

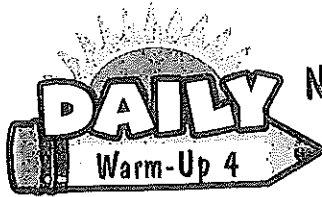
From 5th Grade Reading, Writing, ELA

Work for hurricane days:

- Do Reading Logs (your child will have in his or her binder)
- Study Spelling list (first column, or some students have vocabulary words for spelling)- your child will have in his or her binder
- Reading Comp. - 4 reading comprehensions attached
- Edit practice - attached
- Grammar - nouns worksheets attached
- Writing - journal each day - what you did each day that you are off from school

These are some things your child can work on to try to keep some normalcy during this difficult time. Thank you and stay safe!

Mrs. Kay



Name _____

Date _____

VOLCANOES

What is a volcano? Volcanoes are mountains, but they aren't typical mountains. Volcanoes are formed when magma (hot, liquid rock) rises up from beneath and leaks into the Earth's crust, or surface level. It forms a pool beneath the surface called a magma chamber. As this pool gets bigger, it swells the earth on top of it upwards and outwards.

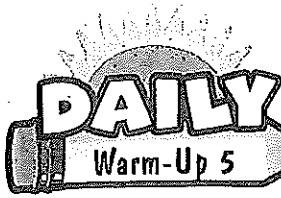
The term *volcano* comes from Vulcan, the Roman god of fire and metalworking. It was originally believed that smoke and fire from volcanoes was evidence that Vulcan was doing his metalwork inside of them. A small island was named Vulcano because of its many volcanoes.

Volcanoes erupt when the pressure of the magma beneath the surface becomes too great for the rock above it to contain. At this point, the magma breaks through the surface—sometimes in a great explosion—at which point it is called lava.

The temperature inside a volcano is very hot. Scientists say it can get as hot as 2,120 degrees Fahrenheit. Molten rock turns an orange-yellow color when it reaches 900 degrees. When it cools to 630 degrees, the color becomes dark to bright cherry red.

STORY QUESTIONS

1. What does the word *evidence* mean as used in the passage?
 - a. argument
 - b. proof
 - c. instruction
 - d. plan
2. What does a volcanic eruption depend on?
 - a. It depends on the amount of air pressure around the volcano.
 - b. It depends on the amount of past action from the volcano.
 - c. It depends on the pressure of the magma against the surface above it.
 - d. It depends on how many years it has been since it last erupted.
3. Which paragraph helps answer the previous question?
 - a. first paragraph
 - b. fourth paragraph
 - c. second paragraph
 - d. third paragraph
4. Which of the following statements is a fact about volcanoes?
 - a. Volcanoes are made from erosion.
 - b. Volcanoes are mountains.
 - c. Volcanoes have a vent which is connected to molten rock.
 - d. The temperature inside a volcano is warm.



Name _____

Date _____

THE RAIN FOREST

One of the most talked about places in the world is the rain forest. This amazing ecosystem has more species and plants than all the other ecosystems in the world combined. There are more than 10 million species. Scientists say that there are even species that haven't been identified yet.

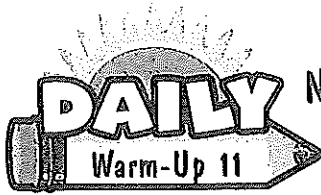
The rain forest is a lush and green place. It is called the rain forest because it rains a lot. It may begin raining at a moment's notice. Constant thunderstorms lead to a lot of flooding and very wet soil. It is also a very hot and humid place. The climate remains the same all the time. This consistency in climate creates a stable environment for many plants and animals. The largest rain forests can be found in the African Congo, the Amazon Basin in South America, and Southern Asia.

There is a lot of concern about the amount of rain forest that is being destroyed. Animals and plant species become extinct when their environment is destroyed. Scientists say that over 500 square miles of the rain forest is destroyed every minute. That's a lot of destruction!

Why is the rain forest being destroyed? There are many different reasons. One of the reasons is so that farmers can make fields to grow plants. The rain forest is also chopped down to use the wood for things like furniture. Organizations have been set up to try and keep people from cutting down any more rain forests.

STORY QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements is contained in the passage about the rain forest?
 - a. Scientists use the rain forest to study plant and animal species.
 - b. The rain forest has been around for millions of years.
 - c. Money has been raised to save the rain forest.
 - d. The climate of the rain forest remains constant.
2. Which paragraph helps you answer the previous question?
 - a. second paragraph
 - b. first paragraph
 - c. fourth paragraph
 - d. third paragraph
3. Without the rain, what would probably happen to the rain forest?
 - a. It could not withstand the sun's ultraviolet rays.
 - b. There would be no weather patterns.
 - c. There would be more destruction of the rain forest.
 - d. It would dry up and some plants and animals could not survive.



Name _____

Date _____

DESERT LIFE

Living in the desert usually means extreme heat and dry, arid conditions. There are different types of deserts. Some deserts have more plant life than other deserts. The largest desert in the world is the Sahara Desert. This desert covers over a million square miles of land.

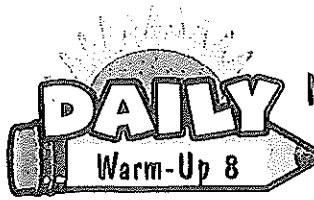
Like all deserts, the Sahara has very little vegetation. However, there are some plants that have learned to grow without very much rain. Cacti are examples of plants that can live for almost a year without rain. When a cactus does receive rain, it produces beautiful and striking flowers.

Many of the animals that live in the desert are the same color as the environment. These sand-colored animals often burrow into the sand to avoid the extreme heat. Many of these animals are nocturnal animals, which means they feed and are active mostly during the night. When there is a severe drought, many of these animals sleep to save water and their need for food.

Camels are another type of animal commonly found in the Sahara Desert. The camel is able to go for a week without any drinking water. The camel's hump serves as food storage. A camel will drink up to 16 gallons of water at one time.

STORY QUESTIONS

1. Why are desert animals nocturnal?
 - a. The sun is too bright during the day.
 - b. They are trying to avoid the extreme heat.
 - c. The water comes at night.
 - d. They are able to move faster.
2. According to the passage, why are camels good animals for working in the desert?
 - a. There is no specific reason listed.
 - b. They work together to help each other in extremely hot conditions.
 - c. They are able to store food and water and go without water for a long time.
 - d. They have always been used in the desert.
3. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - a. to show how camels store food and water
 - b. to list the types of animals found in the desert
 - c. to explain what plant life and animal life is like in the desert
 - d. to show how cacti can survive a drought
4. What do animals that live in the desert have in common?
 - a. They are all reptiles.
 - b. They are all nocturnal animals.
 - c. They have learned to adapt to the heat.
 - d. They are brightly-colored animals.



Name _____

Date _____

LUNCH CHOICES

What did you have for lunch today? Did you like your choice? When most adults go to work, they can choose from many different places to eat their lunch. Children, on the other hand, have very limited choices. This just isn't right. Children are growing and developing their bodies. They need healthy choices at every turn. They are bombarded with sweets and high-fat snacks. Providing more choices at lunch will help students grow to be healthy and strong. School administrators need to make changes.

The current choices students have now are not enough. The first choice kids have is the school cafeteria lunch. In theory, these lunches are supposed to be nutritionally sound. The reality is very different. These lunches are typically high in fat and they usually taste bad. They are bland and do not have many spices. This is done so that the meal will appeal to a large audience, but the results are boring and not very healthy.

The other choice available to students is to bring a sack lunch from home. Although this sounds like a great idea, lunches from home aren't much better. There is no refrigeration available for school lunches at school, so sack lunches are pretty limited. Usually sandwiches are the main dish. Sack lunches are typically thrown together at the last minute, and that can be a problem. They are often filled with already-packaged foods that are very high in sugar and calories. You see, this option isn't much better. There have to be more options for students to choose from at lunch so that they can have well-balanced meals at school.

STORY QUESTIONS

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - a. Children should be given more options on what to eat for lunch.
 - b. The meals in the cafeteria are bland and not appetizing.
 - c. Adults have more choices than kids do for lunch.
 - d. Experts disagree on the daily nutritional value of cafeteria lunches.
2. Who is the audience for this reading passage?
 - a. cafeteria workers and school administrators
 - b. teachers and students
 - c. parents and guardians
 - d. all of the above
3. Which of the following is not how the author describes school cafeteria lunches?
 - a. bad tasting
 - b. bland
 - c. nutritional
 - d. high in fat

Name: _____

Singular and Plural Nouns

A singular noun names one person, place, or thing.

example: A lizard crawls on top of the rock.

There is only one lizard in the sentence, so the word lizard is a singular noun.

Also, there is only one rock in the sentence, so the word rock is a singular noun too.

A plural noun names more than one person, place, or thing

example: Two rabbits ran through the trees.

There is more than one rabbit, so the word rabbits is a plural noun.

Also, there is more than one tree, so the word trees is a plural noun too.

Underline the noun in each sentence below. On the line next to the sentence, tell whether the noun is singular or plural.

1. The squirrel is running fast. _____
2. Three of the plates are round. _____
3. My grandmother is very kind. _____
4. They gave her a nice gift. _____
5. Answer the telephone, please. _____
6. My crayons are broken. _____
7. Have you seen my keys? _____
8. That map is old. _____
9. It flew in the sky. _____
10. There are ten fish. _____

Connect to Writing: Using Common and Proper Nouns

☒ Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Mariko wrote a paragraph about baseball. Read her paragraph and look for any revisions she should make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Baseball in Japan

(1) Two years ago, my Dad left his job with major league baseball to work for Nippon professional baseball, which is like a Japanese mlb. (2) My family moved to Tokyo in April, when the Japanese school year begins. (3) I was worried about being the Newcomer at Tokyo Girls' Middle School. (4) Then I found out that everyone loved to jump rope during recess. (5) Some girls, like etsuko and tomoko, can do stunts and tricks.


1. Which of the following ways could you rewrite Sentence 1?
 - A. Two years ago, my dad left his job with Major League Baseball to work for Nippon professional baseball, which is like a Japanese mlb.
 - B. Two years ago, my dad left his job with Major League Baseball to work for Nippon Professional Baseball, which is like a Japanese MLB.
 - C. Two years ago, my Dad left his job with Major League Baseball to work for Nippon professional baseball, which is like a Japanese MLB.
 - D. Make no change.
2. What change, if any, should be made to Sentence 5?
 - A. Capitalize Etsuko and Tomoko.
 - B. Capitalize Girls.
 - C. Capitalize Stunts and Tricks.
 - D. Make no change.

☒ What is your favorite sport? Write two or three sentences about it.


Plural Nouns

A **singular noun** names one person, place, thing, or idea. A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Form the plural of most nouns by adding -s or -es. Look at the ending of a singular noun to decide how to form the plural.

We celebrated a lot of holidays in Mexico.

 Write the plural form of the noun in parentheses.

1. During May we had (celebration) on Cinco de Mayo. _____
2. It is the day the Mexican army defeated (soldier) from France. _____
3. People in the government give (speech) and everyone plays (game). _____
4. Many people have (party) during the day and eat Mexican (dish). _____
5. People dance to Mexican (song) and wear Mexican (costume). _____

 Revisit a piece of your writing. Edit the draft to make sure singular and plural nouns are used correctly.

Name _____

Year-Round School

schools across america are looking at ways to improve education One option is to implement a year-round academic calendar A year-round calendar schedules several breaks throughout the school year and three weeks of vacation during the summer months traditionally, american schools have operated on a ten-month system, which schedules two full months of summer vacation, as well as other holiday breaks

MONDAY

WEEK 20

although figuring out the best possible vacation schedule is a top priority for most students administrators have a more challenging task they need to evaluate whether a year-round education improves student achievement advocates of year-round schooling believe that shorter summer vacations may increase students retention of knowledge as a result teachers will spend less time reviewing the previous years curriculum

TUESDAY

WEEK 20

Error Summary

Capitalization	4
Punctuation:	
Period	4
Other	1

Error Summary

Capitalization	4
Punctuation:	
Apostrophe	2
Comma	2
Period	4
Other	1
Spelling	1

Name _____

students in year-round and ten-month programs spend 180 days in the classroom. However, with less time spent on review, teachers are able to cover more material throughout the year. This means that students who attend year-round schools may have the opportunity to learn more than students in the traditional ten-month system. This is only one of the benefits of year-round school.

Error Summary

Capitalization	3
Punctuation:	
Comma	1
Period	4
Other	4

WEDNESDAY

WEEK 20

a year-round calendar can help solve the problem of overcrowded schools by using a system called "multiple-track education." This system creates a staggered schedule that allows schools to increase their enrollment by one third. Multi-track scheduling rotates school breaks among several groups of students; one-third of the student body is always on break. Year-round school is a sensible solution to the problem of overcrowded schools.

Error Summary

Capitalization	3
Punctuation:	
Period	3
Quotation Mark	1
Other	5

THURSDAY

WEEK 20

Name _____

LESSON 3.1
**More Practice/
Homework**

Divide by 2-Digit Divisors

- 1** Marsha is arranging the seats for an award ceremony. She has 322 chairs that she has to arrange into 14 equal rows. How many chairs will Marsha have in each row?
-

Divide. Show your work.

4 $1,150 \div 25$

5 $805 \div 35$

6 $2,594 \div 52$

7 $927 \div 13$

Name: _____

Date: _____

3 x 2 DIGIT DIVISION USING STANDARD DIVISION

VOCABULARY AND CONCEPTS

Dividend: The number that is being divided.

Divisor: The number that is being dividing by.

Quotient: The answer to a division problem.

Division is repeated subtraction.

STANDARD DIVISION STEPS

Divide the divisor into the highest place value of the dividend.

Multiply the new number by the divisor.

Subtract the place value column by the product.

Bring Down the digit in the next lowest place value, and repeat the steps until you finish the ones column.

LET ME SHOW YOU!

1.) $672 \div 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$12 \overline{) 672}$$

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE!

Divide the numbers using standard division.

4.) $583 \div 11 =$ _____



5.) $943 \div 41 =$ _____



6.) In 2015, the average Netflix user watched about 572 hours of Netflix over the entire year. If that was spread evenly throughout the 52 weeks in a year, how much did the average user watch every week?

_____ \div _____ = _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

4 x 2 DIGIT DIVISION USING STANDARD DIVISION

VOCABULARY AND CONCEPTS

Dividend: The number that is being divided.

Divisor: The number that is being dividing by.

Quotient: The answer to a division problem.

Division is repeated subtraction.

STANDARD DIVISION STEPS

Divide the divisor into the highest place value of the dividend.

Multiply the new number by the divisor.

Subtract the place value column by the product.

Bring Down the digit in the next lowest place value, and repeat the steps until you finish the ones column.

LET ME SHOW YOU!

1.) $5,115 \div 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$11 \overline{) 5,115}$$

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE!

Divide the numbers using standard division.

4.) $9,125 \div 25 =$ _____



5.) $2,346 \div 34 =$ _____



6.) In a plane, it is around 5,060 miles from Salt Lake City, UT to Paris, France. The flight takes around 11 hours to complete. Assuming it flies the same distance every hour, how many miles does the flight travel every hour?

_____ \div _____ = _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

REMAINDERS

VOCABULARY AND CONCEPTS

Dividend: The number that is being divided.

Divisor: The number that is being dividing by.

Quotient: The answer to a division problem.

Remainder: The amount left over when a number cannot be divided evenly.

Division is repeated subtraction.

STANDARD DIVISION STEPS

Divide the divisor to the highest place value of the dividend.

Multiply the new number by the divisor.

Subtract the place value column by the product.

Bring Down the digit in the next lowest place value, and repeat the steps until you finish the ones column. Whatever number remains is the remainder.

LET ME SHOW YOU!

1.) $74 \div 15 =$ _____

$$15 \overline{) 74}$$

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE!

Divide the numbers using standard division.

5.) $83 \div 38 =$ _____



6.) $758 \div 25 =$ _____



7.) $6,198 \div 12 =$ _____



8.) $4,938 \div 53 =$ _____



5th Grade Scientists,

I am sending you home with an article and questions guide introducing our next unit of study. Work through the document the best you can and practice all those great study skills we've been working on in class! We will review together when we return to school.

Day 1

- 1) Read the document once through.
- 2) Re-read. This time, with a highlighter in hand, highlight important vocabulary and new information.
- 3) Answer the questions attached to the document.

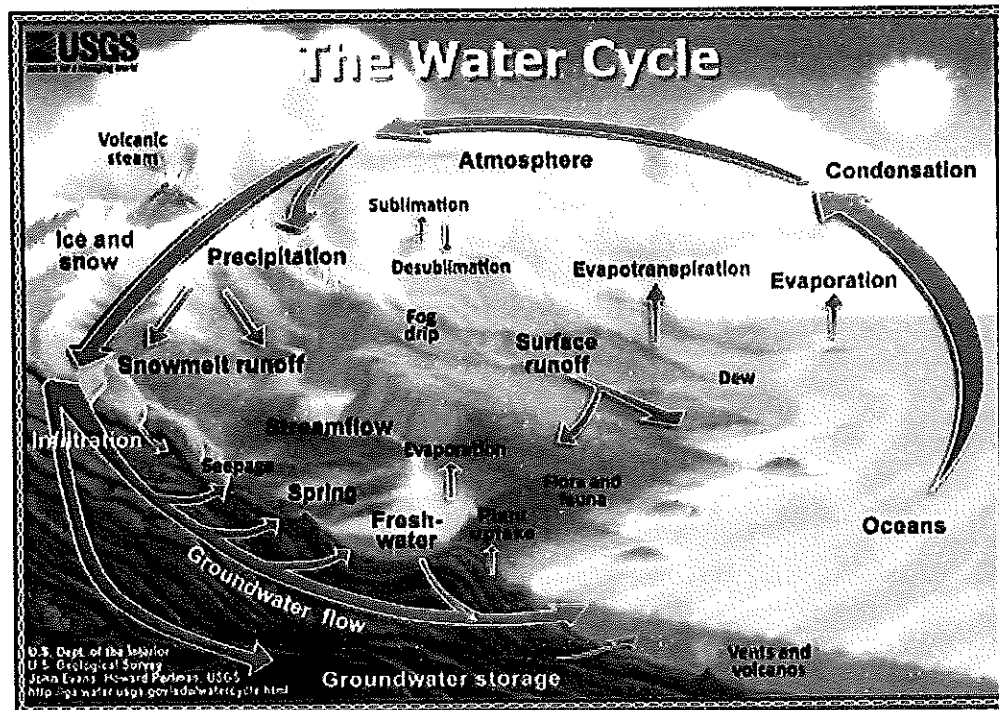
Day 2

Using the **note cards** provided, start your own deck of vocabulary cards.

- a) Write the vocabulary word on one side of the card (**Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation, Hydrology, Fresh water**)
 - b) Write the definition (found in your reading, or I have a list below to assist) on the other side. ***Be creative!*** Draw a diagram or picture to help you remember!
-
1. **Evaporation** - The process by which water changes from a liquid to a gas or vapor, usually caused by heat from the sun.
 2. **Condensation** - The process where water vapor cools and turns back into liquid water, forming clouds in the atmosphere.
 3. **Precipitation** - Any form of water, such as rain, snow, sleet, or hail, that falls from the atmosphere to the Earth's surface.
 4. **Hydrology** - The study of water, its properties, distribution, and movement through the environment, including the water cycle.
 5. **Freshwater** - Water that has low concentrations of salts, found in rivers, lakes, and glaciers, and is essential for drinking, agriculture, and ecosystems.

Water, Water, Everywhere!

by ReadWorks



Water can be found throughout the earth, both in living things and in the physical environment. It is in our bodies, in the bodies of animals and insects, and within all plants. Most of the water on earth is contained in our oceans. The rest of the water on earth is under ground, in rivers, and in the atmosphere, among other places.

The Water Cycle

Water is constantly moving on, above, and below the surface of the earth as it changes states between liquid, vapor, and ice. This movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the earth is known as the water cycle. The study of the movement and distribution of water on earth is called "hydrology."

Water in the Oceans

Over 70 percent of the total surface of our planet is covered with water. About 96.5 percent of it is found in the oceans. Although there are no physical boundaries separating one ocean from the other, five oceans have been demarcated and named. The Pacific Ocean is the largest in terms of surface area, followed by the Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic and Arctic Oceans. These oceans, although connected, separate the seven major continents. The Pacific Ocean separates Asia, Australia, and their surrounding islands from North and South America. The Atlantic Ocean separates the two American continents from Europe and Africa.

The title of this text, "Water, Water Everywhere," comes from Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem:

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink.
Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

It tells the story of a ship stuck near Antarctica. Despite being surrounded by water on all sides, the sailors were dying of thirst. Although the ocean's seawater supports other life forms such as whales, sea turtles and many types of fish, it is saline and unfit for drinking by humans. On average, this water contains 3.5 percent salt. Drinking this would result in more water getting excreted from the body to drain out all the salt.

Fresh Water

Where do humans get their drinking water from if over 96 percent of Earth's water is not potable? We get it from one of the many freshwater sources that have a lower concentration of salt and other dissolved solids than seawater. This water is also called "sweet water." It exists in many forms on and under the earth's surface. Sixty-nine percent is frozen in glaciers and ice caps, 20 percent forms the earth's lakes, and the rest can be found in other freshwater sources such as the atmosphere, rivers, swamps, and marshes.

The amount of fresh water in a given area depends on a number of factors related to the water cycle. For example, the amount of water in rivers and lakes is always changing due to inflows and outflows. According to the United States Geological Survey, inflows to these water bodies come from precipitation, overland runoff, groundwater seepage, and tributary inflows. Outflows from lakes and rivers include evaporation, movement of water into groundwater, and withdrawals by people. People use up a lot of surface freshwater for various purposes, including agriculture, industry, and recreation.

Any Drop to Drink

Water is crucial in supporting life. When we study other planets or their moons, we look for traces of water to see if the place could have supported life. It is so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!

Vocabulary

agriculture

noun

definition: the science and work of raising crops and farm animals; farming.

The lack of rain has affected agriculture in California.

Spanish: agricultura

cycle

noun

definition: A cycle is what we call it when things happen in a certain order and then start again from the beginning. A cycle makes a kind of circle.

The seasons of the year make a cycle. After every winter comes spring. Then comes summer and fall. After fall comes winter again.



Spanish: ciclo

state

noun

definition: the condition of a person or thing.

The old house was in a bad state.

Spanish: estado

surface

noun

definition: the outside limit or top layer of something.

Most of the earth's surface is covered by water.

The surface of the ice was very smooth at the rink today.

Spanish: superficie

1. Before you start reading...

Here are the vocabulary words that will be in this reading. Let's see how well you already know them.

Check the box that shows how well you know each word. It's ok if you don't know them yet (this is not graded)!

	Don't know it	Have heard of it but not sure of its meaning	Know something about its meaning	Know it well
agriculture				
state				
surface				

2. Word Matcher

Every word has other words that have similar meanings or even the exact same meaning (these are called synonyms!). Draw a line from each similar word or synonym to the vocabulary word that it matches!

farming cultivation animal husbandry condition situation

agriculture

state

surface

position outside face side

3. After reading and exploring the words through some activities...

Do you know these words better? Check the box that shows how well you know each word. It's ok if you don't know them yet (this is not graded)!

	Don't know it	Have heard of it but not sure of its meaning	Know something about its meaning	Know it well
agriculture				
state				
surface				

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is hydrology?

- A. the study of weather patterns throughout the earth
- B. the study of oceans and freshwater sources
- C. the study of the movement and distribution of water on earth
- D. the study of the movement of air throughout the earth

2. What does the author describe in the passage?

- A. the evolution of aquatic species
- B. the movement and distribution of water on Earth
- C. the history of sea-based exploration
- D. life on Earth during the Ice Age

3. Read the following sentences.

When we study other planets or their moons, we look for traces of water to see if the place could have supported life. It is so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!

Based on the above evidence, what conclusion can be made?

- A. Water constantly cycles on, below and above the earth's surface.
- B. Water is crucial in supporting life.
- C. Over 70% of the total surface of our planet is covered with water.
- D. About 96.5% of the world's water is found in the oceans.

4. The amount of water in rivers and lakes is always changing due to inflows and outflows. Based on the information in this passage and the diagram, what are these inflows and outflows part of?

- A. the evaporation process
- B. the water cycle
- C. the precipitation process
- D. human-controlled systems

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. factors impacting the amount of fresh water
- B. human use of fresh water
- C. the processes of the water cycle
- D. the different sources of water on Earth

6. Read the following lines from Samuel Coleridge's poem:

Water, water, everywhere,

And all the boards did shrink.

Water, water everywhere,

Nor any drop to drink.

The author uses this poem in the passage to illustrate what concept?

- A. The salt water in our oceans has the power to shrink boats.
- B. The United States has more drinkable water than other countries.
- C. The ocean's water is unfit for drinking by humans.
- D. The glaciers of our planet are melting and flooding our rivers.

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Over ninety-six percent of earth's water is too salty for humans to consume.
_____, we must get it from one of the many freshwater sources that have a lower concentration of salt and other dissolved solids than seawater.

- A. Finally
- B. Consequently
- C. However
- D. On the other hand

8. Where can we find "sweet water"?

9. The oceans contain what percentage of the water on earth?

10. The author writes that water is "so important that many people fear if it continues to become scarcer, wars may be fought over water in the future!"

Describe at least one contributing factor that might lead to a shortage of water in the future. Use evidence from the passage to support your answer.

DAY OF THE DEAD

Don't be afraid of Day of the Dead- Día de los Muertos!

A long time ago, this holiday was celebrated to give thanks for the annual harvest. Later, it became a day to give thanks and remember our loved ones who have died and are no longer with us. It is a time to remember and honor our ancestors and it is celebrated over three days!

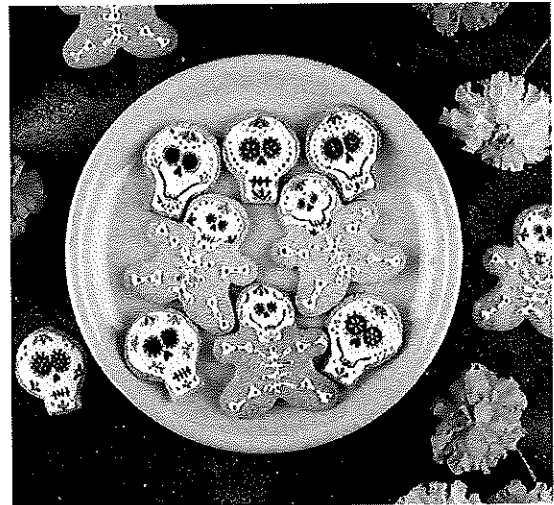
On the first day, family members place candles and flowers on the graves of their loved ones who have died. It is a tradition in Mexico to use marigold flowers to decorate on this day. In their homes, families create an *ofrenda*, an offering on an altar. The family members place photos of their relatives and mementos or favorite items. The rest of this day is spent making the favorite foods of their family members. A favorite recipe to make is called *Pan de Muertos*, Day of the Dead Bread.

On the second day, the big holiday celebration starts in the home. Families enjoy the food they made the day before. Friends and family members stop by to sing and dance.

Skulls are a tradition for El Día de los Muertos. People make small ones out of sugar and decorate them with bright colors. They are given to the children as treats. It is a special honor to have your name on one of these little sugary treats.

On the third day, the holiday is celebrated in the town. There are colorful parades with huge floats and costumed characters. Sometimes people dress in skeleton outfits!

This is a joyful holiday. A time to celebrate with family members. There are graves and skeletons, but there are also flowers and candies and singing and dancing. So, don't be afraid of Day of the Dead - Día de Los Muertos, This is a very happy day for families in Mexico and Latin America as they honor their ancestors and celebrate their families.



5th+6th Enrichment

DAY OF THE DEAD

Don't be afraid of Day of the Dead- Día de los Muertos!

Write about what happens on each day of this holiday.

Day 1

Day 2

Day 3



HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

WORD SEARCH

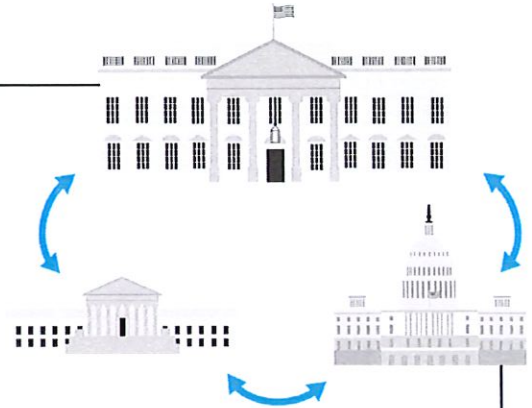
- CULTURE
- IDENTITY
- TRADITION
- COMMUNITY
- DIVERSITY
- HISTORY
- RESILIENCE
- LANGUAGE
- PRIDE
- LEGACY
- ART
- FAMILY
- UNITY
- MUSIC
- HERITAGE
- CUISINE
- CELEBRATION
- ROOTS
- STORYTELLING
- INFLUENCE

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

Name: _____

A System of Checks and Balances:

Executive Branch



The United States did not want any one person in its government to have too much power. To prevent this, it created a federal government with three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. Each branch has separate jobs. The branches also have ways to balance each other's power.

The executive branch is made up of the President, Vice President, Executive Office of the President, and Cabinet. It also includes a number of government agencies. This branch executes and enforces laws. This means it carries them out and makes sure other people carry them out too.

Checking and Balancing

The President is head of the executive branch. This person has the most power to balance the other branches of government. The bills the legislative branch makes are signed into law by the President. Presidents can veto bills they don't like instead. Presidents can also make executive orders. These orders act a bit like laws. They decide how the executive branch manages business or carries out a law.

Interestingly, the Vice President directly affects the legislative branch. The Vice President is President of the Senate! If there's a tie, the Vice President casts the winning vote.

When it comes to the judicial branch, presidents appoint the judges. (They also appoint the heads of many executive departments and organizations, like the Post Office.) Presidents can also grant pardons to people convicted of federal crimes.

Being Checked and Balanced

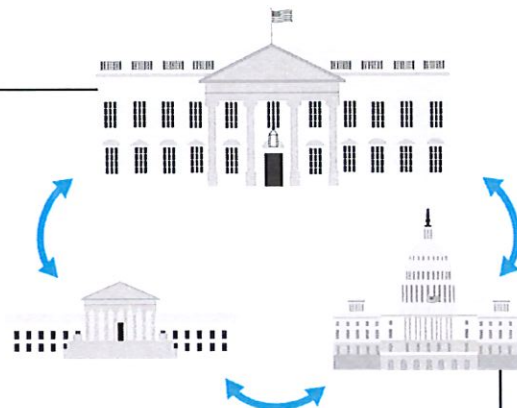
The President is also checked most by the other branches. Presidential appointments need to be approved by the Senate. So do treaties. Congress can override a veto if two-thirds still vote to approve it into a law. They can pass laws that cancel out or undo an executive order too. Federal courts can also get rid of the orders if they find them unconstitutional.

Congress can also investigate and put a president on trial if a crime is committed. If more than half of the House—and then more than two-thirds of the Senate—votes in agreement, presidents can be removed from office. This process is called impeachment.

Name: _____

A System of Checks and Balances:

Executive Branch



- Write an **E** (executive), **L** (legislative), or **J** (judicial) on the lines to show which branch is checking or balancing the other in each example.
 - J finds an executive order unconstitutional E
 - ____ investigates the President ____
 - ____ appoints a judge ____
 - ____ Vice President breaks a tie vote ____
 - ____ rejects a treaty ____
- Which of the following can presidents do completely on their own?
 - pass a new law
 - finish appointing a federal judge
 - make a treaty
 - pass an executive order
- Reread the following sentence from the article.

Presidents can also grant pardons to people convicted of federal crimes.

What does the word convicted mean?

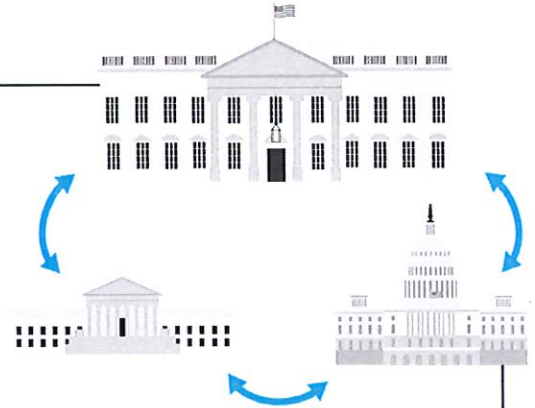
- wrongfully blamed
 - found guilty
 - might commit
 - found innocent
- How much of each chamber of Congress needs to vote to remove a president from office?

 - Does vetoing a bill completely prevent it from becoming a law? Why or why not?

Name: _____

A System of Checks and Balances:

Executive Branch



The scrambled words below are vocabulary words from the article. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Please be sure each word is spelled correctly.

1. _____ i l t r a
clue: process where a court judges something
2. _____ c v n i e d t c o
clue: found guilty of committing a crime
3. _____ t x u e c e e
clue: to carry out
4. _____ p d o a n r
clue: forgiveness or removal of punishment
5. _____ r r o d e i v e
clue: to undo; to cancel out and do something else
6. _____ a n g a e m
clue: to control how something is done
7. _____ e v o t
clue: to disapprove a bill
8. _____ l e c c n a
clue: to stop or end
9. _____ t t i e v a n g e s i
clue: to carefully question and look into
10. _____ i n c m p h m t e a e
clue: process to remove someone from office

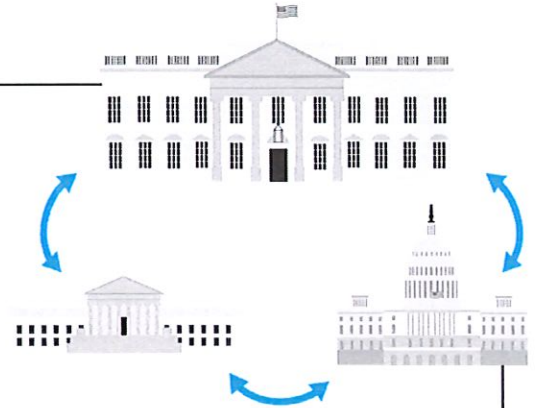
Name: _____

A System of Checks and Balances:

Executive Branch

In the article, "A System of Checks and Balances: Executive Branch," you learned about many ways the executive branch balances and is balanced by the other branches of government.

The President is the head of government. Do you think that makes the executive branch the most powerful branch? Why or why not? Support your argument using information from the article. Make sure to mention powers the other branches have.

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Name: _____

Navajo Code Talkers

By Lydia Lukidis

The Navajo code talkers were secret agents. They helped the U.S. Marines fight in World War II. They were not soldiers. They did not have weapons. Instead, they used their native tongue. The Navajo language became really important. It helped create an unbreakable code.

How can language help a war? American Marines used radios and telephones to communicate. However, the enemy could listen in. They could hear important information. So, the Marines needed a secret code. It had to be something the enemy could not understand.

The military thought of using a code machine, but these would take too long. Then Philip Johnston solved the problem. He was a civil engineer. Johnston had grown up on a Navajo reservation. He could speak Navajo. That's how he came up with the idea of a Navajo code. The Navajo code talkers were able to pass on messages in minutes. It would have taken the code machine hours to do the same thing.

The Navajo language is very complicated. It is spoken orally and never written. The language does not have an alphabet or symbols. It was perfect for a secret code. The code talkers would send messages back and forth. Nobody else could understand these messages.

The secret code took Navajo words. Then it connected them to things in the war. For example, the names of different birds were used to stand for different kinds of planes. Over 400 vocabulary terms were created. An alphabet system was also used. The first letter of a Navajo word corresponded to one of the letters in the English alphabet. For example, the Navajo word "wol-la-chee" means ant. It stands for the letter A.

Code talking goes back to World War I when Choctaw soldiers helped the U.S. Army. However, the Navajo code talkers were more successful. By 1945, about 540 Navajos served as Marines. About 400 of those were code talkers. They made a big difference in the war and helped America.



Navajo Code Talkers in WWII

Name: _____

Navajo Code Talkers

By Lydia Lukidis



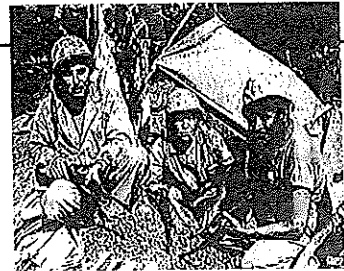
1. What contribution did the Navajo code talkers make to the American war effort?
 - a. They used their civil engineering skills to operate machinery.
 - b. They enlisted the help of Choctaw people to serve as soldiers.
 - c. They used their native language as a secret code to pass along information.
 - d. They used weapons to fight against the enemy.
2. Who was Philip Johnston?

3. According to the article, what was the disadvantage to using radios and telephones during the war?
 - a. Radios and telephones were expensive.
 - b. Radios and telephones often lost their signal.
 - c. Radios and telephones were not able to be moved from place to place.
 - d. Radios and telephones gave the enemy an opportunity to listen to important information.
4. How many war-related vocabulary words did the Navajo code talkers develop?
 - a. less than 100
 - b. between 250 and 500
 - c. between 750 and 1,000
 - d. more than 1,000
5. Give one example of how Navajo words were connected to things in the war.

Name: _____

Navajo Code Talkers

By Lydia Lukidis



Unscramble the letters in the boxes in order to form vocabulary words from "Navajo Code Talkers." Write the complete word on the line.

1.

o d c e

hint: system of words, letters, and symbols used for secret communication

2.

v e i n r o
t e r a s

hint: land set aside by the government for Native Americans

3.

j N v o a a

hint: an American Indian people group of New Mexico and Arizona

4.

d t c p m i
e c o l a

hint: difficult to understand

5.

r M i n a s e

hint: members of the military who serve on land or at sea

6.

l a h p e t b a

hint: letters or symbols that make up the sounds of a language

7.

v t n a i e

hint: local, associated with a region or geographic area

8.

n e i g n e r e

hint: a person who builds and maintains machinery

Name: _____

Navajo Code Talkers

By Lydia Lukidis

In the article, "Navajo Code Talkers," you learned that more than 400 Navajo code talkers contributed to the American war effort and made a huge difference for the American side.



Based on the information in the article, describe **three reasons** you think the Navajo code talking system was so successful. Write your answer on the lines below.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.