Activity #1
All About Me Collage - What images describe you? What are some of your favorite things?

Draw pictures or cut some out from old magazines/newspapers. Make sure to ask your parents for permission before cutting!

Arrange your pictures together on a piece of paper (you can glue them down if you would like).

Explain your collage to a family member.

If you don’t have these materials, you can write a paragraph about what your collage would look like.

Activity #2
On a separate sheet of paper, copy each of the rhythm patterns three more times.

Tap a steady beat to your pattern.

Pattern 1: ♩♫♫♩

Pattern 2: ♩♩♩♩

Pattern 3: ♩♫♩♫

Now write your own pattern and perform it for someone at home.

If you are writing your answers in Google Classroom, use “ta” and “titi” for the music notes above.

Activity #3
Strength Challenge:
The following exercises help to improve your muscular strength. Try to do one more repetition every day in order to improve strength. Please add your exercises in your weekly activity log.

1. Push-Ups- 10
2. Sit Ups- 15
3. Planks- start at 45 seconds. Try to increase the time by 5 seconds every day.
4. Leg Raises (6 inches)- start at 45 seconds. Try to increase the time by 5 seconds every day.
5. Wall Sits- start at 45 seconds. Try to increase the time by 5 seconds every day.
Activity #1
Solve on a piece of paper.

\[
\begin{align*}
6 \times 8 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
6 \times 80 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
6 \times 800 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
6 \times 8,000 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
3 \times 7 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
3 \times 70 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
3 \times 700 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
3 \times 7,000 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
6 \times 40 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
4 \times 500 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
3 \times 9,000 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
9 \times 6,000 &= \_\_\_\_\_\_ \\
\end{align*}
\]

Activity #2
Play multiplication bingo.

On the last page of this packet, you will find 2 bingo boards to use or you can create your own.

Also included are number cards 0-9 (Keep these for future activities.)

Cut out the number cards and lay them upside down. With a partner turn over 2 cards and see if you have the product on your bingo card. Repeat until someone gets BINGO!!

Reuse the number cards as needed by mixing them back in with the others.

Play 3 times.

On a separate sheet of paper, write the winner for each game and the winning multiplication problems with their products.
Activity #3

Using the number cards 0-9, you will create 3 random numbers and write each number in expanded form, word form, and standard form.

Example: 4,025

**Expanded form:**
4000 +20+5  
**Standard:**  4,025  
**Word:**
Four thousand, twenty-five

1. Turn over 3 numbers.

Place the numbers back into the pile.

2. Turn over 4 numbers. Return to the pile.

3. Turn over 5 numbers.

Keep the number cards for future activities.
# Activity #1
Read “The Magic of Mime” and look for these 3 words:

- audience
- performance
- imagination

On a separate sheet of paper, use context clues to write a definition for each word.

Then use each word in a new sentence.

# Activity #2
Re-read “The Magic of Mime” and answer the following comprehension questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How does the author describe the art of mime?
2. Based on the passage, which skills would a mime need most?
3. What is this passage mostly about? Write a one to two sentence summary.
4. Why do mimes practice to make all of their movements perfect?
5. Explain why an imaginative audience is necessary for a mime performance to work.

# Activity #3
Reread “The Magic of Mime” and think about the following prompt:

Would you rather be a mime or a regular actor that can use their voice? Why?

Write your response to the prompt on a separate sheet of paper and make sure to give at least 3 reasons from the passage to support your answer.
Activity #1
Read the article Energy for Life and answer the questions.

A parent or family member may read the article to you.

Activity #2
Reread the article Energy for Life.

On a separate sheet of paper, label each of the following as either renewable or nonrenewable.

1. corn       6. water
2. oil        7. wind
3. coal       8. trees
4. sunshine   9. sand
5. plastic    10. paper

Activity #3
Reread the article Energy for Life.
Take a walk outside or look out the window. On a separate sheet of paper, create a list of 3 renewable and 3 nonrenewable resources that you see around you.

With someone at home discuss how your list and the list in activity 2 are the same and different.

Is there a nonrenewable resource you see around you that could be replaced with a renewable resource? Explain your response.
SOCIAL STUDIES

Activity #1
Read the article, “Maryland Regions” and highlight or underline key details about each region. You will use these key details in activity 2 and activity 3.

Activity #2
You have made your home in the Appalachian Mountain Region since you were born but your family is getting ready to move to Somerset County in the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Use “Maryland Regions” and list two similarities and two difference between the Appalachian Mountain Region and the Atlantic Coastal Plain Region.

Activity #3
Use the article “Maryland Regions” to think about the sights you will see while traveling through the Piedmont Plateau during your move to Somerset County (in Activity 2).

Write a letter to your parents or a family member describing what you expect to see while you are traveling through the Piedmont Plateau.

In your letter, tell your parents or a family member where you want to stop and what you will do while you are there.
ENERGY IS THE KEY

We use a lot of energy to live. Whether we're playing, studying or eating, energy makes these activities possible. We also use energy for production-to run machines, for instance. Much of this energy comes from fuels like oil, coal or natural gas. These fuels are used to make the blacktop and basketballs at recess, as well as generate the electricity for the lights all around you. Think of all the energy required to plant, grow, harvest, transport and cook your lunch, and you can start to understand that energy is a key to life!

NATURAL, BUT NOT FOREVER

Fuels like natural gas, oil and coal are important natural resources. They are known as fuels and take millions of years to form. We've used them for hundreds of years, and they've powered everything from planes and trains to cars and computers. Unfortunately, fossil fuels are non-renewable forms of energy. Our power plants burn them faster than nature makes them, and when they are burned, power plants create emissions harmful to the environment.

To use fossil fuels, we first need to get them out of the earth with technologies like oil rigs, coal mines and natural gas wells. The drilling, mining and pumping of these natural resources often requires very large operations. These procedures result in producing the important energy we need, but they need fossil fuels themselves to operate and can often negatively impact the land where these fuels are found.

POWERING THE FUTURE

Fortunately, there are forms of renewable energy out there. They also come from nature and don't harm the environment as much as fossil fuels. Furthermore, they aren't consumed to produce energy, so we can use them again and again. One form of renewable energy is solar energy. Solar energy uses solar panels, which collect sunlight and convert it directly into electricity.

Another form of renewable energy is wind energy. Like an extremely large pinwheel, wind turbines have blades that rotate when the wind blows, and this movement generates electricity. Some solar and wind energy power plants are connected to batteries so they can supply electricity even when the sun isn't shining or the wind isn't blowing.
One form of renewable energy that has been around for a very long time is hydropower. Hydropower is energy produced by falling and running water. Hydropower technologies can be as simple as a watermill on a stream or as complex as a hydroelectricity dam.

Hydropower is a great source of renewable energy: in Washington state (in the USA), for instance, it produces approximately 75% of the entire state's energy!

**THE RIGHT PLAN**

Using renewable energy is a good way to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, though renewable energies have some negative impacts on the earth as well. Solar power plants are usually built in deserts where sunshine is reliable and strong, but the desert land that is disrupted for the construction and operation of these power plants is actually rich with plant and animal life.

Wind energy power plants are called wind farms and require a lot of land. Though each turbine only takes up a small area of land, wind farms can easily have hundreds or thousands of turbines. With that many turbines together, their presence can easily affect birds, bats and other wildlife in the area.

Hydropower plants can generate a lot of energy and electricity, but their existence can dramatically alter the environment around them. Many hydropower plants use dams to create the electricity. Fish can be easily blocked by a dam and prevented from swimming to important spawning grounds. Dams can also fail and cause massive flooding. Also, in the event of a drought, the electricity produced could truly be limited to a trickle!

However, by carefully planning the locations of renewable energy power plants, their harmful impact to the planet can be minimized and their renewable and sustainable benefits maximized.

**LOOKING FORWARD**

Almost everything we do requires some sort of energy. It's important to understand where our energy comes from, how it is produced and what effect each type has on our environment.

As technology improves, we can balance the use of non-renewable fossil fuels with renewable energy for a healthier planet.
1. What do people use energy for?
   
   A. People use energy to cause massive floods.
   
   B. People use energy to create more oil and coal.
   
   C. People use energy to play, study, and live.
   
   D. People use energy to minimize sustainable benefits from the sun.

2. What does the passage compare and contrast with fossil fuels?
   
   A. The passage compares and contrasts playing, studying, and eating with fossil fuels.
   
   B. The passage compares and contrasts coal mines and natural gas wells with fossil fuels.
   
   C. The passage compares and contrasts Washington State with fossil fuels.
   
   D. The passage compares and contrasts forms of renewable energy with fossil fuels.

3. Humans use energy from several different sources.

   What evidence from the passage supports this statement?
   
   A. People use energy to play, study, eat, make basketballs, and generate electricity.
   
   B. People use energy from natural gas, oil, coal, the sun, wind, and water.
   
   C. Wind turbines can affect birds, bats, and other wildlife around them.
   
   D. When a dam that produces hydropower fails, it can cause massive flooding.

4. What is true of all types of energy discussed in the passage?
   
   A. They are all non-renewable.
   
   B. They are all renewable.
   
   C. They all have some negative impacts on the earth.
   
   D. None of them has any negative impacts on the earth.

5. What is this passage mainly about?
   
   A. the importance of energy and where energy comes from
   
   B. watermills, dams, and other forms of hydropower
   
   C. planting, growing, harvesting, transporting, and cooking food
   
   D. the different ways children play and study
Dear ________________,

__On our way to Somerset County we will be traveling through the Peidmont Plateau of Maryland. On our trip I am going to see, ________________

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

I really hope we get to stop at ________________

___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________

Closing ________________

Signature ________________
Maryland Regions
Source https://www.visitmaryland.org/info/maryland-regions

Western Maryland, or the Appalachian Mountain Region, is a great place for outdoor adventures. It was also Maryland's last frontier. One of the most important events in Western Maryland in the early 1800s was the opening of the National Road, the first highway built with federal funds. Later, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal carried people and goods to and from the western states. You can climb Maryland's highest mountain, swim in numerous lakes, hike the Appalachian Trail, brave white-water rapids or enjoy all kinds of winter sports from skiing to ice fishing. This is where fall foliage arrives first and winter usually stays the longest. Apples, peaches, maple syrup, honey and lumber are abundant here.

Central Maryland, or the Piedmont Plateau, will amaze you with all there is to see and do. The attractions vary from the state's historic capital, Annapolis, to its largest city, Baltimore, from waterfront villages and mill towns to the gently rolling hills of horse country and the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. The variety of industries in this area ranges from mining marble, granite and other stones to harvesting fish and seafood. This is where some of the most important events in state and national history took place and where people are still making history. You'll find the government at work and Marylanders making important contributions in the areas of art, culture, education, medicine and business.

The Eastern Shore, or the Atlantic Coastal Plain region, is between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and is part of the Delmarva Peninsula. It is mostly at farmland where wheat, corn, tomatoes and other crops grow, and where poultry and cattle are raised. Discover this region's many historic and natural landmarks by bicycling or driving on the quiet country roads, or explore the rivers, creeks, inlets and bays by boat. The fresh fish, crabs and oysters found here give both residents and visitors something to look forward to all year.
The Magic of Mime

Becky Baumwoll never forgets her lines, because there aren’t any lines in the plays she performs. Becky and her theater company, Broken Box, tell stories without using words. They wear white face paint and dress in black. Their plays are performed on an empty stage and without any props. But when the show begins, the empty stage suddenly looks like a desert, a castle, a forest, or a dining room. Without changing her costume, Becky transforms from a wiry old ogre, to a sparrow, to a cup full of Jell-O. Though her hands are empty, she seems to be holding a sword, a can of beans, or the reins of a horse. How can this happen? Does Becky know magic?

Becky is a kind of actor called a mime. Ever since she was in college, Becky has been practicing and perfecting her art. A mime tells stories silently and creates objects and landscapes using just his or her body. “If we’re telling a story about fighting a dragon,” Becky explains, “we can’t say, ‘LOOK THERE’S A DRAGON OVER THERE!’ We have to come up with ways to show the audience there’s a dragon, by either making one out of mimes like a big moving sculpture, or miming an invisible one.”

It’s not quite magic, but close. Becky and her company of mimes know how to excite the imagination of their audience. The audience’s imagination provides the stories with words, props, costumes, and stage sets. “The audience can imagine a more amazing dragon than we would ever be able to describe with words.”

Sometimes the mimes are so successful that members of the audience can forget that the props and scenes are imaginary. When Becky was in college, she performed a story about a guardian angel. The angel was played by another mime named Tasha and she wants to become a human being. To do that, she has to tear off her wings. “About a week after our performance,” Becky says, “Tasha's friend called her and asked if she could borrow Tasha's angel wings for a project she was doing. She had forgotten they were mimed!”

Some stories are very difficult to tell in mime. “Watching a play in mime is like piecing together a puzzle,” Becky explains. “The audience has to follow every gesture and movement to understand what's going on.” The mimes practice and practice to make all of their movements perfect, otherwise the audience might not know what to imagine. Once, Broken Box performed a play about a fortune-teller at a carnival but they didn’t have nearly enough actors to portray all the people in the crowd. “We had the main characters walk back and forth on the stage, and every time they walked, the rest of the mimes behind them would make a new group pose around a different carnival act: a strongman or a sword-swallower.” The audience was able to imagine a bustling carnival full of people.

Though Becky claims to not know magic, she does know how to conjure things out of thin air. Once, when she was very sad, she created a story about a woman who is so sad she can hardly stand. A second mime played the part of the woman’s soul. In the play, the soul tries very hard to help make the woman feel better, pushing her with all her might. Finally the soul succeeds in helping the woman stand. After weeks of working on the performance, Becky started to feel less sad. Creating the performance made her feel better. In a way, mime is magical. “It's like I created my own medicine.”