

5th

Math

Measurement and Data

Show all of your work

Day 6

1.) Volunteers at a nature center measured tree saplings. The chart below shows the name of each volunteer and the height of the tree he or she measured.

Which volunteer measured the tallest tree?

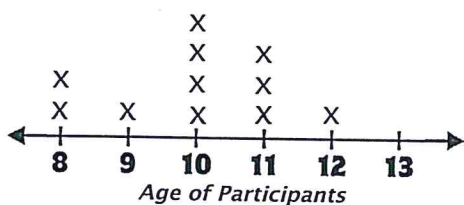
- A.) Cody
- B.) Kyle
- C.) Wendy
- D.) Nora

Name of Volunteer	Height of Tree
Cody	1 yard
Kyle	74 inches
Wendy	5 feet 8 inches
Nora	2 feet 4 inches

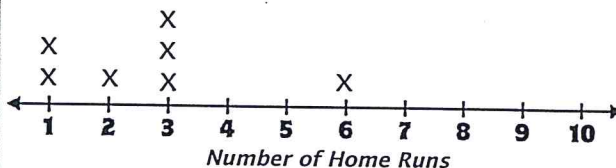
2.) A drapery rod to hang drapes is 82 inches long. What is the length in feet and inches?

- A.) 6 ft 10 in
- B.) 7 ft 2 in
- C.) 8 ft 2 in
- D.) 11 ft 10 in

3.) This line plot shows the ages of participants at a school assembly. How many participants are exactly ten years old?



4.) This line plot shows the number of home runs hit last season by each little league baseball team. What is the outlier of this set of data?



5.) Ryan put 4 cups of lemonade into the pitcher shown.



Capacity = 3 quarts

How many more cups of lemonade does he need to fill the pitcher? (Hint: 1 quart = 4 cups)

- A.) 6 cups
- B.) 8 cups
- C.) 10 cups
- D.) 11 cups

6.) Carl kept track of how much cereal he ate for two months and found that he ate 208 ounces of cereal in that time. How many pounds is that? (Hint: 16 ounces = 1 pound)

- A.) 6.5 pounds
- B.) 13 pounds
- C.) 26 pounds
- D.) 3,328 pounds

Fashion Do or Don't?

Should public schools require students to wear uniforms?

"What should I wear today?" That's a question you might ask yourself in the morning. For some kids, the answer is the same every day—a school uniform. Officials in Elmira, New York, are currently debating whether students should wear uniforms in the next school year. Uniforms would contribute to "building pride within our school and community," Elmira Superintendent Raymond Bryant told *WR News*.



Mario Tama/Getty Images

Mario Tama/Getty Images – *New York City student Angelica Arseno tries on a school uniform in August 2001.*

Elmira is one of many school districts across the country considering a uniform policy. More than 10 years ago, 3 percent of all public schools **mandated**, or required, that students wear uniforms. That number is closer to 10 percent. Some school officials support the policy, hoping that uniforms will encourage students to focus on their work. Opponents, however, say students should be allowed to express themselves through their clothing.

Yes!

Uniforms make schools better places in which to learn, supporters say. They argue that dress codes often improve discipline and lessen bullying and teasing. "I think [uniforms help] students focus on their academics and not the latest fashion," principal Megan Mannion told *WR News*. Her school, Rankin Elementary School in Akron, Ohio, has had a uniform policy since 1995.

"The best thing I like about our uniform is the style, especially the shirts and sweaters," says Rankin fourth grader Clifton Harris. It's not just the look that makes the grade. Others argue that the new uniforms cut costs. "You save money to buy casual clothes for home," adds Rankin student Asmar Epps.

No!

A uniform requirement **violates**, or disregards, the right to freedom of expression, say some people. That right is protected by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. "I think students should choose their own clothing styles, rather than be told to wear a specific uniform," fifth grader Kaylie Vilayvong from Aurora, Missouri, told *WR News*. Her classmate Wade Fleetwood agrees. "Kids should be allowed to wear different styles of clothes."

Some parents are worried about the expense. Elmira would offer uniforms at a price between \$16 and \$26. "What's the school district going to do for people who can't afford them?" asked one Elmira father at a recent public meeting.

Fashion Do or Don't?

Comprehension Questions

1. According to this passage, in which public school district are officials deciding whether students should wear uniforms?

- A. Aurora, Missouri
- B. San Diego, California
- C. Elmira, New York
- D. Akron, Ohio

2. Read the following sentences from the passage: "Some school officials support the policy, hoping that uniforms will encourage students to focus on their work. Opponents, however, say students should be allowed to express themselves through their clothing."

Which of the following describes the relationship between these two sentences?

- A. The sentences outline a sequence of events.
- B. The sentences present both sides of an argument.
- C. The sentences provide a list of things.
- D. The sentences offer a problem and a solution.

3. After reading this passage, what can you conclude about the uniform debate in public schools?

- A. Most people are against school uniforms.
- B. Most people are in favor of school uniforms.
- C. People feel strongly for and against school uniforms.
- D. Most people don't have an opinion on the issue.

4. Read the following sentence from the passage: "Her school, Rankin Elementary School in Akron, Ohio, has had a uniform policy since 1995."

In this sentence, the word **policy** means

- A. supplies
- B. clothing
- C. meeting
- D. rule

5. The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to

- A. teach readers about the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution
- B. describe some public schools that require school uniforms
- C. persuade public school officials to require students to wear uniforms
- D. debate the pros and cons of uniforms in public schools

6. According to the passage, what are arguments for and against the cost of public school uniforms?

7. Based on the passage, do you think it is likely that more or fewer public schools will require school uniforms in the future? Cite evidence from the passage to support your answer.

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

_____ some students support school uniforms, others are not in favor of them.

- A. Before
- B. Because
- C. So
- D. Although

Audio by

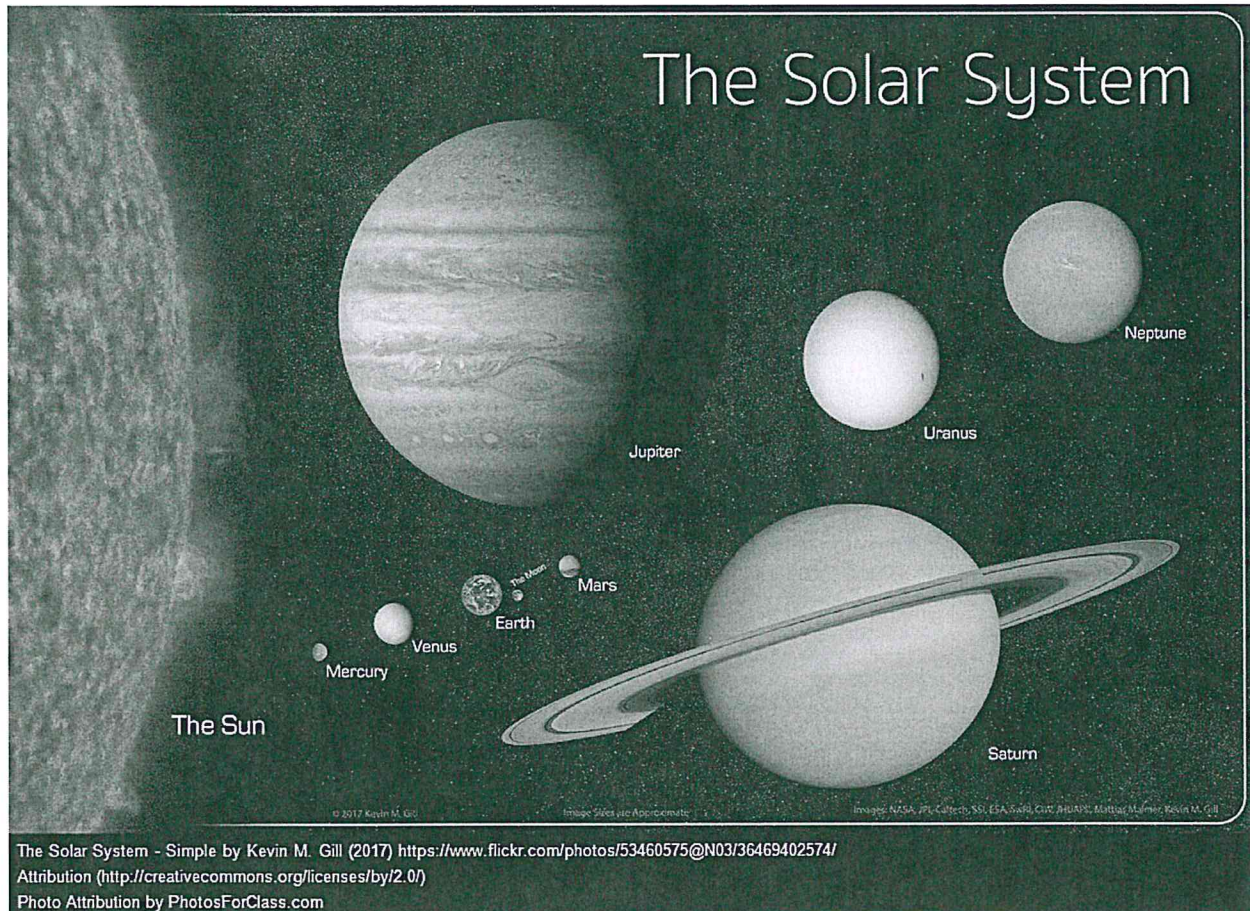
Name _____

Date ____/____/____

Read &
answer questions

The solar system

Instructions: Read the text and fun facts about the solar system. Then, answer the following questions.



Our solar system consists of an average star, which we call the sun, and the planets that orbit around it. These planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and (previously) Pluto. However, Pluto was later found to not have all the required properties of a planet, because it was deemed too small.

But what is the definition of a planet? The definition of planet was set in 2006 by the International Astronomical Union (IAU). The IAU states that a planet in the Solar System is a celestial body that has three main properties: It is in orbit around the sun, it has a nearly round shape, and it has "cleared the neighborhood" around its orbit. In other words it has sucked up or pushed away any other objects to become the dominant body in the area.

Planet fun facts!

Mercury: The planet moves in a way that makes it seem like the sun moves backwards every day, but just for a little while.

Venus: It's the hottest planet of the solar system.

Earth: It is the only planet known to be inhabited.

Mars: It has two tiny moons.

Jupiter: It's the largest planet and has 79 moons, including the largest moon (called Ganymede) of the solar system, which is bigger than Mercury.

Saturn: Has a "great white storm" every Saturnian year.

Uranus: First planet to be discovered. It was visited only once in 1986 by spacecraft Voyager 2.

Neptune: Has the coldest temperatures (-220 degrees C) and the longest year (equal to 165 Earth years)

1. Which fact did you find most interesting?

2. What is the largest planet?

- A. Mars
- B. Neptune
- C. Earth
- D. Jupiter

3. Why was Pluto decided to not be a planet?

4. Who set the definition of a planet?

5. How many planets does our solar system have? Name them.

6. The sun is...

- a. A planet
- b. A star
- c. A moon
- d. None of the above

7. Which of these is not a property that makes a planet?

- a. It is in orbit around the sun
- b. It has a nearly round shape
- c. It has water in it
- d. It has "cleared the neighbourhood" around its orbit

8. What does the word "orbit" mean?

9. What does it mean when a planet has "cleared the neighbourhood" around its orbit?

10. Identify 5 verbs and three nouns in the text.

Verbs

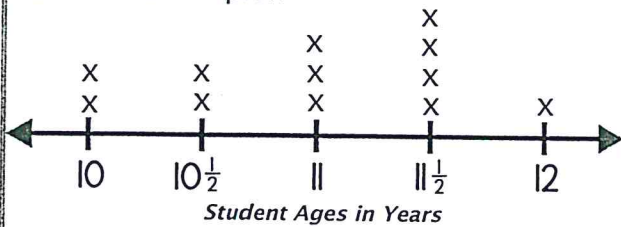
Nouns

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

Day 7

1.) Which statement is NOT true about the data in the line plot?

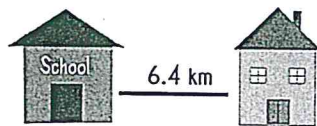


- A.) The oldest student is 12 years old.
- B.) Most students are younger than 11 years old.
- C.) Two students are 10 years old.
- D.) There are 12 students in the class.

2.) The weight of Mr. Jessop's car is 2,817 pounds. How much does the car weigh in tons?
(Hint: 1 T = 2,000 lb)

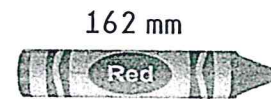
- A.) less than 1 ton
- B.) between 1 and 2 tons
- C.) between 2 and 3 tons
- D.) between 3 and 4 tons

3.) Mr. Collins is traveling from his house to school. How many meters will he travel to school?



- A.) 64,000 meters
- B.) 6,400 meters
- C.) 640 meters
- D.) 3,200 meters

4.) What is the length of the crayon in centimeters?

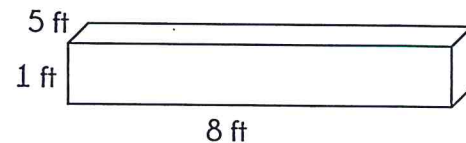


- A.) 16,200 cm
- B.) 1,620 cm
- C.) 16.2 cm
- D.) 0.162 cm

5.) Which measurement is NOT equal to 6.5 meters?

- A.) 0.0065 kilometers
- B.) 6.50 meters
- C.) 65 centimeters
- D.) 6,500 millimeters

6.) A diagram of the Smith's new sandbox is below. What is the volume of the sandbox?



Topic Sentence:

Should public schools require uniforms?

Day 8- Write persuasive paragraph using graphic organizer

Reason:

Fact/example:

Reason:

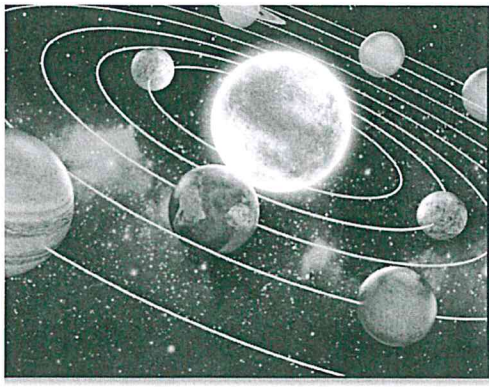
Fact/example:

Reason:

Fact/example:

Closing Sentence:

Use examples ~~from~~ from article!



The Solar System is made up of all the planets that orbit the Sun, as well as moons, comets, asteroids, Day 7 minor planets, dust and gas. Everything that exists in the Solar System orbits around the Sun. The Sun is huge compared to all of the other things in the Solar System. It contains approximately 98% of all the material in the Solar System. The larger an object is, the more gravity it has. That is why

everything orbits around the Sun. There are eight planets that orbit the Sun. The four inner planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. The four outer planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. The inner planets are also known as terrestrial planets, they are smaller and made of mostly rock and metal. The outer planets are also known as gas giants, they are larger and made of mostly hydrogen, helium and other gases.

In between the terrestrial planets and the gas giants lies an asteroid belt. This area contains thousands of comets and asteroids that orbit around in a large path. Some of the pieces are no larger than a speck of dust and others are 100 miles across or even larger. A comet is basically a big ball of ice and rock. They are left over from the formation of stars and planets. They are often referred to as "dirty snowballs". An asteroid is a small rocky body (similar to a planet) that range in size from 600 miles across to just dust particles. A few of these pass close to the Earth or enter the atmosphere as meteors.

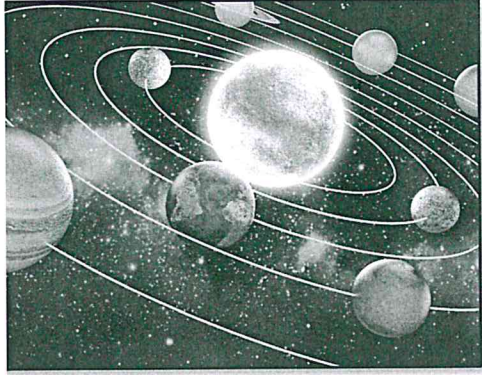
The Moon is the Earth's only natural satellite. A natural satellite is a space body that orbits a planet. Our Moon is the fifth largest moon in the Solar System. It is 238,857 miles from Earth. It takes the Moon 27.3 days to orbit the Earth. The Moon rotates on its axis in around the same length of time that it takes to orbit the Earth. We only see around 60% of the surface of the Moon. There have been numerous trips to the Moon. The first person to set foot on the Moon was Neil Armstrong. The surface of the Moon has large impact craters from comets and asteroids that have collided with the surface. The Moon does not have an atmosphere or weather so the craters remain intact. The Moon also has an impact on the Earth's ocean tides. The gravity of the Moon causes a tide cycle as the Moon rotates around the Earth and the position of the Sun changes. This cycle is what causes high and low tide.



Name: _____ Date: _____ Day: _____

Use complete sentences!

1. What is all in the Solar System?



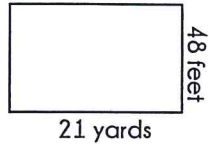
2. What planets are considered terrestrial planets? What are they made of?

3. What planets are considered gas giants? What are they made of?

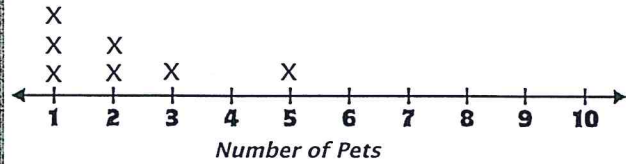
4. What is a comet? What is an asteroid?

5. What are three facts that you learned about the moon?

1.) Pete's back yard is 21 yards long by 48 feet wide. What is the area of Pete's back yard?



2.) This line plot shows the number of pets owned by students in a fifth-grade class. How many students own one pet?



3.) The table below shows the nutrition facts given on a container of Grandma's Chili. Which of the following lists the nutrition facts from the least to the greatest amount per serving? (**Remember all units must be the same to compare*)

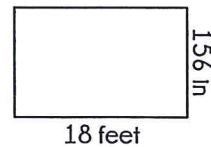
- A.) sodium, total fat, protein, carbohydrate, cholesterol
- B.) cholesterol, sodium, total fat, protein, carbohydrate
- C.) cholesterol, total fat, protein, carbohydrate, sodium
- D.) sodium, cholesterol, total fat, protein, carbohydrate

Grandma's Chili	Amount Per Serving
Total Fat	3.5 g
Cholesterol	25 mg
Sodium	1,080 mg
Carbohydrates	32g
Protein	14g

4.) A handful of grapes has a mass of 6 grams. What is the mass of the handful of grapes in milligrams?

5.) The mass of a watermelon is 4,825 grams. What is the mass in kilograms?

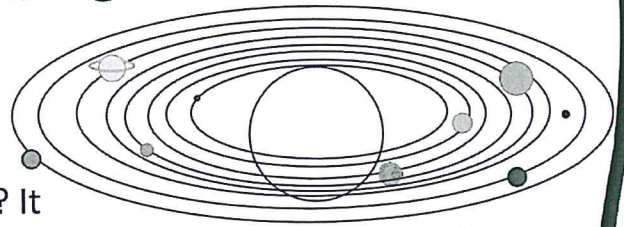
6.) A bedroom has the dimensions shown below. What is the area of the bedroom?



Day 8 - Write persuasive paragraph
using graphic organizer.
Should public schools require uniforms?

Science Shorts The Solar System

Day 8



When you look into the night sky, you see thousands and thousands of stars. During the day you see the sun. Did you know that the sun is a star? It looks much larger than the other stars because it is much closer to us. The Earth is not alone in space. There are 7 other planets that **orbit** the sun with us. Our sun is the center of our **solar system**.

The closest planet to the sun is called **Mercury**. Mercury is the smallest planet. It has no atmosphere. This means daytime on Mercury is extremely hot and night is extremely cold. It also means there is no air to breathe. It takes 88 Earth days for Mercury to orbit the sun one time.

The next planet is **Venus**. Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system. It has a very thick atmosphere which traps heat from the sun. Venus is almost the size of Earth. It takes 225 Earth days for Venus to orbit the sun.

Earth is the third planet from the sun. It is the only planet in our solar system with the air and water needed to support life. Earth's atmosphere protects its inhabitants from extreme temperatures. It takes 365 days for the Earth to orbit the sun one time. This is the length of a year on Earth.

Next is **Mars**. Mars is often called "the red planet" because of a mineral called iron oxide that gives it a rusty red color. Although smaller in size, Mars is similar to Earth in a lot of ways. It takes 687 days for Mars to orbit the sun.

After Mars there is a long stretch of empty space before you reach the next planet, **Jupiter**. Jupiter is the largest planet. Unlike the first four planets, Jupiter is not made of rock. It is made of gases. Jupiter is known for its violent storms and for having 64 moons! It takes 12 Earth years for Jupiter to orbit the sun one time!

After Jupiter is **Saturn**, another **gas giant**. Saturn is known for its rings which are made of ice. Saturn is the second largest planet and has 18 moons. It takes 29 Earth years for Saturn to orbit the sun.

Next is **Uranus**. Uranus has a blue green color and orbits the sun on its side. This gas giant has 27 moons. It takes 84 Earth years for Uranus to complete one orbit around the sun.

The last planet in the solar system is **Neptune**. Neptune is also made of gasses, not rock. Neptune has 13 moons. It takes 165 Earth years for Neptune to orbit the sun.

Name: _____

Day 8

Science Shorts

The Solar System

1.) The sun is a star.

- A. True
- B. False

2.) How many planets are in our solar system?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

3.) The smallest planet is called _____.

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Mars
- D. Jupiter

4.) The largest planet is called _____.

- A. Mercury
- B. Jupiter
- C. Saturn
- D. Earth

5.) The hottest planet is called _____.

- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Mars
- D. Neptune

6.) Which planet is often called "the red planet?"

- A. Venus
- B. Saturn
- C. Mars
- D. Uranus

7.) Which planet is surrounded by rings of ice?

- A. Venus
- B. Jupiter
- C. Saturn
- D. Neptune

8.) Which planet has the most moons?

- A. Jupiter
- B. Saturn
- C. Uranus
- D. Neptune

9.) Which planet orbits the sun on its side?

- A. Mercury
- B. Jupiter
- C. Uranus
- D. Neptune

10.) Which planet is one of the four gas giants?

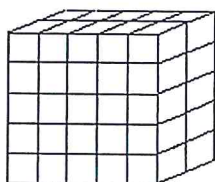
- A. Mercury
- B. Venus
- C. Earth
- D. Saturn

Day 9

1.) An aluminum can has a capacity of 2.37 liters. What is the capacity of the can in milliliters?

2.) A bottle of nail polish remover has a capacity of 1.47 liters. How many 1 milliliter droppers can be filled from the bottle?

3.) Jerome stacked boxes in a closet as shown below. How many boxes are in the closet?



4.) Sarah made 4 quarts of vegetable soup in a big pot. She then served 6 different people $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of soup each. How much soup is left in the pot? (Hint: 1 quart = 4 cups)

5.) This line plot shows the scores earned by 15 students on a math test. What is the outlier of this set of data?



- A.) 65
B.) 70
C.) 95
D.) There is no outlier in this data set.

6.) Kira kept track of how many inches of snow her town received during a storm. The data below shows the amount of snow in inches for 5 days.

$3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, 4, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$

Which is the best number line to use for showing this data in a line plot?

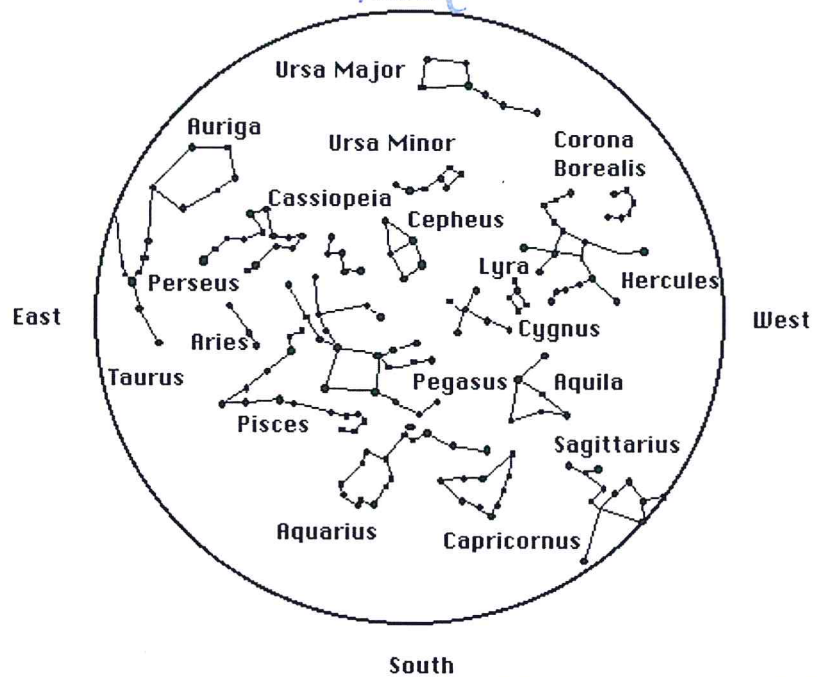
- A.)
B.)
C.)
D.)

Constellations

Day 9 answer
Read, questions 1-6

When you look at the night sky, you see billions of stars. Some stars you see twinkle, some are more faded, and some you can't even see!

Did you know that some of those stars make pictures in the sky? These pictures are called constellations.



Constellations are a group of stars that are visible in the sky that make up different images. Some constellations were named after animals and some are named after mythological creatures. Some were even named after science instruments. As the earth turns and seasons change you see different constellations at night. There are 88 different constellations.

Did you know that you can't see constellations during the day because the sun's light is too bright to see star light? But you can always see some constellations at night as long as it isn't cloudy.

There are different constellations that can be seen at different times of the year. Depending on the month, season and your location in the world will depend on what constellations you can see. There is a winter sky and a summer sky of constellations but all constellations are better to see in their specific months.

have names as well, such as Betelgeuse or Alpha. In order for a star to get a name it must be around for a long time. Most stars are between 1 and 10 billion years old. The oldest star is 13.2 billion years old.

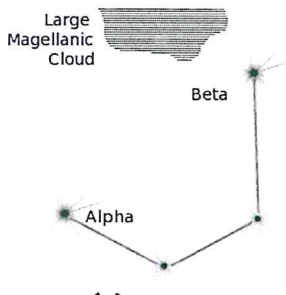
Next time you look up in the sky on a clear night be sure to find those constellations that are brightest for the month. These residents of our night sky are begging to be seen!

January Constellations

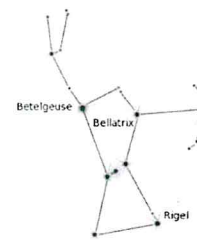
Those constellations that are best seen in January are:



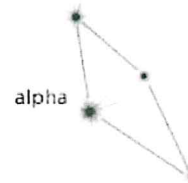
Dorado - Swordfish/ Golden fish



Mensa - The table mountain



Orion- The great hunter



Reticulum - The net



Taurus - The bull

Constellations

Day 9

Directions: After reading the above passage, answer the following questions.

1. *According to the text* what term is used for “a group of stars that are visible in the sky that make up different images?”
 - a. Stars
 - b. Constellations
 - c. Orion
 - d. Mythological
2. Which of the following is **not** something constellations were named after?
 - a. Mythological creatures
 - b. Animals
 - c. Heroes
 - d. Scientific instruments
3. *Clarify* how many different constellations there are?
 - a. 88
 - b. 67
 - c. 34
 - d. 56
4. *Explain* why you can't see constellations during the day.

5. What three factors determine the constellations you see?

6. *Clarify*, which of the following terms is defined by “the golden fish.”
 - a. Dorado
 - b. Mensa
 - c. Orion
 - d. Reticulum

Day 9

← Search Results

Lincoln and the 13th Amendment to End Slavery



Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States. Today, Lincoln is widely regarded as one of the greatest presidents in the nation's history, in part because he helped to permanently end slavery in America. He did this by pushing Congress to pass the 13th Amendment before the end of the Civil War.

An "amendment" is a change. The 13th Amendment was the 13th change to the United States Constitution. The United States Constitution is the fundamental law of the nation. The people who wrote the Constitution in 1787 wanted to make it possible but difficult to change the Constitution. In order to add a Constitutional Amendment, two-thirds of the members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives must vote for it. Then three-quarters of the states must approve, or "ratify," it.

In 1864, President Lincoln pressed to achieve the difficult task of getting the 13th Amendment passed, two years after he had signed the Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation declared slaves free, but it only applied to the three million slaves who lived in the so-called Confederacy. The Confederacy was made up of the 11 states that were rebelling against the Union. There were more than 700,000 other slaves who lived in areas that were not rebelling, and they were not legally free. Lincoln believed he had the legal right, given to the president by the Constitution in times of war, to take action necessary to defeat the rebels. He thus thought he could legally free the slaves in those regions of the country that were rebelling. This helped the war effort in a practical way, since the Proclamation also directed the United

States Army to allow African American men to enlist. By the end of the Civil War, almost 200,000 African Americans had served in the Union Army.

But Lincoln did not believe he had the legal right to free the slaves in the "border states," which included Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. These states had remained loyal to the Union. All four states permitted slavery.

Lincoln also feared that once the war was over, leaders of the nation would reverse the Emancipation Proclamation. He feared they might consider the Emancipation Proclamation only a wartime measure.

That is why Lincoln wanted a ban on slavery written right into the Constitution.

In 1864 the Senate passed the amendment with the necessary two-thirds majority. But the House of Representatives failed to pass the amendment.

Before the House voted on the amendment for the second time, Lincoln invited individual congressmen to the White House. Lincoln acted friendly and polite, using arguments he thought would convince each congressman. He told Congressman James Rollins from the border state of Missouri that a vote for the amendment would send a signal to the South from the border states, including Missouri. Lincoln argued this would quickly end what had been a long and bloody war.

He didn't just try to reason with the congressmen opposed to the amendment. He asked his allies in the House to double their efforts to convince their colleagues. When they asked how they could convince two more congressmen, Lincoln said, "I am President of the United States, clothed with great power. The abolition of slavery by constitutional provision settles the fate, for all coming time, not only of the millions now in bondage, but of unborn millions to come—a measure of such importance that these two votes must be procured. I leave to you to determine how it shall be done..."

To change their votes to support the amendment, some congressmen were offered high-paying government jobs once they left the House, or jobs for their friends or relatives.

The effort paid off. The House reversed its previous vote, gaining a two-thirds majority. The amendment was ratified by rapidly reaching the required number of states.

By the end of 1865, the Constitution had a new amendment, which reads:

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Lincoln and the 13th Amendment to End Slavery

Comprehension Questions

1. Lincoln helped to permanently end slavery in America by pushing Congress to pass which Amendment?

- A. the 10th Amendment
- B. the 12th Amendment
- C. the 13th Amendment
- D. the 14th Amendment

2. The problem that Lincoln saw with the Emancipation Proclamation was that it could potentially be reversed after the end of the Civil War, if leaders viewed it as only a wartime measure. How did Lincoln attempt to solve this problem?

- A. Lincoln declared all slaves in the border states free.
- B. Lincoln tried to acquire more legal rights as president.
- C. Lincoln invited Congressmen to the White House.
- D. Lincoln pressed to pass the 13th Amendment.

3. It is difficult to change the Constitution of the United States. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. Two thirds of both the Senate and the House must vote for the change, then three quarters of the states must approve it.
- B. The 13th Amendment to the Constitution states that, "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
- C. A change to the United States Constitution is called a Constitutional Amendment. The 13th Amendment was the 13th change made to the Constitution.
- D. Lincoln believed he had the legal right, given to the president by the Constitution in times of war, to take action necessary to defeat the rebels.

4. Read the following sentences: "To change their votes to support the amendment, some congressmen were offered high-paying government jobs once they left the House, or jobs for their friends or relatives. The effort paid off. The House reversed its previous vote, gaining a two-thirds majority." Based on this information, what can you conclude?

- A. The congressmen could not be persuaded to change their votes on the Amendment.
- B. The congressmen could be persuaded to change their votes with offers that personally benefited them.
- C. Lincoln got in trouble for bribing congressman to vote for the Amendment.
- D. The congressmen were less concerned with personal gain than they were with the impact of slavery on the nation.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. President Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation
- B. how the 13th Amendment helped to end the Civil War
- C. the African Americans who served in the Union army
- D. how and why Lincoln pressed to pass the 13th Amendment

6. Read the following sentence: "The abolition of slavery by constitutional provision settles the fate, for all coming time, not only of the millions now in **bondage**, but of unborn millions to come—a measure of such importance that these two votes must be procured."

As used in this sentence, what does the word "**bondage**" refer to?

- A. slavery
- B. the South
- C. the North
- D. freedom

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

Lincoln was afraid that slavery would be reestablished after the Civil War, ____ he pressed to have a ban on slavery written into the Constitution.

- A. yet
- B. namely
- C. so
- D. for example

8. What did the Emancipation Proclamation declare?

9. Lincoln believed that he could legally free slaves in the rebel states. But he also believed that he should not free slaves in states loyal to the Union. Why did Lincoln believe these two things?

10. Explain the role that the Civil War played in the passage of the 13th Amendment. Support your answer using information from the passage.

Audio by

Measurement and Data

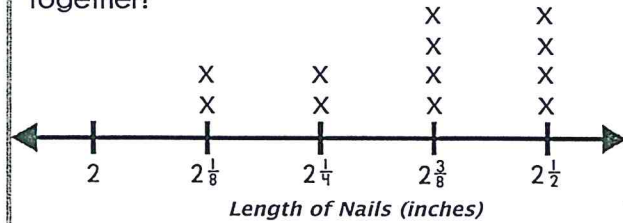
Show all of your work

Day 10

1.) A baby girl weighed 18 pounds 10 ounces at 12 months old and 20 pounds 2 ounces at 13 months old. How much weight did the baby gain during this month? (Hint: 1 lbs = 16 oz.)

- A.) 2 pounds 2 ounces
- B.) 1 pound 2 ounces
- C.) 1 pound 8 ounces
- D.) 2 pounds 8 ounces

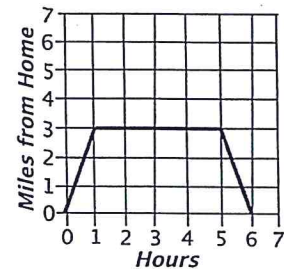
2.) Tammy was helping her friend sort nails at his workbench. She measured each nail in inches and made a line plot of the data. What was the total length of the four longest nails together?



3.) Convert the unit:

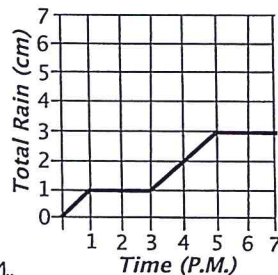
$$345 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}$$

4.) Louis made this time-distance graph to show his distance in miles from home during 6 hours of time. Which explanation matches the graph?



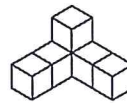
- A.) Louis walked 3 miles in one hour. He stayed at that location for 4 hours. Finally he walked back home.
- B.) Louis walked 1 mile in three hours. Then he walked 4 miles. Finally he walked 6 miles to get home
- C.) Louis walked 1 mile in three hours. Then he walked back home.
- D.) Louis walked 3 miles in one hour. Then he walked 4 more miles. Finally he walked home.

5.) Katrina made this time-distance graph to show the amount of rain that fell one afternoon. Which is the best explanation of the graph?



- A.) 1 cm of rain fell from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M., and 3 cm of rain fell between 5 P.M. and 6 P.M.
- B.) 1 cm of rain fell from noon to 1 P.M., and 3 cm of rain fell between 5 P.M. and 6 P.M.
- C.) 1 cm of rain fell from noon to 1 P.M., and 2 cm more rain fell between 3 P.M. and 5 P.M.
- D.) 1 cm of rain fell from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M., and 2 cm more rain fell between 3 P.M. and 5 P.M.

6.) Which is a side view of the solid figure below?



- A.)
- B.)
- C.)
- D.)

North?

- a. Ursa Major
- b. Taurus
- c. Hercules
- d. Aquarius

Day 10

12. How does the diagram and illustrations help clarify the text?

13. Draw your own constellation. Try to have at least 5 stars but no more than 10. Connect your stars with lines showing the constellation, give your constellation a name, and explain what it stands for.

Lincoln and the 13th Amendment to End Slavery

Vocabulary: amendment

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

- A. the basic unit of length adopted under the Systeme International d'Unites (approximately 1.094 yards)
- B. a statement that is added to or revises or improves a proposal or document (a bill or constitution etc.)
- C. abrupt electric discharge from cloud to cloud or from cloud to earth accompanied by the emission of light

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

- A. buying or selling securities or commodities
- B. correction of an error in a writ or process
- C. the people who inhabit a territory or state

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

3. Article V explains how to _____, which means to change or add to, the Constitution.

- A. amended
- B. amend
- C. amendment
- D. amendments
- E. amends

4. The Constitution was finished in 1787, but it was not until 1870 that the 15th _____ became part of the Constitution.

- A. amended
- B. amend
- C. amendment
- D. amendments
- E. amends

5. The writers gave rules for how _____ to the Constitution could be made.

- A. amended
- B. amend
- C. amendment
- D. amendments
- E. amends

6. So please, allow me to make _____.

- A. amended
- B. amend
- C. amendment
- D. amendments
- E. amends

7. As a result of their work, the Constitution has been _____ to prevent the federal and state governments from discriminating against voters.

- A. amended
- B. amend
- C. amendment
- D. amendments
- E. amends

8. Please write your own sentence using the word **amendment**.

Answers will vary.

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

Answers will vary.
