

Grade 5 Lesson 5

Travelers

Lets get started! Before you begin please refer to the Tutoring & Mentoring sheet in your mentee's folder.

Please remember to complete the Theme Goal Sheet on a daily basis.

Journal

Use the "March Quickwrite Topic" sheet to write a brief story about your day. Always encourage correct spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and sentence structure.

Activity 1

Have your student read "A Game Is a Game- Or Is It?" then compare and contrast the two characters in the passage. This activity corresponds with goals A-E in the Language Arts & Reading section on your students Theme Goal sheet.

Activity 2

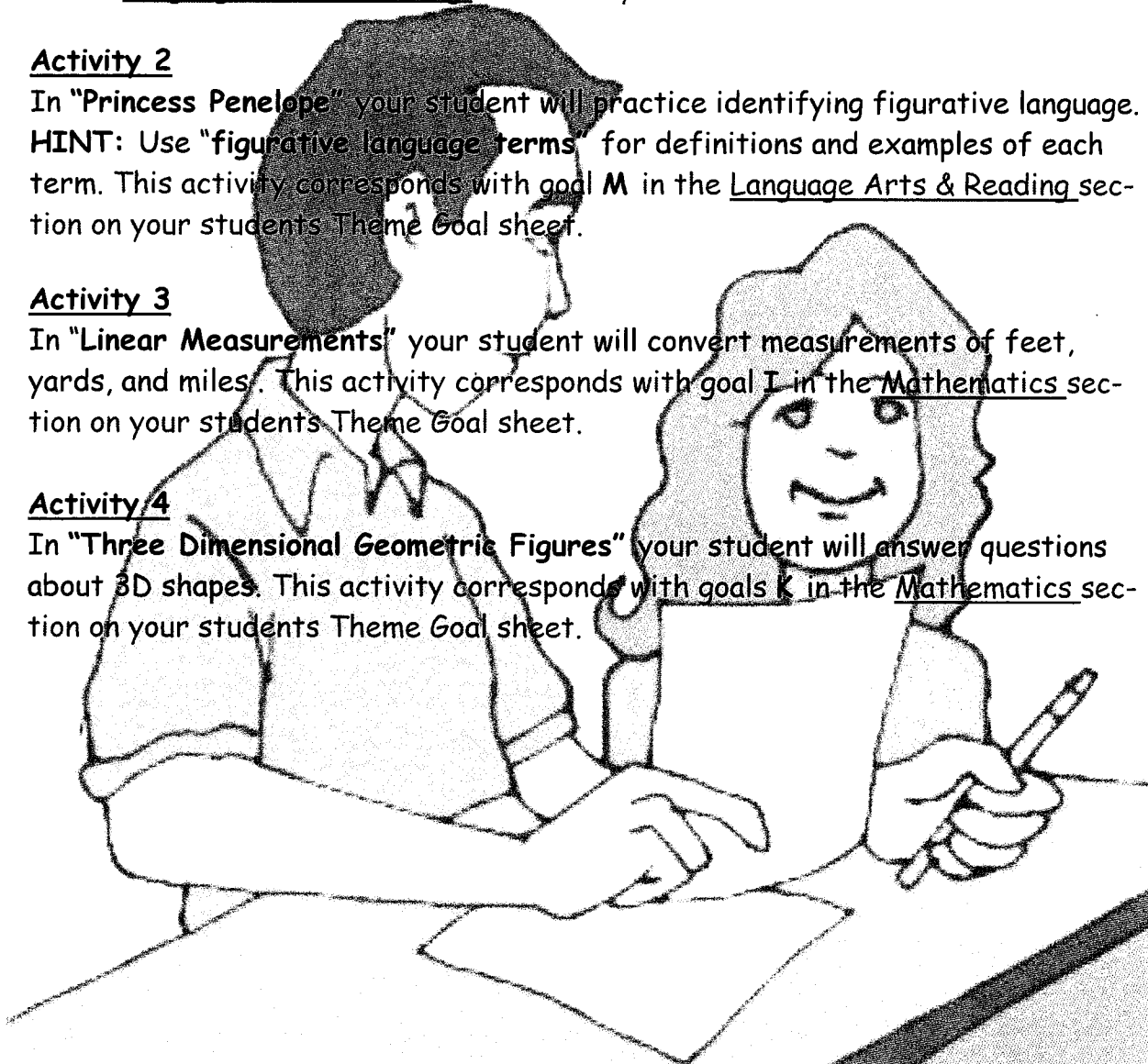
In "Princess Penelope" your student will practice identifying figurative language. **HINT:** Use "figurative language terms" for definitions and examples of each term. This activity corresponds with goal M in the Language Arts & Reading section on your students Theme Goal sheet.

Activity 3

In "Linear Measurements" your student will convert measurements of feet, yards, and miles. This activity corresponds with goal I in the Mathematics section on your students Theme Goal sheet.

Activity 4

In "Three Dimensional Geometric Figures" your student will answer questions about 3D shapes. This activity corresponds with goals K in the Mathematics section on your students Theme Goal sheet.



A Game Is a Game—Or Is It?

It was a dark, drizzly summer day. It was the kind of day when there's nothing to do but hang out at home. Cai and I were playing Scrabble® on my screened-in porch. Cai's dog Tucker was sleeping nearby. Tucker was tossing and turning and snorting and snoring. Jake and Linda strolled by in their rain jackets. I guess they didn't notice us because Jake was speaking loudly. He said, "Cai is a terrible basketball player!"

I looked up to see if Cai was okay. He was. He ignored Jake's rudeness and continued staring at the game board.

"I'm a great player," Jake was saying. "I have whirlwind moves."

"What is that supposed to mean?" asked Linda.

"It means my moves are forceful and speedy so that playing against you is easy. I've tried to teach you, Linda, but you don't listen!"

"Maybe I'd listen better if you'd stop yelling at me," Linda said.

I could tell that Cai was beginning to feel sad. His shoulders slumped lower and lower. He began to pet Tucker, like he does when he needs a friend. I didn't know what to say to make him feel better, so I shouted at Jake. "Hey! We're right here, you know."

Jake and Linda swung around. Jake's eyes were wide and embarrassed.

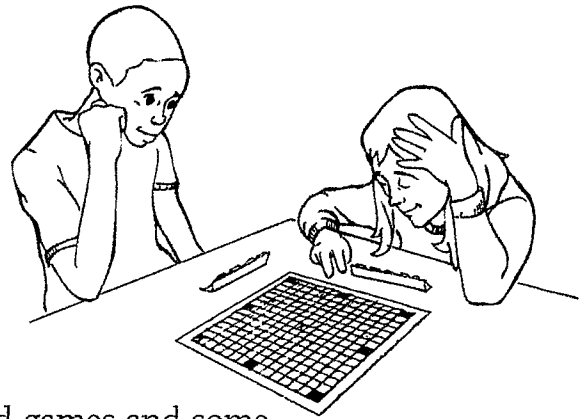
Cai spoke up. "Jake, we're playing Scrabble®. Would you like to play?" Sometimes I can hardly believe how nice Cai can be. Jake shuffled his feet and mumbled, "No, thanks." But he didn't leave. He watched Cai, Linda, and me play.

"I'm terrible at word games," said Jake.

"Sit down. I'll teach you how to play," said Cai, smiling.

"Thanks," said Jake, "and I'm really sorry about what I said."

"It's okay, Jake. Some people are good at board games and some are good at basketball. Don't take it personally, but I think Maria and I will happily stick to board games. We'll leave shooting baskets to you."



Name _____ Date _____

Reading Literature: Key Ideas and Details

Compare and contrast two or more *characters, settings, or events* in a story or drama by drawing in specific details in the text. e.g. how characters interact (RL.5.3).

Directions: After reading, think about two of the main characters. How have their actions, dialogue, thoughts, and events played a role in the story? Explain how the characters are the same and how they are different.

<i>Character A</i>	<i>Character B</i>
<i>Differences in dialogue & thoughts:</i>	<i>Differences in dialogue & thoughts:</i>
<i>Differences in actions & events:</i>	<i>Differences in actions & events:</i>
<i>Explain their similarities:</i>	

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE TERMS

SIMILE

A comparison of two unlike things that have something in common using like or as

- * Ms. Joy's room is as cold as a polar bear's toenails!
- * My brother was like a bull in a china shop on Christmas morning.

METAPHOR

A comparison of two unlike things that have something in common

- * Greg's father was a rock through the entire soccer game.

PERSONIFICATION

Giving human characteristics to inanimate objects

- * The leaves danced as the wind blew through the dogwood tree.

ALLITERATION

The repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of neighboring words

- * A fried mass of fish flesh rests on a fork in front of my face.

ONOMATOPOEIA

Words that imitate or sound like what they mean

- * Crack! The sound of the bat connecting with the baseball permeated the stadium.

HYPERBOLE

An exaggeration

- As the bedraggled boy exited the school, he exclaimed, "My book bag weighs a ton!"

Figurative Language Stories #1
Task A: Identify Figurative Language

Princess Penelope



Find, underline, and label each instance of figurative language in the paragraph. Check it on the list as you go. You should find:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| ___ simile (2) | ___ personification (2) | ___ idiom |
| ___ metaphor | ___ alliteration (2) | ___ allusion |
| ___ hyperbole | ___ onomatopoeia (2) | |



Tonight was the night she had been waiting for. Princess Penelope was head over heels for Prince Patrick and she had finally persuaded her father to allow her to attend the annual royal ball. She could hardly wait. Upon hearing the news, Penelope had sprinted like a cheetah all the way down to the royal dress shop to pick out the perfect dress. As she searched through the racks, each dress seemed to shudder with excitement, waiting to be chosen. Glancing around, Penelope's eyes landed on the most beautiful dress ever made. The dress was a sparkling ruby as it reflected light from every angle. Penelope thought the dress must be the color of Dorothy's slippers. Trying on the dress, Penelope knew it was meant to be worn by her. Now at the ball, her dress swished as she passed the prince. When she turned around, she found his eyes fixed on hers like laser beams.

Figurative Language Stories #1
Task A: Identify Figurative Language

Princess Penelope



Find, underline, and label each instance of figurative language in the paragraph. Check it on the list as you go. You should find:

- ___ simile (2)
- ___ personification (2)
- ___ idiom
- ___ metaphor
- ___ alliteration (2)
- ___ allusion
- ___ hyperbole
- ___ onomatopoeia (2)

Tonight was the night she had been waiting for. Princess Penelope
alliteration
was head over heels for Prince Patrick and she had finally persuaded
idiom alliteration
her father to allow her to attend the annual royal ball. She could hardly
wait. Upon hearing the news, Penelope had sprinted like a cheetah all the
simile
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simile

LINEAR MEASUREMENTS

1

Complete the table by converting feet yards and miles.

HINT) 3 feet(ft.) is equal to 1 yard (yd.), 1760 yards is equal to 1 mile(mi.)

1 mile		3 miles	4 miles	
	3,520 yards		7,040 yards	
5,280 feet		15,840 ft.		26,400 ft.

2

Convert the following linear measurements.

1) 2 mi. = _____ ft. 2) 8800 yd. = _____ mi. 3) 81 yd. = _____ ft.

4) 1760 yd. = _____ ft. 5) 4 mi. = _____ yd. 6) 504 yd. = _____ ft.

7) 261 ft. = _____ yd. 8) 3 mi. = _____ yd. 9) 1 mi. = _____ yd.

10) 96 yd. = _____ ft. 11) 1/2 mi. = _____ yd. 12) 211 yd. = _____ ft.

13) 3 mi. = _____ ft. 14) 880 yd. = _____ mi. 15) 2 mi. = _____ yd.

16) 5 mi. = _____ yd. 17) 640 yd. = _____ ft. 18) 3 mi. = _____ yd.



LINEAR MEASUREMENTS

1

Complete the table by converting feet yards and miles.

HINT) 3 feet(ft.) is equal to 1 yard (yd.), 1760 yards is equal to 1 mile(mi.)

1 mile	2 miles	3 miles	4 miles	5 miles
1760 yards	3,520 yards	5,280 yards	7,040 yards	8800 yards
5,280 feet	10,560 ft.	15,840 ft.	21,120 ft.	26,400 ft.

2

Convert the following linear measurements.

1) 2 mi. = 10,560 ft. 2) 8800 yd. = 5 mi. 3) 81 yd. = 243 ft.

4) 1760 yd. = 5280 ft. 5) 4 mi. = 7040 yd. 6) 504 yd. = 1512 ft.

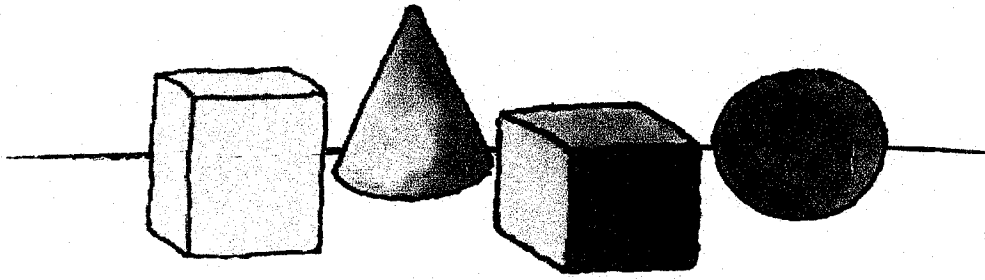
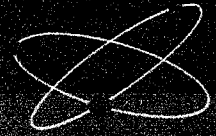
7) 261 ft. = 87 yd. 8) 3 mi. = 5280 yd. 9) 1 mi. = 1760 yd.

10) 96 yd. = 288 ft. 11) 1/2 mi. = 880 yd. 12) 211 yd. = 633 ft.

13) 3 mi. = 15,840 ft. 14) 880 yd. = 1/2 mi. 15) 2 mi. = 3,520 yd.

16) 5 mi. = 8800 yd. 17) 640 yd. = 1920 ft. 18) 3 mi. = 5,280 yd.





What shape is each side of a cube? _____

What shape is the flat side of a cone? _____

How many faces does a rectangular prism have? _____

Circle the one that does not belong in this group:

cone, cylinder, cube, sphere, triangle.

Why doesn't it belong in the group?

How many angles does a sphere have? _____

What solid figure are dice? _____

How many flat faces does a cylinder have? _____

What shape is the top and the bottom of a cylinder?

Which solid figure is a bongo drum: a cylinder, a cube, a cone, or a rectangular prism? _____

What solid figure is a baseball? _____

Brain Box

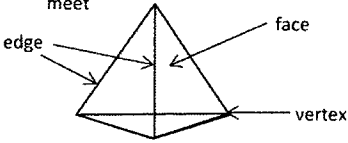
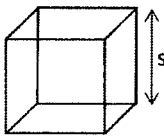
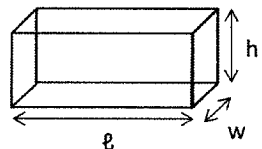
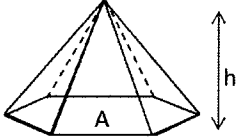
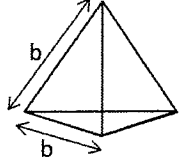
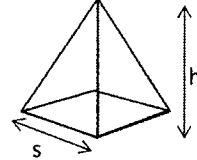
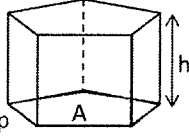
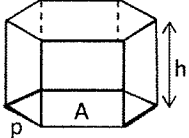
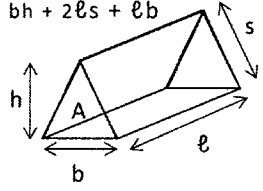
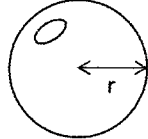
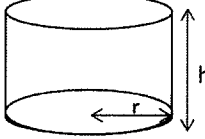
The sides of a 3-D figure are called **faces**.

Name _____

Date _____



GEOMETRY QUICK GUIDE 5: 3D SHAPE FORMULAS

<p>3D SHAPES All 3d shapes can be described in terms of their faces, vertices and edges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face - a flat or curved surface • Edge - line where 2 faces meet • Vertex - point where 3 or more edges meet 	<p>CUBE Volume = s^3 Surface area = $6s^2$ where s is the length of one side</p> 	<p>CUBOID (RECTANGULAR PRISM) Volume = $\ell \times w \times h$ Surface area = $2\ell h + 2\ell w + 2wh$ where ℓ = length, w = width, h = height</p> 
<p>PYRAMIDS Volume of a general pyramid = $\frac{1}{3} Ah$ where A = base area and h = height</p> 	<p>REGULAR TETRAHEDRON Volume = $\frac{b^3}{6\sqrt{2}}$ Surface area = $\sqrt{3}b^2$</p> 	<p>SQUARE PYRAMID Volume = $\frac{1}{3} s^2 h$ Surface area = $s^2 + 2sh$</p> 
<p>PRISMS Volume of any prism = Ah Surface area of a closed prism = $2A + (h \times p)$ where A = base area, h = height, p = base perimeter</p>  		<p>TRIANGULAR PRISM Volume = $A\ell$ or $\frac{1}{2}bh\ell$ Surface area = $bh + 2\ell s + \ell b$</p> 
<p>SPHERES Volume = $\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ Surface area = $4\pi r^2$</p> 	<p>RIGHT CYLINDER Volume = $\pi r^2 h$ Surface area = $2\pi r(r + h)$</p> 	<p>RIGHT CIRCULAR CONE Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$ Surface area = $\pi r(r + s)$</p> 