<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING/LANG. ARTS</th>
<th>MATH</th>
<th>SCIENCE</th>
<th>SOCIAL STUDIES</th>
<th>FINE ARTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1</strong></td>
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<td>1. 468,124</td>
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<td>Read Earth Science Rocks and Rock Cycle and answer the following questions at the end of the reading or on the answer sheet in google classroom.</td>
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<td>Create a tourism poster illustrating some highlights of Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester Counties. Your poster’s purpose is to make people want to visit these counties.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2</strong></td>
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<td>Read the article, Penguins: Up Close and Personal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Find the area of the figures below.</td>
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<td><strong>Activity 2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Using the Rock Cycle Worksheet, fill in 1-5 with the correct vocabulary on</td>
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<td>Pop Art is art based on modern popular culture and the mass media. Pop Art is</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Identify the main idea of the passage and at least three details to support your reasoning.

A main idea is written as a complete sentence that tells what the article is mostly about.

Identify the main idea of the passage and at least three details to support your reasoning.

A main idea is written as a complete sentence that tells what the article is mostly about.

Look at the counties in the Appalachian Region.

Write a paragraph about why this region is unique. What makes it different from the Atlantic Coastal Plain or the Piedmont Plateau?

bright and fun! See this famous example of Campbell soup cans by pop artist, Andy Warhol.

Use the modern symbol of emojis to create your own pop art.

Step 1: Draw four squares of equal size.
Step 2: Find a round object around your house that will fit into the square and trace it using a pencil in each square.
Step 3: Draw details of the emojis. I love how each detail represents a different thought or emotion!
Step 4: Color your emojis.
### Activity 3
Read the article, **Penguins: Up Close and Personal**.

Identify the 3 types of penguins discussed in the passage and label them in order from largest to smallest.

Write 2 interesting facts about each penguin.

### Activity 3
Compare. Use <, >, or =.

| 3,030 | 3,030 |
| 76,101 | 77,000 |
| 12,683 | 12,683 |
| 229,214 | 300,142 |
| 342,646 | 34,646 |
| 840,515 | 845,015 |
| 398,421 | 389,422 |

### Activity 3
Use the article from Reading Activity 3 **Penguins: Up Close and Personal** to identify how each adaptation listed below helps penguins survive in their environment. Write your responses on a separate sheet of paper.

1) Black and white coloring
2) Flippers
3) Beaks
4) Holding their breath for upto 20 mins
5) 2 months of fasting

### Activity 3
Reread the article **Counties of Maryland**.

Look at the counties in the Piedmont Plateau Region.

Circle 10 important words or phrases to tell why this region is important to Maryland.

Look at the words you circled. Which ones could be used to describe Somerset County too? Put a ✓ beside these words.

### Activity 3
Challenge yourself with various exercises targeted to improve your muscular strength.

- Push Ups - 14
- Sit Ups - 16
- Planks - 40 seconds
- Leg Raises (6 inches) - 40 seconds
- Wall Sits - 40 seconds
FINE ARTS

Activity #1
Choreograph a short dance routine to your favorite song. Incorporate tips about how to wash your hands (scrubbing nails, between fingers, etc.).

Activity #2
Pop Art is art based on modern popular culture and the mass media. Pop Art is bright and fun! See this famous example of Campbell soup cans by pop artist, Andy Warhol.

Use the modern symbol of emojis to create your own pop art.
2. Step 2: Find a round object around your house that will fit into the square and trace it using a pencil in each square.
3. Step 3: Draw details of four different emojis. I love how each detail represents a different thought or emotion!
4. Step 4: Color your emojis

If you are using Google Classroom, you can write a paragraph describing what your art looks like.

Activity #3
Challenge yourself with various exercises targeted to improve your muscular strength.

Push Ups- 14
Sit Ups- 16
Planks- 40 seconds
Leg Raises (6 inches)- 40 seconds
Wall Sits- 40 seconds

Make sure you record your exercises on the activity log.
**Activity #1**
Complete the following on a separate sheet of paper or in your Google Classroom.

Write each number in expanded & word form.
Example: 45,098 = 40,000 + 5,000 + 90 + 8, Forty-five thousand, ninety-eight

1. 468,124
2. 902,447
3. 263,001
4. 70,994
5. 123,456

**Activity #2**
Find the area and perimeter of the figures below. Remember, area is the space inside the figure. Perimeter is the distance around the outside of the figure.

![Figure 1](image1)
Area: _______ sq. units
Perimeter: _______ units

![Figure 2](image2)
Area: _______ sq. units
Perimeter: _______ units

Find the area and perimeter of the figures below.
Activity #3
Compare. Use <, >, or =.

3,030 ___ 3,030
76,101 ___ 77,000
12,683 ___ 12,683
229,214 ___ 300,142
342,646 ___ 34,646
840,515 ___ 845,015
398,421 ___ 389,422

478,529 > 487,529 is incorrect. Explain why it is incorrect. Be sure to explain your thinking using place value.
READING/LANG. ARTS

Activity #1
Correct the following sentences using correct capitalization and punctuation:

1. sara lives in germany with her family
2. how long did you study for the test
3. i like to travel in april
4. what time do we meet on beckford street
5. We are catching the train from maryland to new york

Activity #2
Read the article, Penguins: Up Close and Personal.

On a separate sheet of paper or in your Google Classroom, write the main idea of the passage and at least three details to support your reasoning.

The main idea should be written as a complete sentence that tells what the article is mostly about.

Activity #3
Read the article, Penguins: Up Close and Personal.

Identify the 3 types of penguins discussed in the passage and list them in order from largest to smallest.

Write 2 interesting facts about each of the 3 types of penguins.

Complete these on a separate sheet of paper or in your Google Classroom recording sheet.
### SCIENCE

#### Activity #1
Read Earth Science Rocks and Rock Cycle and answer the questions at the end of the passage or on the answer sheet in google classroom.

#### Activity #2
Using the Rock Cycle worksheet, fill in 1-5 with the correct vocabulary on the sheet and keep with your packet, or write the correct answer on your answer sheet in google classroom.

#### Activity #3
Use the article from Reading Activity 3 Penguins: Up Close and Personal to identify how each adaptation listed below helps penguins survive in their environment.

1. black and white coloring:

2. flippers:

3. beaks:

4. holding their breath for upto 20 mins:

5. 2 months of fasting:
## Activity #1
Read the article [Counties of Maryland](#).

Look at the counties in the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Create a tourism poster, Google Doc, or Google Slide illustrating some highlights of Wicomico, Somerset, and Worcester Counties. Your poster’s purpose is to make people want to visit these counties.

## Activity #2
Read the article [Counties of Maryland](#).

Look at the counties in the Appalachian Region.

Write a paragraph about why this region is unique. What makes it different from the Atlantic Coastal Plain or the Piedmont Plateau?

## Activity #3
Read the article [Counties of Maryland](#).

Look at the counties in the Piedmont Plateau Region.

Circle / highlight 10 important words or phrases to tell why this region is important to Maryland.

Look at the words you circled/highlighted. On a separate sheet of paper or in your Google Classroom answer sheet, list the ones that could be used to describe Somerset County as well.
### Activity #1

Write each number in expanded form.

1. 468,124
2. 902,447
3. 263,001
4. 70,994
5. 123,456

### Activity 2

Find the area of the figures below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area: _________ sq. units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Red Figure" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area: _________ sq. units</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Blue Figure" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shade in a figure in the grid below that has an area of 28 square units. What is the perimeter?
Activity 3
Compare. Use <, >, or =.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
Maryland is made up of 24 counties. The following list highlights some important spots in our state.

Appalachian Mountain Region:

Garrett County, the westernmost county in the state, was the last part of Maryland to be settled. The first settlers arrived in 1764, and were mostly English, German and Irish settlers from Pennsylvania. In 1872, the county was founded and named for B&O Railroad president John Work Garrett because of the importance of the railroad in county history. Near the town of McHenry is Deep Creek Lake, the state's largest manmade lake.

Allegany County’s name comes from the Native American word *oolikhanna* meaning "beautiful streams." Pioneers in covered wagons followed an ancient Native American trail through the Cumberland Narrows, a 1,000-foot-high gap that forms the main pass through the Allegheny Mountains to the west.

Washington County was named for General George Washington when it was founded in 1776 by English, French, Swiss and Scottish settlers. Washington County is the home of Fort Frederick, the only British colonial fort still standing. This county also has great appeal for Civil War buffs. The battle at Antietam was the bloodiest single-day battle of the war.

Piedmont Plateau Region:

Montgomery County was founded in 1776 by English, Scottish and Irish settlers, and was named for General Richard Montgomery, a Revolutionary War hero. Because it is so close to Washington, D.C., there are many government agencies in Montgomery County.

Prince George's County is a place to learn about farming and Maryland agriculture and to explore the history of space travel, especially at the visitor center at Goddard Space Flight Center, the hub of NASA's tracking operations. Maryland's largest amusement park, Six Flags America, offers many thrills with exciting roller coasters and water rides. Prince George's County was founded in 1696 and named for Prince George of Denmark, husband of England's Princess Anne.

Baltimore County is horse country. There are 149 thoroughbred horse farms located throughout its rolling countryside. Within this county, is Baltimore City, which was named to honor the title of Maryland's founding family, the six Lords Baltimore. It was a tiny village of 200 homes in 1768 when it became the Baltimore County seat. The city grew and became an important shipbuilding center, where merchants prospered and the city's port flourished. The city was separated from Baltimore County and given status equal to that of the counties in 1851. With a world port, government offices, significant medical and educational institutions, and major tourist attractions, Baltimore is one of the most important cities in the east.

Howard County combines the best of the old with the new and is a railroad lover's heaven. The county was founded in 1839 and named for Maryland's fifth governor, John Eager Howard. The county's rich history is evident in Ellicott City, a historic mill town founded in 1722.

Atlantic Coastal Plain:

Wicomico County was created in 1867, but was settled as early as the 1660s. The name comes from the Native American words meaning "place where houses are built." The English and Scottish settlers came because of the abundant land available for farming. The county seat, Salisbury, is the largest city on the Eastern Shore.

Harvesting seafood is a way of life in Somerset County. This rural county was founded in 1666 and was named for Lady Mary Somerset, sister of Cecilius Calvert's wife, Lady Anne Arundell. Most of the settlers came from Virginia to escape religious persecution. The town of Crisfield is known as "The Crab Capital of the World" because so many of the residents' lives are centered around these tasty crustaceans. In the historic district of Princess Anne, the county seat, the county historical society is headquartered in the Teackle Mansion, an imposing replica of a Scottish manor house. "Old Somerset" included the area which is now Wicomico and Worcester counties.

The only ocean-front county in Maryland, Worcester County, was founded in 1742 and was named for the Earl of Worcester. Ocean City has 10 miles of white sandy beaches, a famous boardwalk, and many shops and eateries. Wild ponies roam the beaches and dunes of Assateague Island National Seashore, a 37-mile long barrier island south of Ocean City. One legend says the ponies are descendants of horses that survived the shipwreck of a Spanish galleon. Another says they were brought to the New World by early settlers. Maryland's only ocean park, Assateague State Park, has campsites, bike trails and rental boats so everyone can enjoy the shore.
What is a rock?

A rock is a solid made up of a bunch of different minerals. Rocks are generally not uniform or made up of exact structures that can be described by scientific formulas. Scientists generally classify rocks by how they were made or formed. There are three major types of rocks: Metamorphic, Igneous, and Sedimentary.

- **Metamorphic Rocks** - Metamorphic rocks are formed by great heat and pressure. They are generally found inside the Earth's crust where there is enough heat and pressure to form the rocks. Metamorphic rocks are often made from other types of rock. For example, shale, a sedimentary rock, can be changed, or metamorphosed, into a metamorphic rock such as slate or gneiss. Other examples of metamorphic rocks include marble, anthracite, soapstone, and schist.

- **Igneous Rocks** - Igneous rocks are formed by volcanoes. When a volcano erupts, it spews out hot molten rock called magma or lava. Eventually the magma will cool down and harden, either when it reaches the Earth's surface or somewhere within the crust. This hardened magma or lava is called igneous rock. Examples of igneous rocks include basalt and granite.

- **Sedimentary Rocks** - Sedimentary rocks are formed by years and years of sediment compacting together and becoming hard. Generally, something like a stream or river will carry lots of small pieces of rocks and minerals to a larger body of water. These pieces will settle at the bottom and over a really long time (perhaps millions of years), they will form into solid rock. Some examples of sedimentary rocks are shale, limestone, and sandstone.

The Rock Cycle

Rocks are constantly changing in what is called the rock cycle. It takes millions of years for rocks to change.

Here is an example of the rock cycle describing how a rock can change from igneous to sedimentary to metamorphic over time.
1. Melted rock or magma is sent to the earth's surface by a volcano. It cools and forms an igneous rock.
2. Next the weather, or a river, and other events will slowly break up this rock into small pieces of sediment.
3. As sediment builds up and hardens over years, a sedimentary rock is formed.
4. Slowly this sediment rock will get covered with other rocks and end up deep in the Earth's crust.
5. When the pressure and heat get high enough, the sedimentary rock will metamorphose into a metamorphic rock and the cycle will start over again.

**Space Rocks**

There are actually some rocks that come from space called meteorites. They may have different elements or mineral make up than a typical earth rock. Typically they are made up mostly of iron.

**Interesting Facts about Rocks**

- The word "igneous" comes from the Latin word "ignis" which means "of fire."
- Ores are rocks that include minerals that have important elements such as metals like gold and silver.
- Sedimentary rocks form layers at the bottoms of oceans and lakes.
- Marble is a metamorphic rock formed when limestone is exposed to high heat and pressure within the Earth.
- Layers of sedimentary rocks are called strata.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
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</table>
| 1 What type of rocks are formed from sediment over a long period of time? | A. Metamorphic rocks  
B. Sedimentary rocks  
C. Igneous rocks  
D. Meteorites | A. Metamorphic rocks  
B. Sedimentary rocks  
C. Igneous rocks  
D. Meteorites |
| 2. What type of rocks are rocks that came from outer space?              | A. Metamorphic rocks  
B. Sedimentary rocks  
C. Igneous rocks  
D. Meteorites |
| 3. What type of rocks are formed when lava cools and hardens?            | A. Metamorphic rocks  
B. Sedimentary rocks  
C. Igneous rocks  
D. Meteorites |
| 4. What types of rocks are formed by great heat and pressure?            | A. Metamorphic rocks  
B. Sedimentary rocks  
C. Igneous rocks  
D. Meteorites |
| 5. Which of the following is an example of a metamorphic rock?           | A. Shale  
B. Limestone  
C. Granite  
D. Marble  
E. Sandstone |
| 6. Which of the following is an example of sedimentary rock?            | A. Basalt  
B. Sandstone  
C. Granite  
D. Marble  
E. Sandstone |
| 7. Which of the following is an example of an igneous rock?              | A. Shale  
B. Limestone  
C. Granite  
D. Marble  
E. Sandstone |
| 8. What are the layers of sediment called?                               | A. strata  
B. magma  
C. Ore  
D. slate |
The Rock Cycle

Fill in the blanks to complete the rock cycle using these words:

- metamorphic rock
- igneous rock
- sedimentary rock
- magma
- sediment

1. **Cementing & Compaction**
2. **Pressure & Heat**
3. **Cooling & Crystallizing**
4. **Weathering**
5. **Molten material**
A penguin is a type of bird that lives in water and on land. The black-and-white appearance of penguins is known as countershading, which is a form of camouflage that helps keep them safe in the water. Wild penguins are found only in the Southern Hemisphere. Most live within the polar region in very cold climates around Antarctica; however, some species of penguins live in warmer climates in South Africa, New Zealand, and some countries in South America. While there are over 17 different types of penguins, this passage will focus on only three: the emperor penguin, the king penguin, and the little blue penguin.

The biggest of all penguins, the emperor penguin, is almost three-and-a-half feet tall—that is almost as tall as the average first grader! And they can weigh up to 88 pounds. Incredibly, emperor penguins breed on the ice in Antarctica during winter. They face temperatures of -22
degrees Fahrenheit and below. After the female lays an egg, the male keeps the egg warm and protects it for a period of two months—during which time he doesn’t eat at all! The female makes a hunting trip for those two months, sometimes traveling up to 50 miles to reach the ocean. When she returns, she regurgitates food for the chick, and then the male goes and finds food for himself. In the wild, emperor penguins live 15 to 20 years. Also, they have the deepest dive of all birds: up to 1,850 feet!

The second-largest penguin is called the king penguin. A king penguin can weigh up to 30 pounds. During breeding, like the emperor penguin, a king penguin keeps its egg warm on its feet under a pouch of loose skin. However, king penguins tend to live in slightly warmer climates than emperor penguins; they choose beaches without snow or ice to lay their eggs. The king penguin has a very distinctive coloring, with orange highlights on its head, beak, neck, and upper breast.

A third type of penguin is called the little blue penguin, also known as the fairy penguin. These penguins get their name from both their small size and the color of their feathers, which are a light blue instead of black and white like many other types of penguins. Little blue penguins are the smallest of all penguin types, only growing up to a little over one foot tall. They weigh only two or three pounds! They like to live on sandy or rocky beaches, and they can only be found in Australia and New Zealand. They face threats from natural predators such as seagulls, seals, and sharks, and also from introduced predators such as cats, dogs, and foxes. Unlike emperor penguins and king penguins, little blue penguins build nests for their eggs. And while emperor penguin parents take two-month-long shifts protecting their young, little blue penguins take turns more often, switching every few days. Their eggs hatch after only 36 days, and their average lifespan is 6.5 years.

Penguins have evolved so that they can spend time both in water and on land—although they are much more graceful in the water than they are on land! (Look at how they waddle awkwardly on land and how they glide smoothly through the water.) While penguins cannot fly, they do have small wings called flippers that help them swim underwater. An interesting fact about penguins is that they can remain underwater for as long as 20 minutes at a time before coming up for air. They also get their food from the seas. Small fish and squid make up the bulk of their average diet. Penguins seem to have mastered the art of hunting—they catch their prey with their beaks and swallow them whole! Some penguins spend much of their lives in water, only coming to land to mate and rear their chicks.