

Name: _____

Distance Learning Week 4 (April 20-24)

**These assignments may be completed handwritten or typed and filled in directly into the PDF. Please contact your child's teacher if you have any questions.*

Required Assignments:

Reading

- Read articles "Spacesuits and Space Center Houston" and answer questions pgs. 340-347
- Word Word & Word Sort 4.3
- Read 20 minutes each day

Math

- Reading the Time Worksheet
- Multi-Digit Addition with some Regrouping

Science

- ReadWorks: "Old Man of the Mountain"
- ReadWorks: "Weathering and Erosion"

Social Studies

- ReadWorks: "Symbol of the United States"
- My Favorite American Symbol Writing

Read the science articles. Then answer the questions that follow.

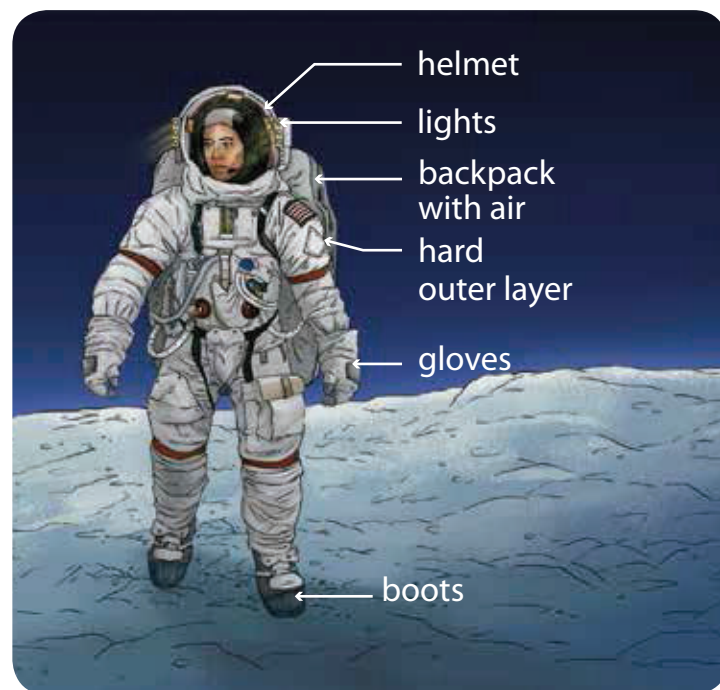
Spacesuits and Spaceships

by Ron Fridell

1 What can you see at Space Center Houston? Why, exhibits of course! My favorite is the Astronaut Gallery. It shows the spacesuits that astronauts wear. Why must they wear them?

2 These space travelers must wear a spacesuit when they go outside the ship. The astronauts test new equipment and do experiments. There is no oxygen in outer space. The suit gives them air to breathe.

3 It also protects them from the heat and cold. In the sunlight, it can be as hot as 250 degrees! In shadow, it can be as cold as minus 250 degrees! A spacesuit is like a little spaceship. It keeps the astronaut safe.



Spacesuit

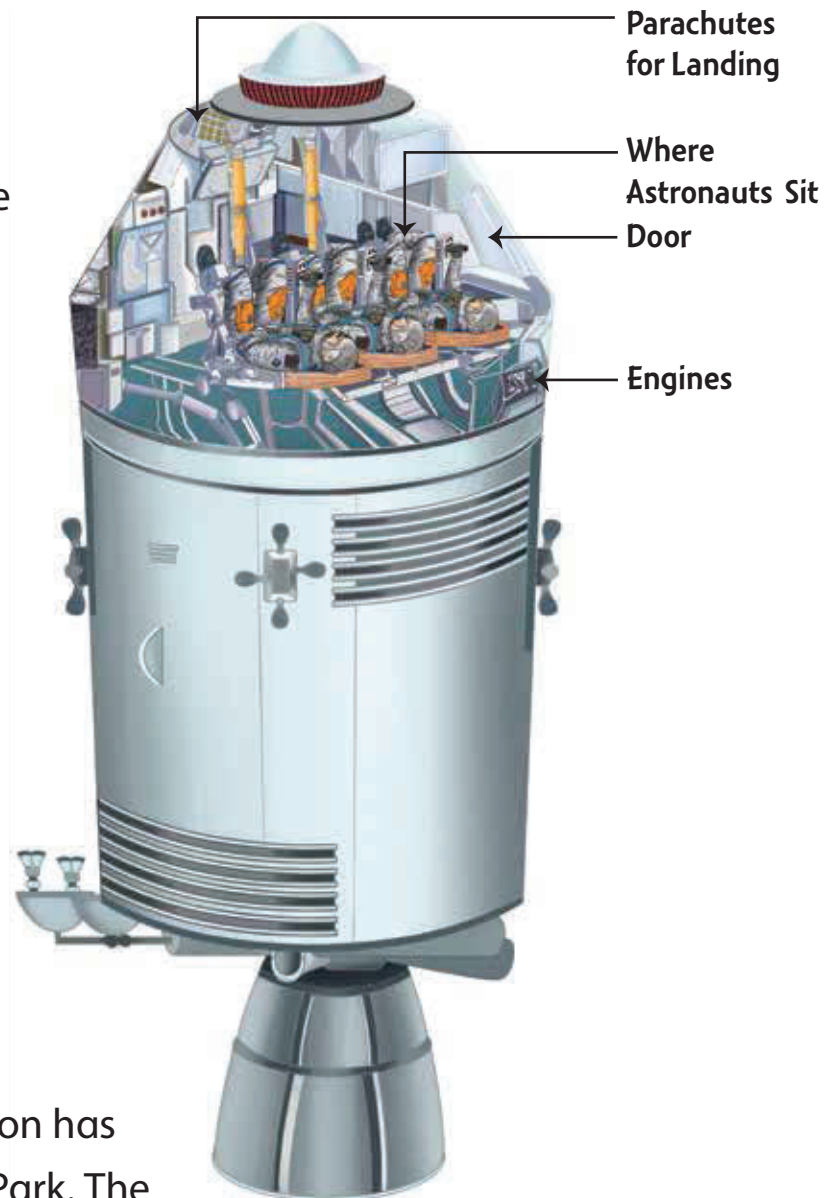
4 Now let's take a look at the Apollo 17 command module. This is part of the ship that carried three astronauts to the Moon and back in 1972. One of them stayed inside it, circling the Moon. The other two flew down to explore the Moon's surface.

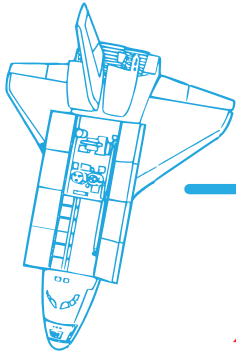
5 Notice that the diagram on this page shows a place at the top for parachutes. When the ship returned to Earth, the parachutes helped slow it down. It landed in the ocean with the crew safe and sound.

6 Finally, Space Center Houston has a *Saturn Five* rocket in Rocket Park. The ship is set down on its side, so that you can walk all around it. The rocket is as long as a football field. It weighs more than six million pounds. A rocket just like it took the Apollo 17 astronauts up into space, and then fell back to Earth.

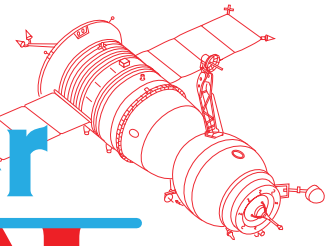
7 There's lots more to see at the Space Center. And there's lots more to learn.

Apollo 17 Command Module



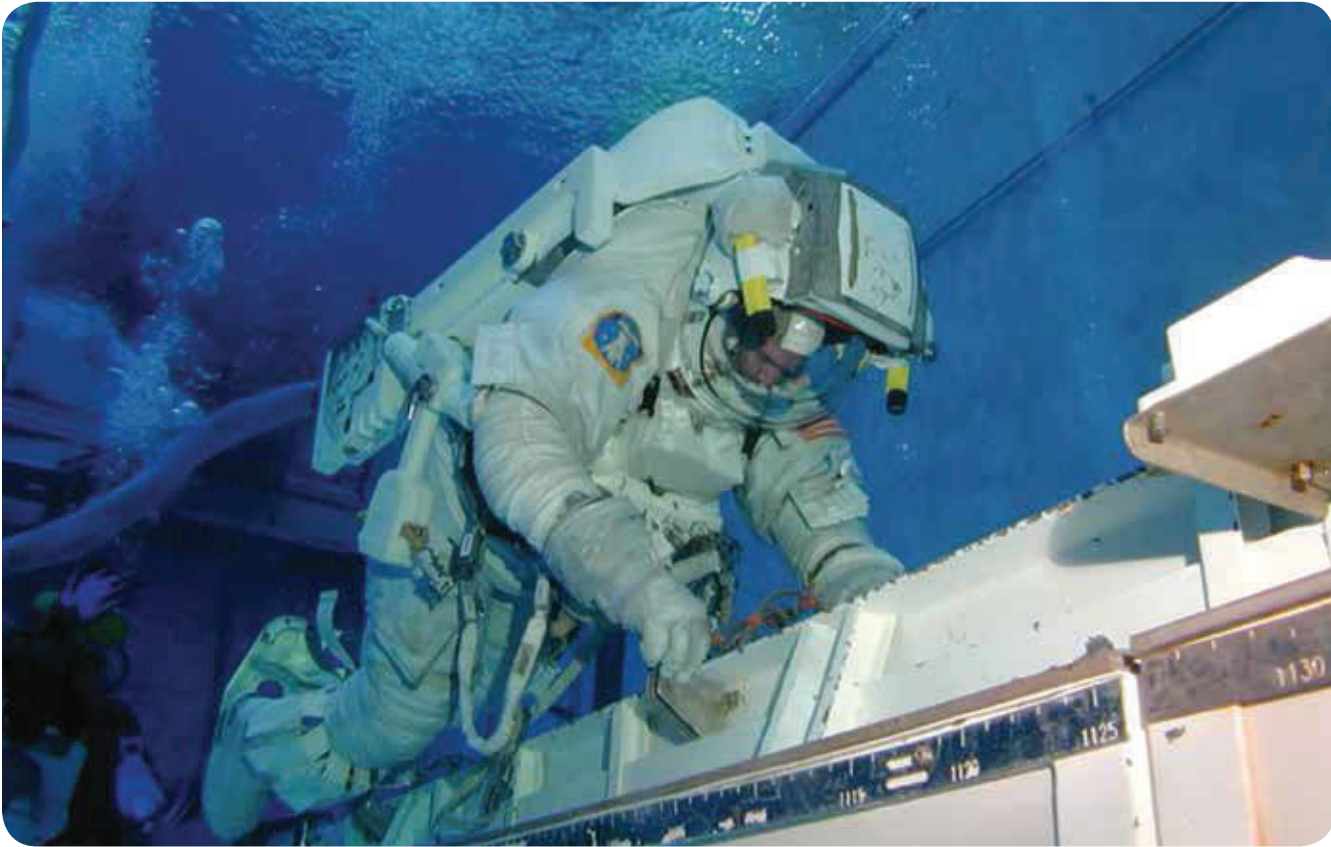


Space Center HOUSTON



by Emily Paul

- 1 Have you ever dreamed of being an astronaut? If so, you might want to plan a trip to Houston, Texas. You can visit Space Center Houston and the Johnson Space Center. Start your visit at the Blast Off Theater. Here, you can see and feel what it is like to lift off into space!
- 2 Not far away is the Johnson Space Center. This is where people work on space flights. You might get to see the room where men and women help the astronauts in space. Maybe you will see some astronauts getting ready for a flight.
- 3 Be sure to look for the Astronaut Gallery. This big room is filled with real spacesuits. The walls have pictures of people who have flown in space. Part of the Gallery is called Living in Space. It shows how astronauts work, eat, and sleep in space.



This astronaut is training underwater at the Johnson Space Center.

- 4 Moving around in space is very different from the way we move on Earth. Astronauts can float inside the space station. They must learn how to safely move without bumping into things.
- 5 Even eating and sleeping are different on a space station. Astronauts need to hang on to what they are eating or it will float away! Most space food is kept in plastic containers. Drinks come in sealed pouches and are sipped with a straw. When it's time to go to bed, astronauts climb into small sleeping bags and tie themselves in. This is so they don't float around while they are sleeping!

- 6 Before you leave, don't forget to visit the Kids' Space Place. It is a giant inside playground. You can pretend you are flying the space shuttle. Or you can imagine that you live on the space station. It is the perfect way to end your busy day.

Astronaut Chris Hadfield is juggling some tomatoes on the International Space Station. Can you guess why they are floating?



 Think

- 1 Look at the diagram of the Apollo 17 command module on page 341. Which sentence from “Spacesuits and Spaceships” tells more about this diagram?
- A “The astronauts test new equipment and do experiments.”
 - B “This is part of the ship that carried three astronauts to the Moon and back in 1972.”
 - C “Finally, Space Center Houston has a *Saturn Five* rocket in Rocket Park.”
 - D “The ship is set down on its side, so that you can walk all around it.”
- 2 What does the diagram on page 341 show that is **not** told about in the article?
- A It shows that the command module had parachutes for landing.
 - B It shows that the astronauts floated inside the command module.
 - C It shows that the command module had its own engines.
 - D It shows that the astronauts wore spacesuits outside the command module.
- 3 In paragraph 3 of “Spacesuits and Spaceships,” the author makes the point that a spacesuit is like a little spaceship. What reason from the article **best** explains this point?
- A “Why must they wear them?”
 - B “It also protects them from the heat and cold.”
 - C “In the sunlight, it can be as hot as 250 degrees!”
 - D “In shadow, it can be as cold as minus 250 degrees!”
- 4 Choose a sentence from “Spacesuits and Spaceships” that the diagram of a spacesuit on page 340 helps to explain.
- A “These space travelers must wear a spacesuit when they go outside the ship.”
 - B “The astronauts test new equipment and do experiments.”
 - C “There is no oxygen in outer space.”
 - D “The suit gives them air to breathe.”
 - E “In the sunlight, it can be as hot as 250 degrees!”

5 Which sentence below **best** explains what is happening in the picture on page 344.

Even eating and sleeping are different on a space station.

Astronauts need to hang on to what they are eating or it will float away!

Most space food is kept in plastic containers.

Drinks come in sealed pouches and are sipped with a straw.

This is so they don't float around while they are sleeping!

6 This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then answer Part B.

Part A

In paragraphs 4 and 5 of "Space Center Houston," what key point does the author make about floating inside the space station?

- A** Astronauts must learn to move safely.
- B** Astronauts must always wear a spacesuit.
- C** Astronauts must drink from a straw.
- D** Astronauts must sleep in sleeping bags.

Part B

What reason does the author give to explain the key point she makes about floating inside the space station?

7 In "Space Center Houston," the author makes the point that readers should visit the Astronaut Gallery. Choose one detail from the article that support this point.

- A The gallery is filled with food and drink.
- B The gallery lets you pretend to fly a space shuttle.
- C The gallery shows how astronauts work.
- D The gallery tells how to get to the space station.
- E The gallery has real spacesuits.

8 Read the sentences from "Space Center Houston" below.

Most space food is kept in plastic containers. Drinks come in sealed pouches and are sipped with a straw.

Which choice **best** tells what "sealed pouches" are?

- A covered drinking glasses
- B tightly closed bags
- C holes for straws
- D large pockets

9 Which important point is in "Space Center Houston" but **not** in "Spacesuits and Spaceships"?

- A People work on real space flights at the Johnson Space Center.
- B Astronauts went to the Moon in the Apollo 17 command module.
- C Astronauts do experiments when they go outside the ship.
- D The *Saturn Five* rocket in Rocket Park is as long as a football field.

10 Which important point is in **both** articles?

- A Parachutes help slow down a returning spaceship.
- B Real spacesuits can be found in the Astronaut Gallery.
- C The *Saturn Five* rocket weighs more than six million pounds.
- D Space can be as cold as minus 250 degrees.



Name _____ Date _____

Read the words and decide which does not belong.

Listen for same vowel sound,

Example: hot (port) stop; port does not have same vowel sound.

Bubble the one that doesn't belong.

1. born boots board
2. smart charm smash
3. store chomp port
4. caves carve park
5. wore wood storm
6. cloud corn chore
7. roar room board
8. stamps star shark
9. bark black chart
10. shape scarf sharp

Unscramble the words:

t r o p = _____

a p t r = _____

o m r e = _____

t s r a t = _____

k r o f = _____

Write a word that rhymes with each word.

dark _____

charm _____

fort _____

car _____

barn _____

forth _____



Word Sort

Unit 4.3

Name _____ Day _____

Read the words. Sort the words.

ar

or

ore

store north Mark corn
scar more thorn chores
forget shore charm
spark porch yard score

Multi-Digit Addition

Three Digit Numbers - Some Regrouping

Name: _____ Date: _____

$$\begin{array}{r} (1) \quad 472 \\ + 516 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (2) \quad 116 \\ + 208 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (3) \quad 453 \\ + 137 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (4) \quad 244 \\ + 735 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (5) \quad 536 \\ + 393 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (6) \quad 521 \\ + 410 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (7) \quad 343 \\ + 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (8) \quad 306 \\ + 668 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (9) \quad 502 \\ + 465 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (10) \quad 193 \\ + 756 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (11) \quad 722 \\ + 211 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (12) \quad 741 \\ + 203 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (13) \quad 270 \\ + 718 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (14) \quad 170 \\ + 550 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (15) \quad 257 \\ + 352 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (16) \quad 485 \\ + 112 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (17) \quad 101 \\ + 620 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (18) \quad 572 \\ + 307 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (19) \quad 800 \\ + 199 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (20) \quad 142 \\ + 548 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (21) \quad 626 \\ + 322 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (22) \quad 513 \\ + 256 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (23) \quad 126 \\ + 805 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (24) \quad 262 \\ + 528 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (25) \quad 232 \\ + 357 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (26) \quad 165 \\ + 201 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (27) \quad 585 \\ + 323 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (28) \quad 466 \\ + 300 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

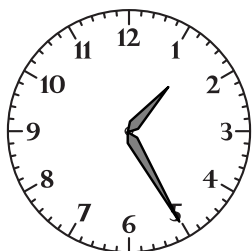
Reading the Time

Name: _____ Date: _____



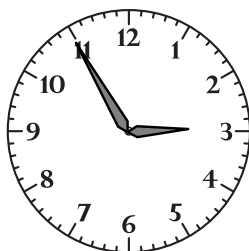
Write the time that each clock is showing.

(1)



The time is _____.

(2)



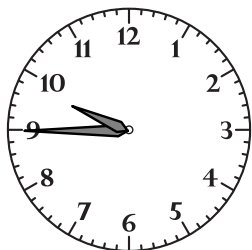
The time is _____.

(3)



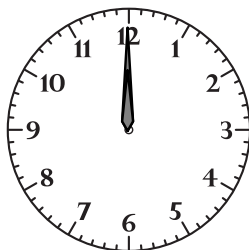
The time is _____.

(4)



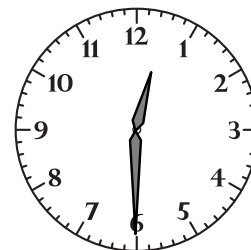
The time is _____.

(5)



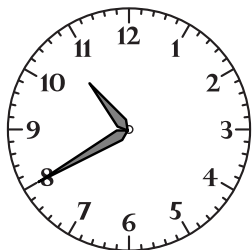
The time is _____.

(6)



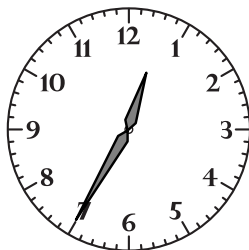
The time is _____.

(7)



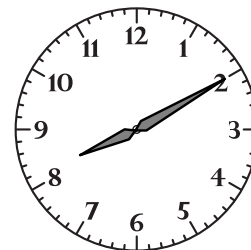
The time is _____.

(8)



The time is _____.

(9)



The time is _____.

Weathering and Erosion

by Rachelle Kreisman



Nature is always changing. Those changes are called natural events. Some natural events happen quickly. Think of a fire that starts when lightning strikes a tree. Other events occur slowly, such as when rocks are worn down over hundreds of years. This happens because of weathering and erosion.

Weathering is what happens when a part of a rock is loosened. Parts of rocks are usually loosened by nature. Erosion (ih-ROH-jzun) happens after weathering. It is the process of moving water, moving ice, or wind carrying away a part of a rock.

Moving water can cause weathering and erosion. Have you ever seen waves crash against rocks on the shore? The water can chip off small pieces of rock and carry them away. As more waves hit the rocks, more

pieces are chipped off and carried away. Because of this, the rocks get smaller and smaller over time.

Moving ice can cause weathering and erosion. Some mountains have solid sheets of ice near the top. During warmer weather, a bit of ice melts. Then the sheet of ice may move slowly down the mountain. As the solid ice moves, it scrapes rocks, breaking off pieces. Then the pieces are taken away by the moving ice.

Wind also causes weathering and erosion. Wind can blow sand and dirt. It can carry the dirt far away. In some places, strong wind will push sand against rocks. Over a long period of time, the wind wears down those rocks.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is erosion?

- A. the process of moving water, moving ice, or wind carrying away a part of a rock
- B. the process of a part of a rock loosened usually by nature
- C. a natural event that happens quickly, such as lightning striking a tree

2. Weathering and erosion are effects. What can cause weathering and erosion?

- A. lightning, fire, or a tree
- B. moving water, moving ice, or wind
- C. pieces of rock, sand, or dirt

3. Weathering and erosion wear down rocks over a long time. What evidence in the text supports this statement?

- A. "Moving water can cause weathering and erosion. . . . The water can chip off small pieces of rock and carry them away."
- B. "Moving ice can cause weathering and erosion. . . . During warmer weather, a bit of ice melts."
- C. "Wind also causes weathering and erosion. . . . Over a long period of time, the wind wears down those rocks."

4. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Wind also causes weathering and erosion. Wind can blow sand and dirt. It can carry the dirt far away. In some places, strong wind will push sand against rocks. Over a long period of time, the wind wears down those rocks."

What can you infer from this paragraph about the strength of wind and how fast it wears down rocks?

- A. The stronger the wind blows, the faster it wears down rocks.
- B. The stronger the wind blows, the more slowly it wears down rocks.
- C. A wind's strength has no effect on how fast it wears down rocks.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. Solid sheets of ice can cause weathering and erosion as they move slowly down a mountain.
- B. Weathering and erosion are natural events that slowly wear down rocks.
- C. Waves can chip off pieces of rock and turn them into sand.

6. Read this paragraph from the article.

"Moving water can cause weathering and erosion. Have you ever seen waves crash against rocks on the shore? The water can chip off small pieces of rock and carry them away. As more waves hit the rocks, more pieces are chipped off and carried away. Because of this, the rocks get smaller and smaller over time."

Why does the author ask the question, "Have you ever seen waves crash against rocks on the shore?"

- A. to suggest that readers visit a beach in order to better understand weathering and erosion
- B. to help readers who have never been to a beach imagine what a beach looks like
- C. to help readers see how moving water can cause weathering and erosion

7. A sheet of ice on a mountain can cause weathering and erosion _____ it moves down the mountain.

- A. when
- B. before
- C. after

8. What is the definition of a natural event?

9. What happens to rocks on the shore of a beach when they are hit by moving water?

10. Imagine a beach with big waves and several large rocks along its shore. What might change about that beach in five hundred years? Support your answer with evidence from the article.

Old Man of the Mountain

by Susan LaBella



The Old Man of the Mountain was famous. People came from far away to visit him in New Hampshire. They knew that they could find him in Franconia Notch State Park.

This old man was not a human being, however. He was a rock formation on a mountainside! To many people, five huge granite rocks in the White Mountains looked like the side, or profile, of a man's face. Some people called him Great Stone Face.

The Old Man of the Mountain was discovered around 1805. For a very long time, Great Stone Face was one of the best-known places in New Hampshire. Then, sometime during the night of May 3, 2003, the rocks that made up the old man's face fell apart. Millions of years of rain, snow, and wind had worn away parts of the rocks. Finally, those rocks collapsed.

Great Stone Face was damaged. It no longer looked like a man's profile. Many people were sad that the Old Man of the Mountain would never be the same. But visitors can look north to a different rock formation. They can see what looks like the barrel of a cannon sticking out from a fortress.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is another name for the Old Man of the Mountain?

- A. White Mountain Face
- B. Great Mountain Man
- C. Great Stone Face

2. The text describes a sequence of events that happened to the Old Man of the Mountain. Which of these events happened first?

- A. The Old Man of the Mountain collapsed.
- B. The Old Man of the Mountain became famous.
- C. The Old Man of the Mountain was discovered.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"For a very long time, Great Stone Face was one of the best-known places in New Hampshire. Then, sometime during the night of May 3, 2003, the rocks that made up the old man's face fell apart. Millions of years of rain, snow, and wind had worn away parts of the rocks. Finally, those rocks collapsed."

What can you conclude about the rocks that made up the Great Stone Face based on this evidence?

- A. The rocks were worn away quickly, but they fell apart slowly.
- B. The rocks were worn away bit by bit until they fell apart quickly.
- C. The rocks were worn away quickly and fell apart suddenly.

4. What most likely would have happened to the Old Man of the Mountain if it hadn't been touched by snow, wind, or rain for millions of years?

- A. Its rocks would have grown bigger.
- B. Its rocks would have been totally worn away.
- C. Its rocks would not have collapsed.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. A famous rock formation on a mountain looked like the side of a man's face, but then the rocks collapsed.
- B. People come from far away to visit an old man who lives in the mountains of New Hampshire.
- C. Today, people visit the mountains in New Hampshire to see rocks that look like a cannon sticking out from a fortress.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Then, sometime during the night of May 3, 2003, the rocks that made up the old man's face fell apart. Millions of years of rain, snow, and wind had worn away parts of the rocks. Finally, those rocks collapsed."

What does the word "collapsed" mean here?

- A. fell apart
- B. disappeared
- C. got stronger

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

The Old Man of the Mountain doesn't exist anymore _____ the rocks fell apart.

- A. so
- B. but
- C. because

8. What did the rocks of the Old Man of the Mountain look like?

9. Why did the rocks that made up the Old Man of the Mountain collapse?

10. People who visit the mountains in New Hampshire can see a rock formation that looks like a cannon sticking out from a fortress. Is this cannon rock formation likely to stay the same forever? Why or why not? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Symbols of the United States

Proud to Be American

How many U.S. symbols can you name?

A symbol is an object or sign that stands for something else. Read about some famous U.S. symbols that stand for our freedom.

Statue of Liberty



Getty Images

The Statue of Liberty is located on an island in New York Harbor. The statue is made of copper. That is one of the metals used to make the penny. The Statue of Liberty is also known as "Lady Liberty."

Liberty Bell



Getty Images

The Liberty Bell hangs in a museum in Pennsylvania. Soon after the bell was made, it cracked. People tried to fix the bell, but it cracked again. Many people visit the bell to see the crack that made it famous.

Bald Eagle



Adam Jones/Getty Images

The bald eagle is our national bird. It is a living symbol of our country. The bald eagle is a symbol of strength and freedom. The bird is not actually

bald. Long ago, the word *bald* meant "white."

American Flag

This red, white, and blue symbol is well-known. It is the American flag. The 50 stars stand for the 50 states. The 13 stripes stand for the 13 original colonies. The flag is also known as "Old Glory."

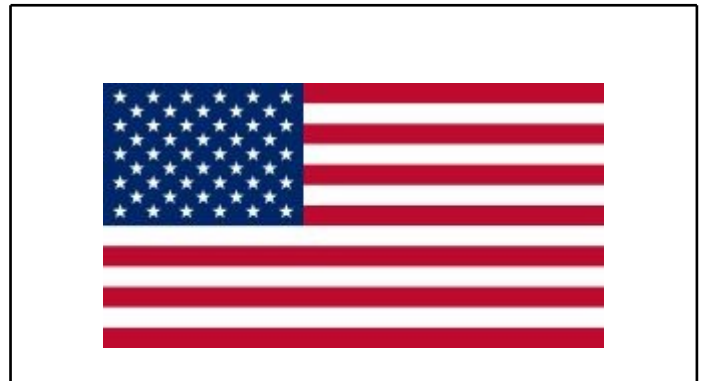
Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Describe what symbol is also known as "Lady Liberty."
2. Which U.S. symbol is a living symbol of our country?
3. According to the article, what symbol is well-known and made up of three colors?
4. What is this passage mostly about?
5. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

The number of stars on the American flag is fifty _____ that is how many states there are in the US.

- A. but
- B. because
- C. so

6. Which picture is NOT of a symbol of the United States?



My favorite American Symbol is _____

By: _____