Hello Families and Students!

I hope this finds you well. I can't believe we are winding down the month of April already. It's been an interesting month for sure; one to always remember. I hope you are writing your thoughts and feelings down in a journal. When you are grown, you will always remember the time you were quarantine.

For this week's work packet we are focusing on fractions. Fractions is what you will need to know, for sure, in fifth grade. If you practice these pages, you will be ready. If your parents want to check your work, have them email me and I can send an answer key.

I really miss all of you. Please stay safe, wash your hands, and be healthy.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Bark

Hello Families and Students,
I hope all of you are doing as well as can be right now! I miss coming to school every day and seeing your smiling faces! However, we must remember we are doing this so that all of us can remain safe and healthy!

This week's packet has 2 different stories for you to read and answer comprehension questions, a weekly daily language review, and a new weekly writing assignment. Make sure to log in to our Class Dojo and answer the weekly activity, too!

Parents that have not joined our Class Dojo, please do so ASAP. It is a great way for us to stay in contact with each other until the end of the school year! Also, if you are able to, please download Zoom and become familiar with the app. Mrs. Bark and I will be hosting a co-teacher/student check-in on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

Topic: Class Meeting 4-22
Time: Apr 22, 2020 01:00 PM Arizona

Join Zoom Meeting
https://us04web.zoom.us/j/72520330434?pwd=bHBsd2NWcFMwVmhVdXV2NUlzR0Mvdz09

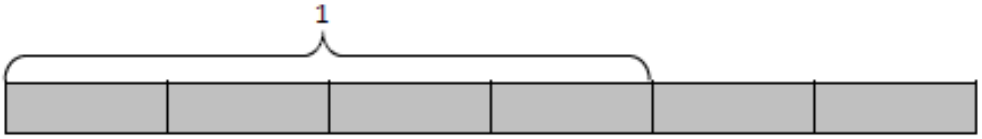
Meeting ID: 725 2033 0434
Password: 1FMJnM

Peace, Love, and Happiness,
Miss Craddock

2. Write the following fractions greater than 1 as the sum of two products.

a.

b.



3. Draw a tape diagram, and record the given fraction's decomposition into unit fractions as a multiplication sentence.

a. $\frac{4}{5}$

b. $\frac{5}{8}$

c. $\frac{7}{9}$

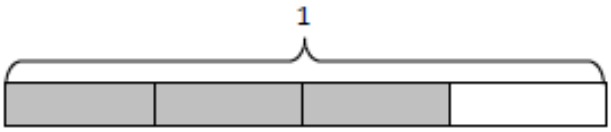
d. $\frac{7}{4}$

e. $\frac{7}{6}$

Name _____ Date _____

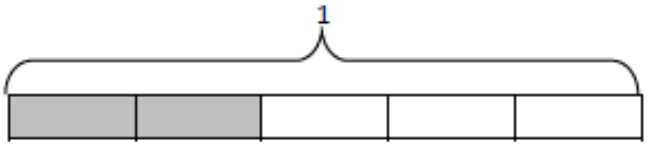
1. Decompose each fraction modeled by a tape diagram as a sum of unit fractions. Write the equivalent multiplication sentence. The first one has been done for you.

a.

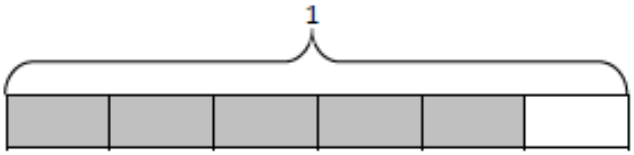


$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4} = 3 \times \frac{1}{4}$

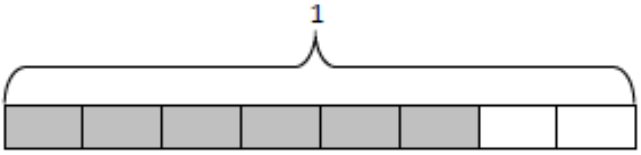
b.



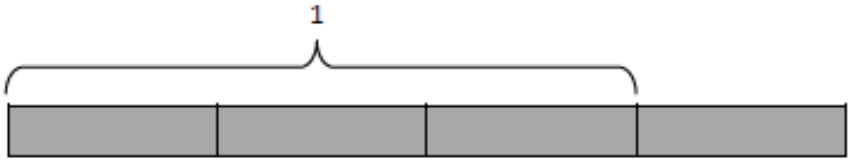
c.



d.



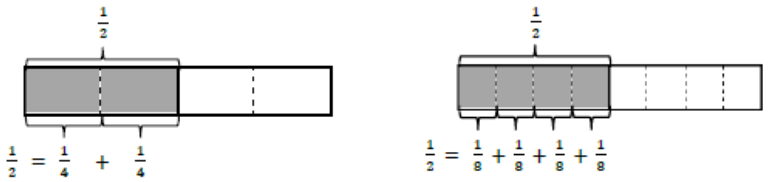
e.



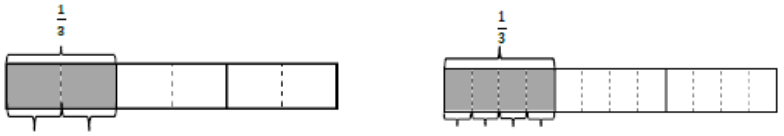
Name _____ Date _____

1. The total length of each tape diagram represents 1. Decompose the shaded unit fractions as the sum of smaller unit fractions in at least two different ways. The first one has been done for you.

a.



b.



c.

d.

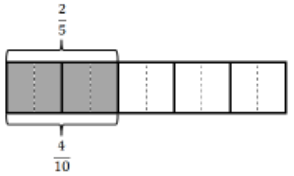
2. The total length of each tape diagram represents 1. Decompose the shaded fractions as the sum of smaller unit fractions in at least two different ways.

a.

b.

3. Draw and label tape diagrams to prove the following statements. The first one has been done for you.

a. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10}$



b. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{12}$

A

Number Correct: _____

Multiply Whole Numbers Times Fractions

1.	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$	
2.	$2 \times \frac{1}{3} =$	
3.	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$	
4.	$3 \times \frac{1}{4} =$	
5.	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} =$	
6.	$2 \times \frac{1}{5} =$	
7.	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} =$	
8.	$3 \times \frac{1}{5} =$	
9.	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} =$	
10.	$4 \times \frac{1}{5} =$	
11.	$\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} =$	
12.	$3 \times \frac{1}{10} =$	
13.	$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} =$	
14.	$3 \times \frac{1}{8} =$	
15.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$	
16.	$2 \times \frac{1}{2} =$	
17.	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$	
18.	$3 \times \frac{1}{3} =$	
19.	$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$	
20.	$4 \times \frac{1}{4} =$	
21.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$	
22.	$3 \times \frac{1}{2} =$	

23.	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$	
24.	$4 \times \frac{1}{3} =$	
25.	$\frac{5}{6} =$	$\_\_\_ \times \frac{1}{6}$
26.	$\frac{5}{6} =$	$5 \times \_\_\_$
27.	$\frac{5}{8} =$	$5 \times \_\_\_$
28.	$\frac{5}{8} =$	$\_\_\_ \times \frac{1}{8}$
29.	$\frac{7}{8} =$	$7 \times \_\_\_$
30.	$\frac{7}{10} =$	$7 \times \_\_\_$
31.	$\frac{7}{8} =$	$\_\_\_ \times \frac{1}{8}$
32.	$\frac{7}{10} =$	$\_\_\_ \times \frac{1}{10}$
33.	$\frac{6}{6} =$	$6 \times \_\_\_$
34.	$1 =$	$6 \times \_\_\_$
35.	$\frac{8}{8} =$	$\_\_\_ \times \frac{1}{8}$
36.	$1 =$	$\_\_\_ \times \frac{1}{8}$
37.	$9 \times \frac{1}{10} =$	
38.	$7 \times \frac{1}{5} =$	
39.	$1 =$	$3 \times \_\_\_$
40.	$7 \times \frac{1}{12} =$	
41.	$1 =$	$\_\_\_ \times \frac{1}{5}$
42.	$\frac{3}{5} =$	$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \_\_\_$
43.	$3 \times \frac{1}{4} =$	$\_\_\_ + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
44.	$1 =$	$\_\_\_ + \_\_\_ + \_\_\_$

Application Problem (8 minutes)

A loaf of bread was cut into 6 equal slices. Each of the 6 slices was cut in half to make thinner slices for sandwiches.

Mr. Beach used 4 slices. His daughter said, "Wow! You used $\frac{2}{6}$ of the loaf!" His son said, "No. He used $\frac{4}{12}$." Work with a partner to explain who was correct using a tape diagram.

Roly-Poly Pill Bugs by Cynthia Sherwood

Some people are afraid of bugs such as spiders or beetles. But there is one bug that just about everybody likes—pill bugs. If you ever pick one up, you know why its nickname is "roly-poly." A pill bug rolls up into a tight little ball to protect itself. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around!

These little gray or brown bugs can be found almost everywhere in the United States except the desert. That is because they need to stay moist. But they can live in dry places like California thanks to lawn sprinklers. One of their favorite hangouts is under damp flowerpots.

Did you know that pill bugs have something in common with kangaroos? After her eggs hatch, the mother pill bug carries her young in a pouch under her belly. The little pill bugs stay there until they are big enough to be on their own.

Pill bugs also have something in common with snakes. Just as snakes shed their skin when it gets too small, pill bugs do too.
This is called "molting." A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.

Pill bugs are a little like owls, too. Pill bugs are nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night. That is when they most like to wander around and look for food. And just like earthworms, pill bugs help break down plants in the soil. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs. They are also interesting ones!

1. Why are pill bugs nicknamed "roly-poly"?

2. Where would you be least likely to find a pill bug?
    a. under a large rock near a pond
    b. under a log near a downspout
    c. in a vegetable garden
    d. hiding in the roots of a cactus

3. How is a pill bug like a kangaroo?

4. What does the word "molting" mean?
    a. active at night
    b. shedding its skin
    c. crawling in a damp place
    d. crawling like a snake

5. How are pill bugs and earthworms alike?

6. Which statement from the article is an opinion?
    a. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around.
    b. A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.
    c. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs; they are interesting ones.
    d. One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.

Legend of the Mermaid by Kelly Hashway

We've all heard of mermaids. They are the beautiful half-human, half-fish creatures that live in the sea. They have the head and torso of a human and the tail of a fish. We also know that mermaids only exist in fairy tales. But where did all the stories about these creatures come from? If you have ever seen a manatee, then you might have an idea. Manatees, which are also called sea cows, are mammals that live in the ocean. Since they are mammals, they have to swim up to the surface to breathe air. Many people believe that the legend of the mermaid began with sailors who witnessed the manatees popping their heads out of the water to breathe. Because manatees are upright when they do this, it can look like they are standing. If a sailor saw a manatee doing this from far away across the ocean, it is possible that the sailor would mistake the manatee for a creature that is half-human, half-fish.

Mermaids are described as having long flowing hair. This is probably because manatees like to swim up to the surface of the water in areas where there is seaweed. Manatees eat all kinds of vegetation, including sea grass. The seaweed surrounding the manatee's head when they eat could give the impression of long hair.

Manatees also have powerful tails that are very similar to the fish-like tail of a mermaid. Sailors probably watched manatees come up for air and then swim back below the surface, using their paddle-shaped tails. This would explain why sailors thought mermaids had fish-like tails.

Another similarity between the manatee and the mermaid is how they hold their young. Manatees cradle their babies in their flippers just like people hold their children in their arms. So it is easy to see human traits in manatees and how they just might have led to the legend of the mermaid.

1. What is a manatee?

- **a.** a large, gray fish that lives in the ocean
- **b.** a large, gray fish that lives in lakes
- **c.** a large, gray mammal that lives in the ocean
- **d.** another word for mermaid

2. Three Reasons Ancient Sailors May Have Mistaken Manatees for Mermaids

I
II
III

3. Which sentence is an opinion?

- **a.** Mermaids exist only in fairy tales.
- **b.** Manatees eat all kinds of vegetation, including sea grass.
- **c.** Manatees need to swim to the surface of the water for air.
- **d.** Mermaids are beautiful creatures.

4. What is the author's purpose for writing this passage?

- **a.** to compare and contrast mermaids and manatees
- **b.** to persuade you to believe in mermaids
- **c.** to describe how mermaids live
- **d.** to entertain you with a story about a mermaid who lived long ago

The words below are scrambled words from the article. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Look back in the article to be sure each word is spelled correctly.

t a a m n e e (Clue: a large, gray sea animal that breathes air)

_____

d e g n l e (Clue: unproven story told through time)

_____

s t o o r (Clue: part of the human body that does not include arms, legs, or head)

_____

g e i o v t t e a n (Clue: plant life

_____

l e a d c r (Clue: hold gently)

_____

s p p l r e f l (Clue: flat limbs on sea animals used for swimming)

_____

Crocodile or Alligator?

If you ever come across an alligator or a crocodile in the wild, don't stop to figure out which one you've met! These two large reptiles are often confused with one another. Both are egg- laying **carnivores** that can be **exceedingly** dangerous to humans. However, crocodiles are thought to be far more **aggressive** than alligators. Crocodiles also tend to be larger, measuring an average of 19 feet in length. Alligators only grow to be about 14 feet long. Both are armored with thick skin made of overlapping bony plates.

Like the lizards they resemble, crocodiles and alligators walk with their legs extended out to the sides of their bodies. They slide on their bellies along the ground. They may look awkward on land, but they are quite at h o m e in the water, where they swim by sweeping their powerful tails from side to side. They can **lurk** submerged underwater without breathing for over an hour. Or they can float just below the surface, with only their nostrils, eyes, and ears above the water. In this position, it is easy to mistake them for floating logs.

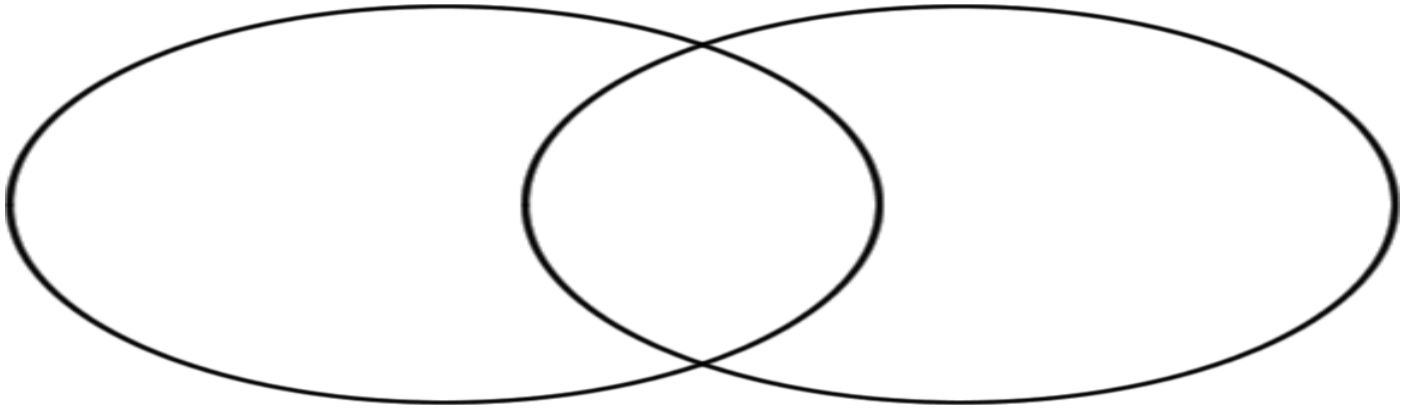
Another observable difference between these two **species** is the shape of their snouts. A crocodile's snout is narrower and pointed, while an alligator's snout is wider and more rounded. Both have a fearsome set of teeth, but when an alligator's mouth is closed, its lower teeth are hidden. A crocodile's upper and lower teeth are exposed at all times. New teeth grow constantly, so they never run out of sharp teeth with which to seize their prey.

Crocodiles are found in both fresh and saltwater **habitats** in Asia, Australia, Africa, and North and South America. Alligators are only found in freshwater habitats in China and North America. Since South Florida is the only place in the world where *both* crocodiles and alligators are known to live, it's unlikely that you will ever have to tell the difference on the spot.

Monday	**Match each word from the passages to its definition on the right.**
Carnivores Exceedingly Aggressive Lurk Species Habitats	• extremely • meat-eating animals • places where animals or plants naturally live • ready to attack • groups of similar animals or plants • to lie hidden in wait

Tuesday	**Write at least 2 description in each section of the Venn Diagram.**

crocodile alligator



Wednesday	**What is the structure of this article? Circle your answer and explain how you know.**
chronological (order of events) compare/contrast cause/effect problem/solution	

Thursday	**Write T if the sentence is True. Write F is the sentence is false?**
	Crocodiles and alligators are not dangerous to people.
	A crocodile's teeth can be seen even when its mouth is closed.
	Crocodiles can be found in Africa.
	Reptiles cannot live in saltwater.
	Both crocodiles and alligators live in North America.

Friday	**Research Crocodiles and Alligators and write about more ways they are alike.**

This week I would like you to write 3 things that you are most thankful for and why? Make sure to use complete sentences and punctuation where needed.