
- The EU has helped members compete more successfully with larger economies.
- The EU has promoted agriculture as a substitute for manufacturing.

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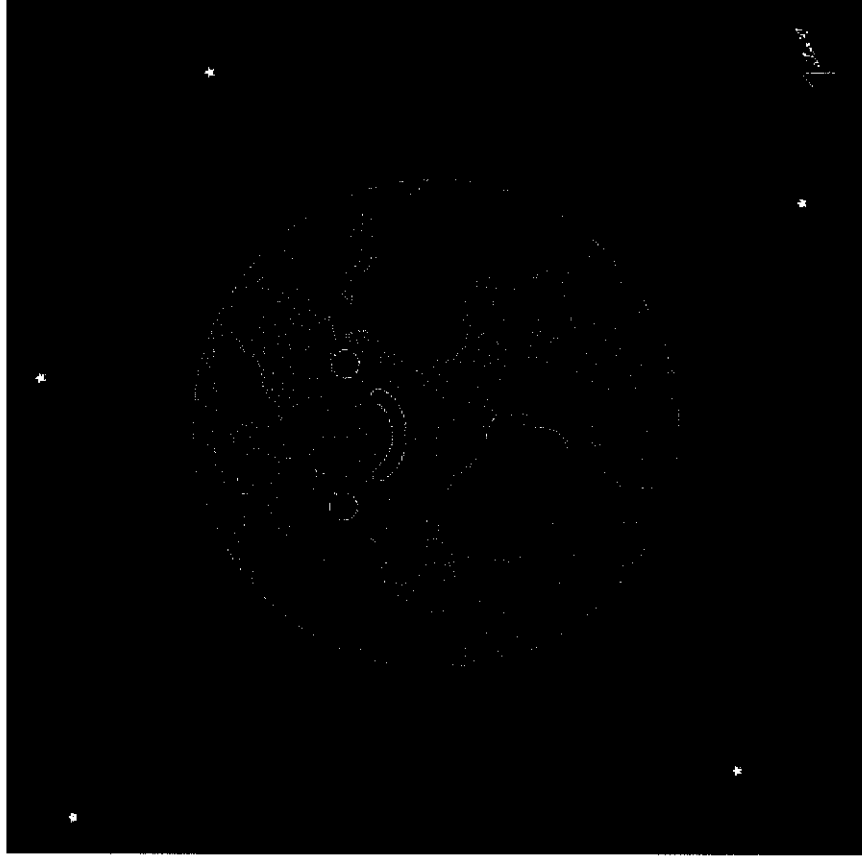


Earth's Spheres

5th Grade Lesson
May 11th - May 15th
Adapted from Pearson Curriculum

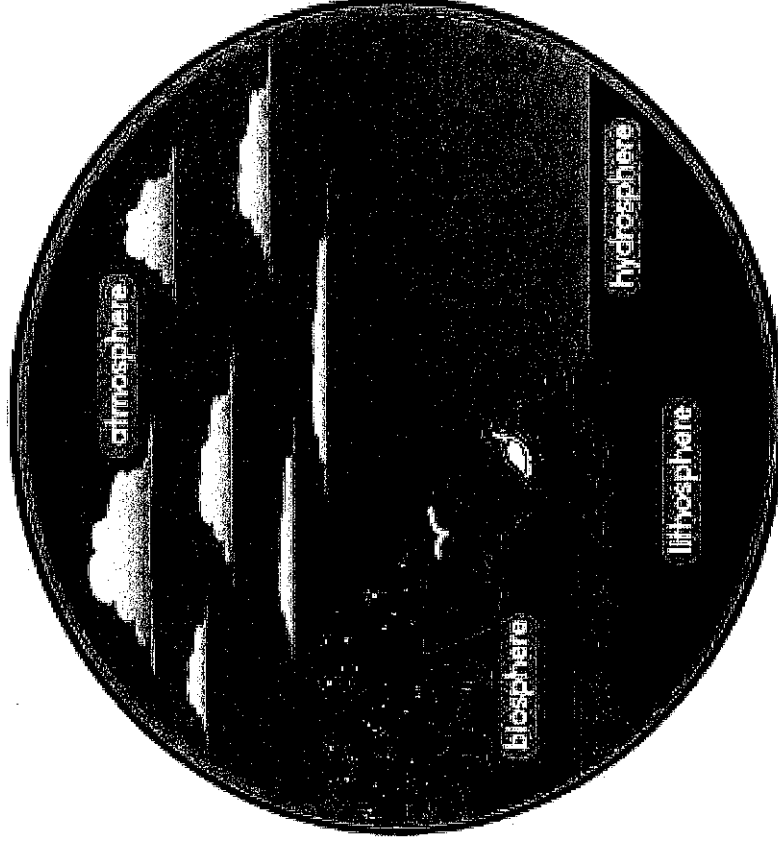
Earth as a System

- A **system** is a group of parts that work together
 - Each of these examples are systems. They have different parts that work together.
 - Earth
 - Bicycle
 - iPhone
 - Classroom



Earth's Spheres

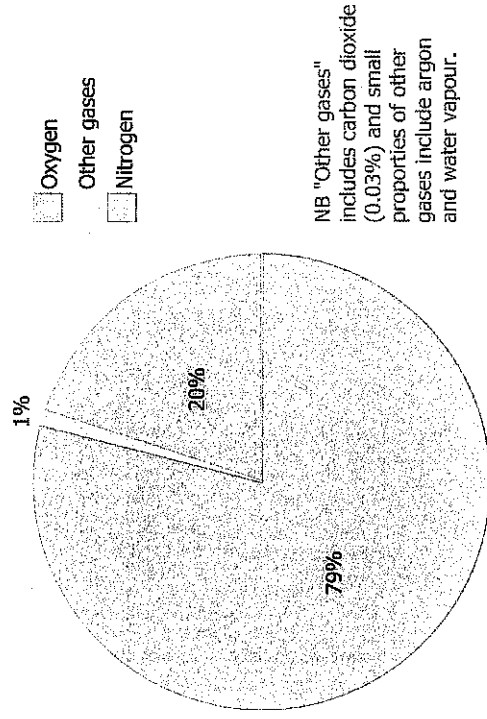
- Earth has four main spheres that work together:
 - Atmosphere
 - Hydrosphere
 - Lithosphere (geosphere)
 - Biosphere



Atmosphere

- The Earth's **atmosphere** is the mixture of water vapor and other gases, as well as particles of matter such as dust that surrounds Earth's surface.
 - When you think of the atmosphere think of the air and all the gases that make up the air around us and high in the sky
- The following are some parts of the atmosphere:
 - Nitrogen (gas)
 - Carbon Dioxide (gas)
 - Oxygen (gas)
 - Water vapor (gas)

Approximate composition of the air



Atmosphere

- There are different layers in Earth's atmosphere (you don't have to know these)
- Why is the atmosphere important?
 - Essential for living things because there are specific gases living things need (ex. oxygen for breathing)
 - Holds heat from the sun, making the Earth warm enough to support life
 - Helps protect living things from being damaged by too much sunlight



Hydrosphere

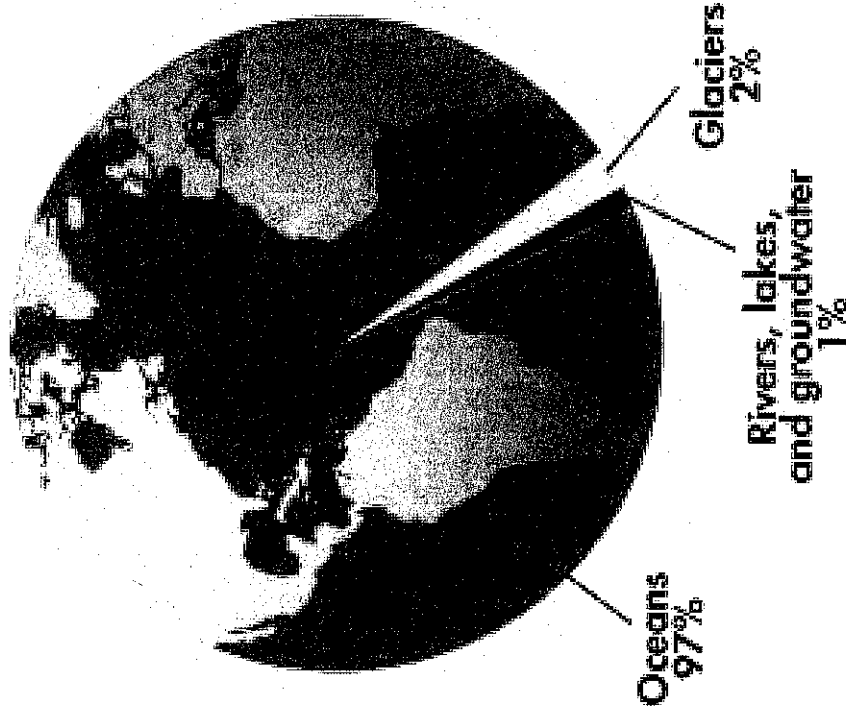
- The **hydrosphere** is all the waters of Earth
 - “Hydro” means water
- Parts of the hydrosphere
 - Oceans
 - Streams
 - Rivers
 - Ponds
 - Lakes
 - Ground water
 - Glaciers (frozen water)



Hydrosphere

- There is A LOT more salt water than fresh water on Earth!
 - 97 % is salt water in oceans
 - 2 % is frozen water
 - 1 % is freshwater found in rivers, lakes, and groundwater

Usable water in the world



Lithosphere

- The **lithosphere** is the solid, rocky outer layer of Earth
 - It is also sometimes called the **geosphere**
- The lithosphere includes:
 - Rocks
 - Soils
 - Minerals
- It covers the entire surface of the Earth and is made up of continents, islands, and the ocean floor
- The surface varies from flat plains to hills and valleys to mountain tops



Lithosphere

The highest point on the surface of Earth's lithosphere is the summit of Mount Everest.

Mt. Everest: 8,850 meters

Sea Level

Mt. Everest



The lowest point on the surface of Earth's lithosphere is the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean.

Mariana Trench: 11,022 meters

Sea Level

Mariana Trench

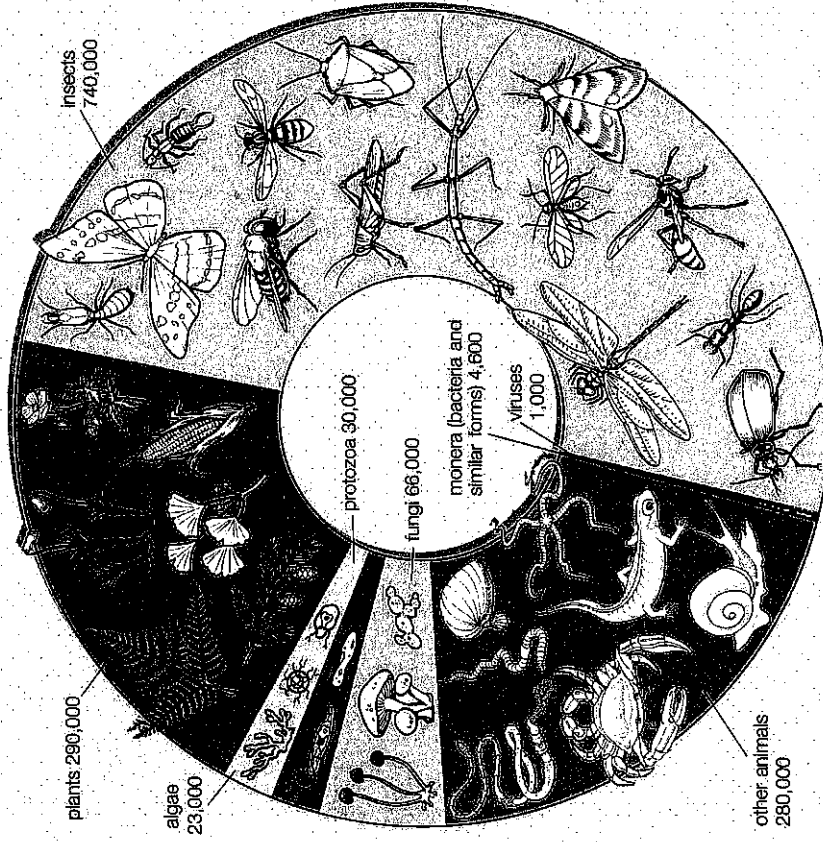


□ = 1,000 m

Image is computer generated.

Biosphere

- The biosphere includes all the living things on Earth
- Living things in the biosphere include, but are not limited to:
 - Humans
 - Animals
 - Plants
 - Trees
 - Insects
 - Bugs
 - Germs
 - Bacteria



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Earth's Sphere Simplified

Atmosphere - air and gases

Hydrosphere - water

Lithosphere or Geosphere - land, rocks, and soil

Biosphere - all living things

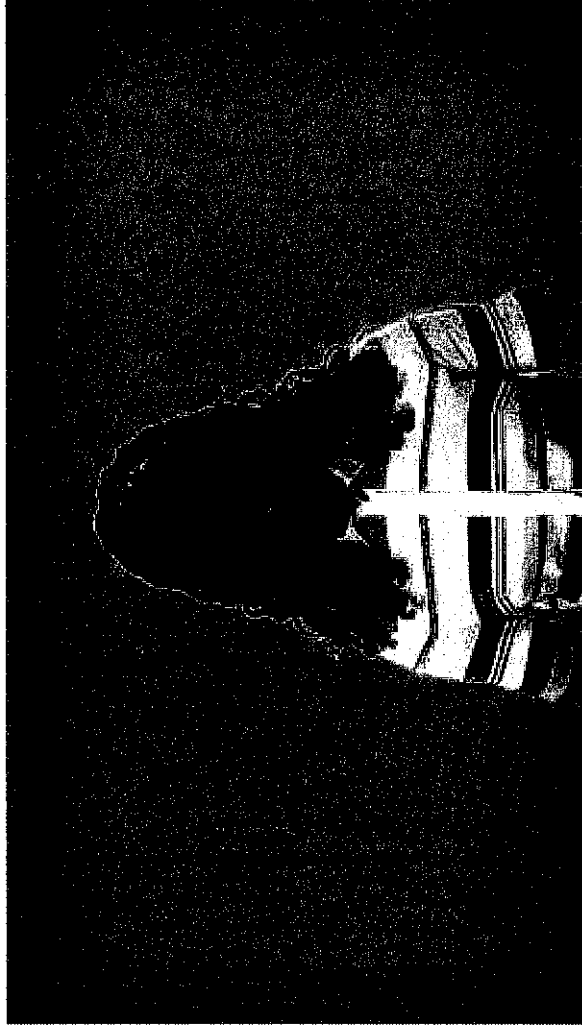
How they work together?

The spheres work together in many different ways, read the examples on the next few slides and try to identify the spheres that are interacting!

Example 1

A human breathes in
air.

The human is apart of
the biosphere and the
air is apart of the
atmosphere.



Example 2

Plants grow in soil and get nutrients from the soil.

The plant is apart of the biosphere and the soil is apart of the lithosphere.



Example 3

The rushing water of a river can break down the shore (sand and rock).

The water is apart of the hydrosphere and shore is apart of the lithosphere.



Example 4

A tiger drinks water from a river to help it survive.

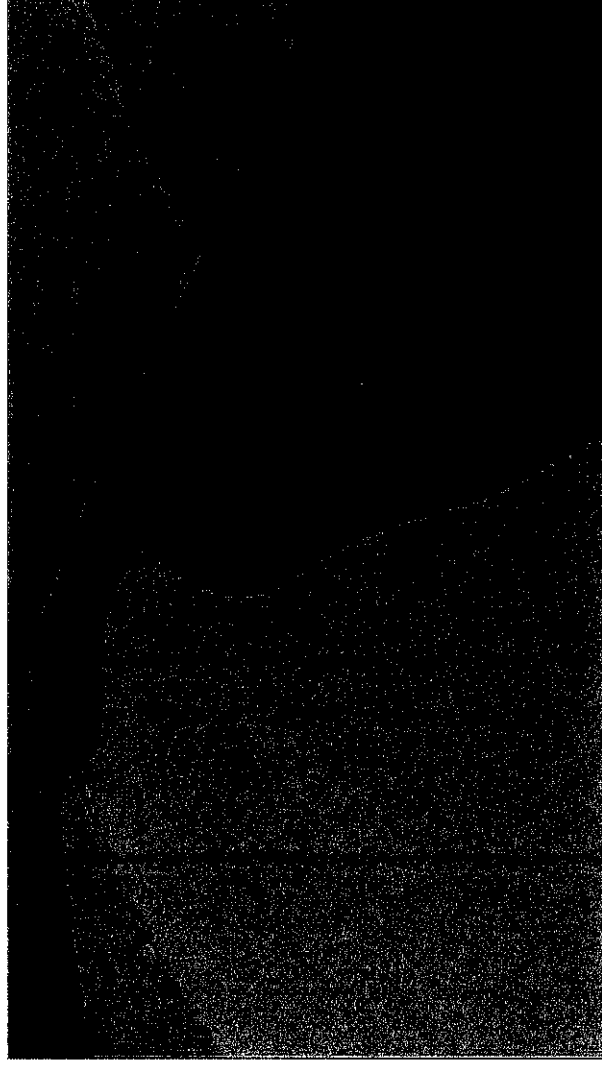
The tiger is apart of the biosphere and the water is apart of the hydrosphere.



Example 5

Strong winds can change the shape of sand dunes by blowing the sand to other areas.

The air and wind are apart of the atmosphere and the sand dunes are apart of the lithosphere.

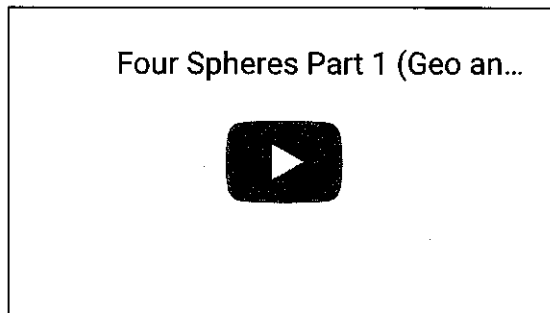


Geosphere and Biosphere YouTube Questions

Take your time and try your best because you only get one chance to answer the questions. I included the video incase you needed to watch it again to find the answers!

* Required

Geosphere and Biosphere YouTube Video



What do we call the different parts that make up the Earth? *

1 point

- pieces
- sections
- spheres

Geo is from the Greek word _____. *

1 point

- ground
- dirt
- rock



A volcano is apart of the geosphere. *

1 point

- True
- False

Bio is from the Greek word for _____ *

1 point

- living
- life
- alive

Living things are apart of the geosphere. *

1 point

- True
- False

Submit

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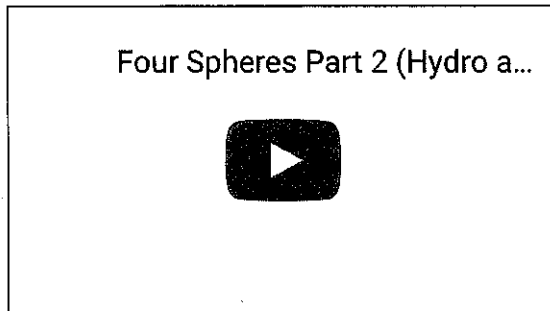


Hydrosphere and Atmosphere YouTube Questions

Take your time and try your best because you only get one chance to answer the questions. I included the video incase you needed to watch it again to find the answers!

* Required

Hydrosphere and Atmosphere YouTube Video



Hydro comes from the Greek word for ____.*

1 point

- liquid
- water
- rain

The hydrosphere only includes salt water.*

1 point

- True
- False



Atmos comes from the greek word for _____.*

1 point

- gas
- breath
- air

All of our weather takes place in which part of the atmosphere? *

1 point

- Thermosphere
- Stratosphere
- Troposphere

Rain is apart of the hydrosphere and clouds are apart of the atmosphere. * 1 point

- True
- False

Submit

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Earth's Spheres Lesson Check

After completing all the other assignments for this week you need to complete this lesson check to show me what you have learned about Earth's spheres! Please take your time and try your best because you only get one chance to take complete this!

* Required

What sphere are humans in? *

1 point

- Atmosphere
- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere

What sphere are rocks in? *

1 point

- Atmosphere
- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere

What sphere includes the gases in the air? *

1 point

- Atmosphere
- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere



What sphere are oceans in? *

1 point

- Atmosphere
- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere

What sphere is a mountain apart of? *

1 point

- Atmosphere
- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere

What sphere are plants in? *

1 point

- Atmosphere
- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Biosphere

Explain what two spheres are interacting in this scenario. A plant uses carbon dioxide from the air. *

2 points

Your answer

Explain what two spheres are interacting in this scenario. A fish lives in water. *

2 points

Your answer



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Comparing Fractions and Decimals

Directions: Compare the fractions and/or decimals. Write $<$ or $>$. You might need to find a common denominator before you can compare fractions.

Blue

$4/10 \quad _ \quad 9/10$

$1/2 \quad _ \quad 3/4$

$1/8 \quad _ \quad 2/16$

$0.50 \quad _ \quad 0.51$

$0.753 \quad _ \quad 0.735$

$0.91 \quad _ \quad 0.91$

Green

$3/10 \quad _ \quad 4/20$

$4/7 \quad _ \quad 3/8$

$8/9 \quad _ \quad 14/17$

$0.45 \quad _ \quad 0.451$

$0.01 \quad _ \quad 0.012$

$0.635 \quad _ \quad 0.635$

Red

$-1/6 \quad _ \quad -11/12$

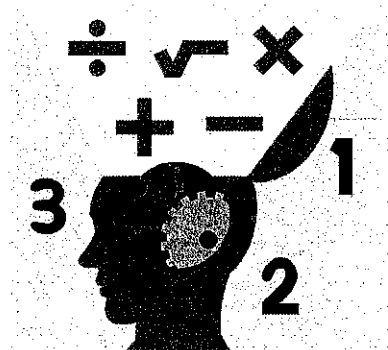
$2/12 \quad _ \quad 3/8$

$7/8 \quad _ \quad 9/10$

$-0.275 \quad _ \quad 0.175$

$1.72 \quad _ \quad 1.72$

$0.63954 \quad _ \quad 0.63964$

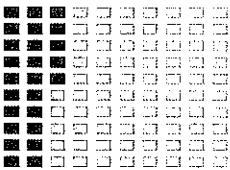
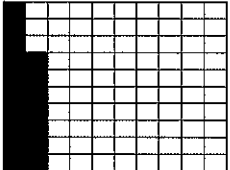
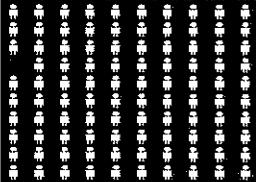
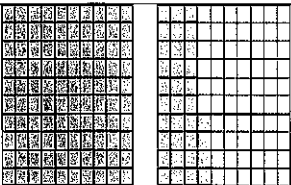


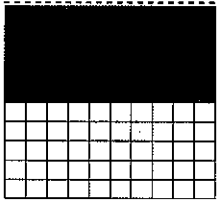
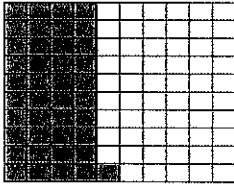
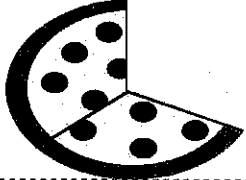

Enrichment: Think about a time in your life when you had to compare numbers. Would it have been easier to compare decimals or fractions? Why? Make sure to explain!

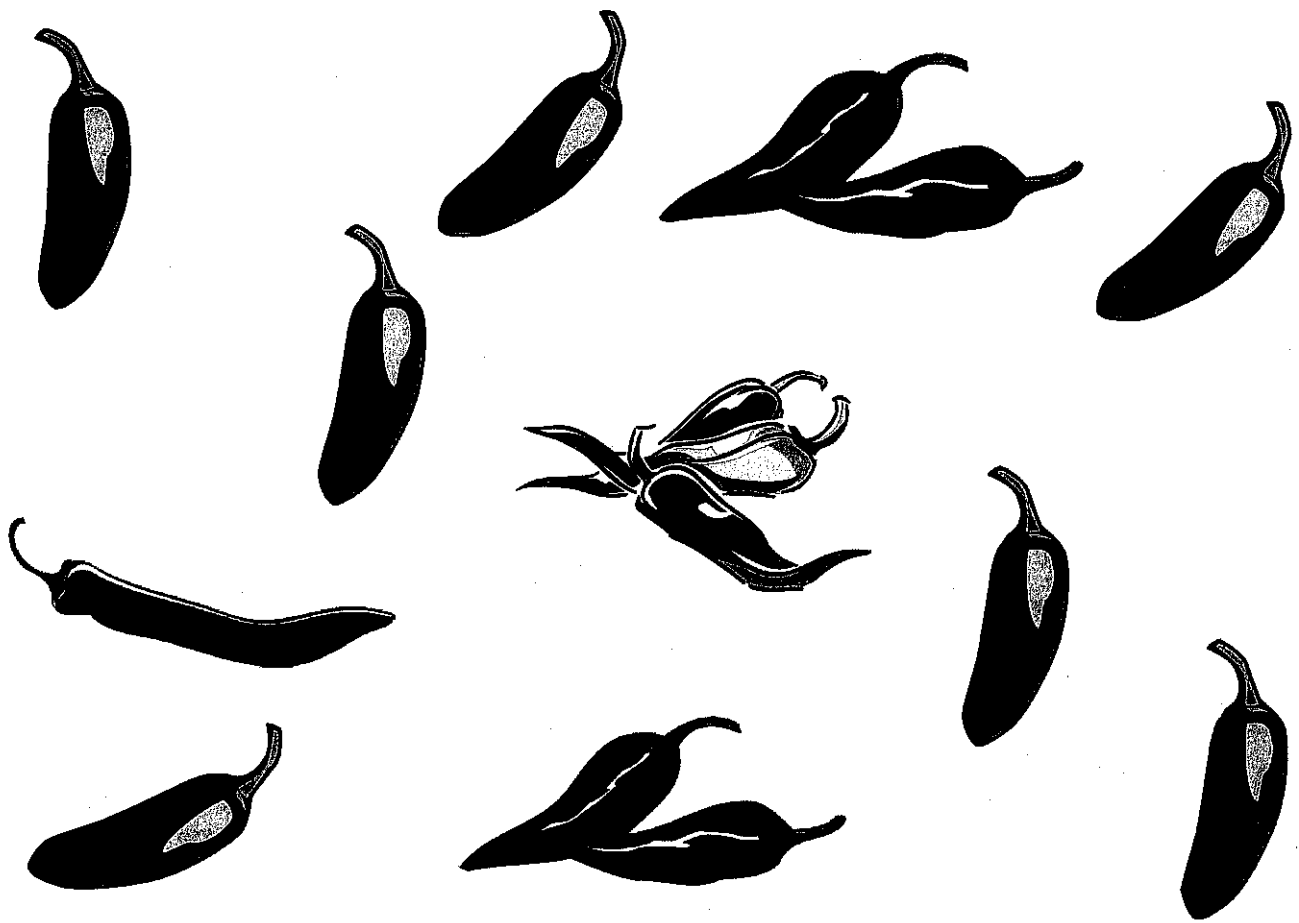
Name: _____ Date: _____

Comparing Fractions, Decimals, and Percents

Directions: Cut and paste the boxes to create equivalent rows. Remember, fractions can be simplified, so they might not always look like the other numbers. Fractions represent a part to total ratio.

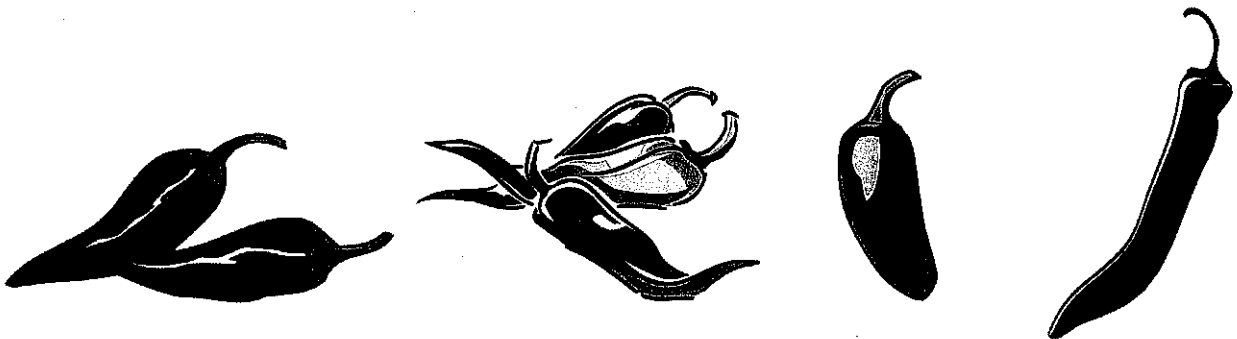
VISUAL	FRACTION	PERCENT	DECIMAL
			
			
		50%	
			
			0.66
	$\frac{30}{100}$		
			
			0.41

	17%	0.3
30%	$\frac{2}{3}$	41%
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	25%
1%	$\frac{134}{100}$	134%
	$\frac{17}{100}$	66.6%
	1.34	$\frac{1}{100}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	$\frac{41}{100}$
0.17		0.01



Fractions & Decimals

PICK YOUR JALAPENO



Fractions & Decimals

Pick Your Jalapeno Activity

Common Core Standard

4.NF.C.5 I can express a fraction with a denominator 10 as an equivalent fraction with denominator 100

4.NF.C.6 I can use decimal notation for fractions with denominators 10 or 100. For example, rewrite 0.62 as $\frac{62}{100}$; describe a length as 0.62 meters; locate 0.62 on a number line diagram.

This task card set can be used in a variety of ways. Problems are categorized as “mild, spicy or hot”. The number of jalapenos on the task card indicates the difficulty of the problem.

Gallery Walk

Post task cards around the room. Students choose 6 to 8 task cards to solve independently. Each student can carry a clipboard with white paper to organize their work.

Partner Work

Students collaborate in pairs to solve each task card on a mini white board. Students can decide where to start “mild, spicy or hot”, or teachers can assign pairs a set of task cards.

Centers

Task cards can be used in centers. This is a great opportunity for students to choose the level of difficulty, either in pairs or independently.

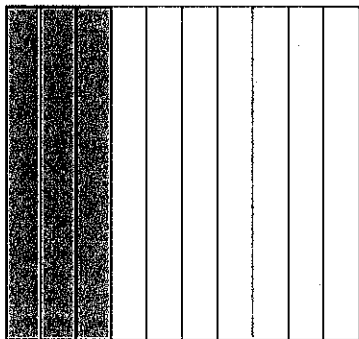
A few tips:

- Encourage students to check their work after every task card
- Ask students to reflect about their experience: “How did you decide where to start? What made the task card complex?”

Materials

- 8 Mild Task Cards
- 8 Spicy Task Cards
- 8 Hot Task Cards
- Answer Key for each set.

1 Which number is equivalent to $\frac{3}{10}$ as represented in the model?



- A. 0.03
- B. 0.3
- C. 3.0
- D. 3.10



2 A student's work to write $\frac{1}{2}$ as a decimal is shown below.

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1.2$$

Explain any **errors** you see in the work.
Find the correct solution.



3 Jeuris shaded five tenths of the square shown below.

Which fraction shows the part of the square Jeuris shaded?

- A. $\frac{5}{10}$
- B. $5\frac{1}{10}$
- C. $\frac{5}{100}$



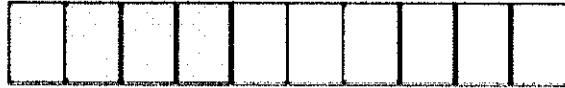
4 Complete the table.

Fraction	Decimal
$2\frac{3}{10}$	
	0.12



5

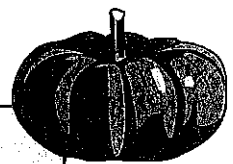
Write an equivalent **fraction** and **decimal** number to represent the model below.



6

Amy is carving a pumpkin for Halloween.

Star Grocery	Trader Bill's
\$1.40	$1\frac{5}{100}$



Which grocery store offers the **better** deal?



7

A student's work to write 1.052 as a fraction is shown below.

$$1.052 = \frac{1}{52}$$

Explain any **errors** you see in the work.
Find the correct solution.



8

Determine which equations are **FALSE**. Explain your thinking in words.

A. $\frac{2}{10} = 0.20$

B. $\frac{4}{100} = 0.4$

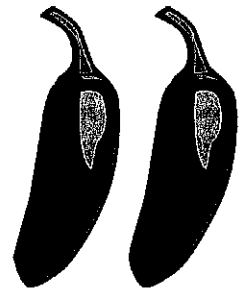
C. $\frac{28}{100} = 0.028$



1

A dime is **one tenth** of a dollar and a penny is **one hundredth** of a dollar.

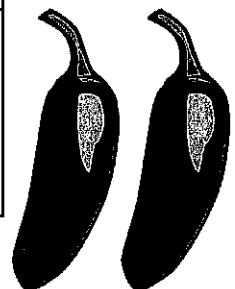
What part of a dollar is 4 dimes and 2 pennies?
Write your answer in **fraction** and **decimal** form.



2

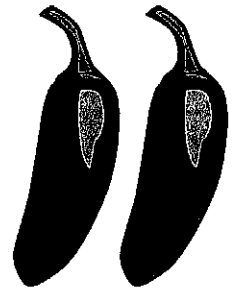
Complete the table.

Fraction	Decimal
$5\frac{7}{100}$	
	1.064

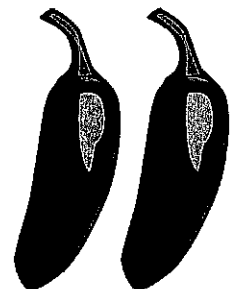


3

Plot the point 0.34 on the number line.



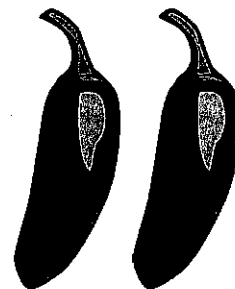
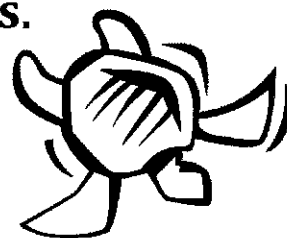
4 Create two models to show how $\frac{5}{10}$ is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$



5 The table shows shell lengths of three sea turtles that are on the endangered species list.

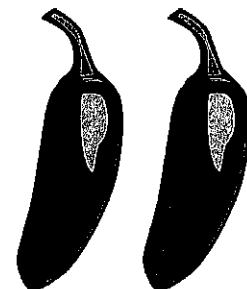
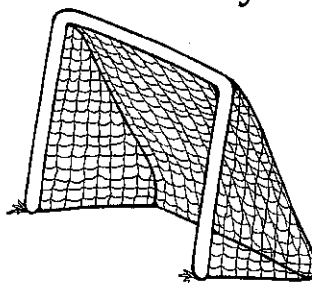
Convert all the lengths to **mixed fractions**.

Sea Turtle	Shell Length (<i>feet</i>)
Green	2.52
Leatherback	2.09
Hawksbill	2.3



6 You and your best friend take the same number of shots at a soccer goal. You make $\frac{5}{10}$ of your shots and your friend makes $\frac{41}{100}$ of her shots.

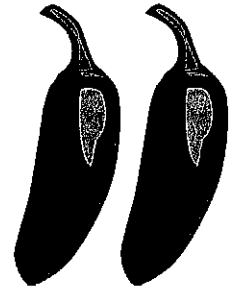
Who made the **fewest** shots? Why?



7

Using the digits 0 through 9, at most one each time, create an equivalent fraction and decimal.

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

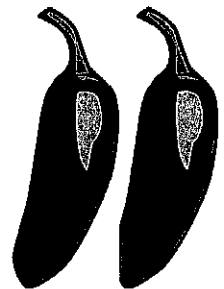


8

The table shows the portions of population by state in the United States.

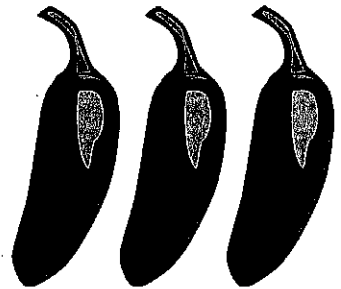
Which state has the **least** people?

Texas	California	Idaho
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.31	$\frac{6}{100}$



1

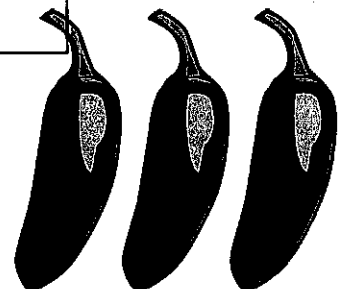
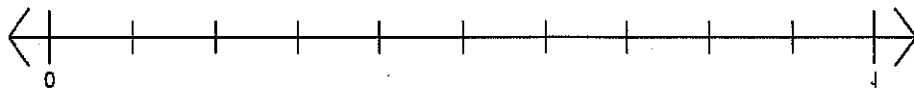
Find a **fraction** whose decimal value is between 0.6 and 0.65



2

Order the plants height from greatest to least on a number line.

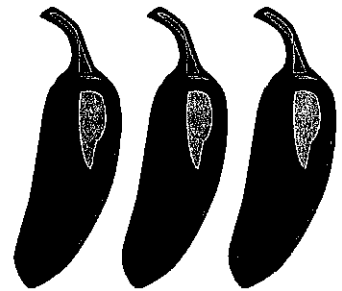
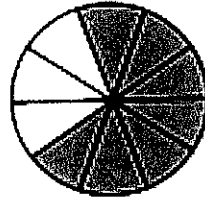
	Bean	Tomato	Corn
Height (meters)	$\frac{41}{100}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	0.7



3 You are offered the following amounts of pizza.
Which would you choose? Why?

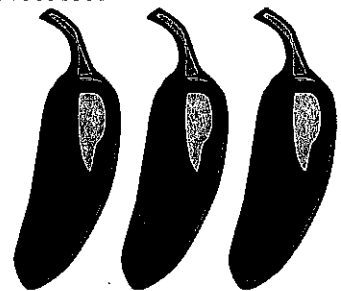
$$\frac{8}{10}$$

0.41



4 Using the digits 1 through 9, at most one each time, create an equivalent improper fraction and decimal numbers.

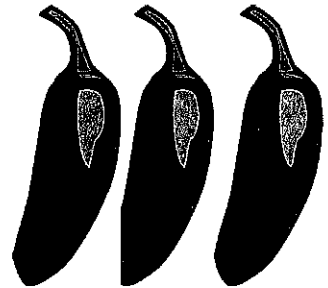
$$\frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}} = \boxed{}.\boxed{}$$



5

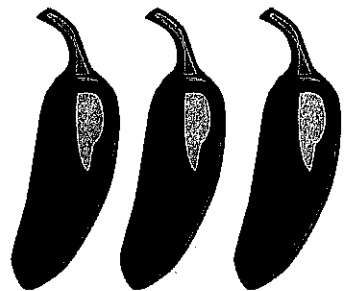
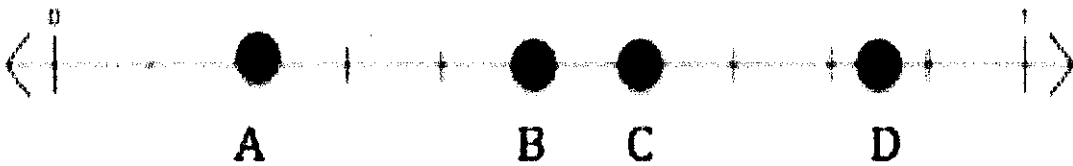
Order these decimals and fractions from least to greatest.

$$3.05 \quad \frac{3}{100} \quad 0.3 \quad 3.53 \quad 3\frac{5}{1000}$$



6

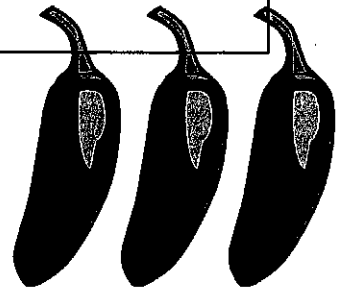
Find the value of A, B, C and D in **decimal form**.



7

Complete the table below.

Word Form	Fraction	Decimal
Fifty-five thousandths		
Sixty-three tenths		



8

Using the digits 1 through 9, at most one each time, create an equivalent improper fraction and decimal numbers.

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

