FIFTH GRADE ELA

WEEK TWO

Day 1:
1. Daily Oral Language (Monday)
2. Reread Thurgood Marshall
3. Cause and Effect Worksheet
4. Write About It - Was Thurgood Marshall Important to Equal Rights?

Day 2:
1. Daily Oral Language (Tuesday)
2. Read Fruit Bats and The Great Horned Owl
3. Complete questions 1-5.

Day 3:
1. Daily Oral Language (Wednesday)
2. Read The Chicago Public Library
3. Answer questions 1 and 2

Day 4:
1. Daily Oral Language (Thursday)
2. Read The Washington Monument
3. Answer Questions 3-5

Day 5:
1. Daily Oral Language (Friday)
2. Daily Oral Language Review Quiz
3. Read The Battle of Trenton
4. Answer Questions 1-5
Monday

Correct these sentences.

1. you may have a apple or a orange but you cant have both

2. me and my sister gots to stay with ms papi while are parents are in germany

Write the comparative and superlative forms of "bad."

3. ___________________  ___________________

Write the words that rhyme.

4. seize  cease  squeeze  please  pause

Object or subject pronoun?

5. Uncle Louie wants them to help paint the fence. __________
Thurgood Marshall
Champion of Equal Rights

Can getting in trouble at school change the course of a person's life? It did for Thurgood Marshall, a black boy who lived in Baltimore, Maryland, in the early 1900s. He often misbehaved in class, and his teacher sent him to the school basement to read the U.S. Constitution. Thurgood used this experience as an opportunity to learn. By the time he finished school, he had memorized the entire Constitution and could explain its meaning.

Thurgood paid special attention to the Fourteenth Amendment, which said that all citizens had equal rights. As a black American, he knew he did not have equal rights. Because of discrimination, black people were not allowed to buy houses in white neighborhoods or eat at certain restaurants. Drinking fountains were marked "colored" or "white." Schools were segregated, which meant that black people were not permitted to attend the same schools as white people. Thurgood was confused. How could these things happen when the Constitution granted equal rights to all people? Consequently, he decided to work toward change when he grew older.

In 1925, Thurgood attended the country's oldest black college—Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. He studied hard and decided to become a lawyer. In 1930, Thurgood began law school at Howard University in Washington, D.C. He admired many of his professors, who taught him to work toward excellence. Thurgood was the top student in his graduating class.

Fourteenth Amendment,
U.S. Constitution

`All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.`
In 1934, Thurgood began to work with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), a group that was committed to ending segregation. For many years, Thurgood traveled the country arguing court cases against segregation. He became known as one of the best lawyers in the nation.

However, some states still allowed segregation. Thurgood believed that segregation would only end through education. If children had a good education, then they could improve themselves and their lives. He also believed that black children and white children should be educated together in order to learn to appreciate their differences.

In 1953, Thurgood took an important law case to the United States Supreme Court. It was called Brown v. Board of Education. (The v. stands for versus, which means “against.”) Thurgood argued that segregated schools were unequal—that black schools and white schools did not receive equal numbers of teachers or equal amounts of money. He argued that segregation caused black children to feel bad about themselves. As a result, they became less interested in learning and did not reach their highest potential. The Supreme Court agreed with Thurgood and outlawed segregated schools in 1954. Winning this case was one of Thurgood’s greatest achievements.

Thurgood continued to work for justice and equal rights. In 1961, President Kennedy gave him an important judgeship. And in 1967, President Johnson appointed him to the U.S. Supreme Court. Thurgood was the first black American to sit on the highest court in the country. He retired in 1991, shortly before he died at age 84.

Thurgood Marshall devoted his life to improving our country. He is remembered as a champion of equal rights for all Americans.
Cause and Effect

A text that has a **cause-and-effect** structure includes a description of the cause and the resulting effects.

Authors use these signal words to create a **cause-and-effect** structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in order to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may be due to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effects of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as a result of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for this reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if...then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consequently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The first paragraph mentions the cause-and-effect relationship between

   _____________________________
   
   _____________________________
   
   and
   
   _____________________________

2. What effect did Thurgood believe would result from black children and white children attending school together?

   _____________________________

3. What effect resulted from Thurgood taking the issue of segregated schools to the U.S. Supreme Court?

   _____________________________

4. Write two sentences from the article that use **cause-and-effect** signal words.

   a. _____________________________
   
   _____________________________
   
   b. _____________________________
   
   _____________________________
Write About It

Do you think Thurgood Marshall was important to the progress of equal rights in the United States? Write an argument for why he was or was not. Include details from the article in your argument.

Was Thurgood Marshall Important to Equal Rights?
Tuesday

Circle the cause and underline the effect.
1. Amy broke her arm when she fell out of the treehouse.

Write the words that have the /a/ sound in "plate."
2. strain camera freight caught prey

Correct these sentences.
3. Itoyas birthday is on christmas day but she celebrates it on dec 26
4. while most birds can flew kiwis penguins and ostriches cannot

What reference source would you use to find the average snowfall in January in Nome, Alaska?
5. ________
Fruit Bats

There are about 175 species of fruit bats. Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They live in dense forests in Africa, Europe, Australia, and Asia.

Fruit bats have brown furry bodies with long arms, and fingers that are covered by a thin skin. The skin is strong and spreads along the bat's bones, connecting its back and legs and arms, much as the fabric of an umbrella covers all the parts. Wingspan, the measure of one wingtip to the other when the wings are open, varies greatly among different fruit bats. The largest fruit bat wingspan is 6 feet, while some fruit bats have a wingspan of less than 6 inches. Fruit bats are nocturnal, which means you will probably only see them at night. They sleep during the day, hanging upside down in dark places, like caves.

A fruit bat finds its food through its exceptional senses. Fruit bats eat fruit, juice, and nectar. Fruit bats are very important because they help spread fruit seeds from place to place and help pollinate flowers. Spreading seeds and pollen ensures that plants and flowers can grow in new areas.
The Great Horned Owl is common in North America. Because it adapts well to most environments, it can live just about anywhere in the United States.

The Great Horned Owl is a powerful hunter. First, the owl perches. Then, when it sees or hears prey, it launches off into flight. Lastly, it swoops down to get its prey with its talons. It eats large rodents such as rabbits, squirrels, and skunks. The Great Horned Owl hunts at night. It has excellent senses of both sight and hearing.

The owl’s very large eyes are a bold yellow color. Its sharp eyesight makes it an effective predator in any available light. The Great Horned Owl also has ears that are very pronounced and very sensitive. The feather tufts around its ears look much like horns, which gives the owl its name.

Great Horned Owls do not build their own nests. Instead, they take over abandoned or occupied nests. Sometimes they will take comfort in caves, cliff ledges, or within a group of trees. They often sleep there during the day. These owls spend much of their time alone. However, a female and male pair will return to each other during nesting season for many years. Both parents help to raise young for several months. Young Great Horned Owls can fly, however, when they are only nine or ten weeks old.
Lesson 12: Compare and Contrast Informational Texts

Answer the following questions.

1. How are fruit bats and Great Horned Owls alike?
   A. They both hunt prey.
   B. They both sleep during the day.
   C. They both sleep upside down.
   D. They both help disperse seeds and pollinate.

2. How are fruit bats and Great Horned Owls different?
   A. The fruit bat uses all of its senses at night, while the Great Horned Owl uses two.
   B. The fruit bat builds nests, and the Great Horned Owl doesn’t.
   C. The fruit bat eats fruit and nectar, and the Great Horned Owl eats rodents.
   D. The fruit bat hunts at night, and the Great Horned Owl hunts during the day.

3. Which of the following is a difference between the two passages?
   A. The first passage discusses a specific animal, and the second passage discusses a group of animals.
   B. The first passage discusses a group of animals, and the second passage discusses a specific animal.
   C. The first passage discusses diet, and the second passage does not.
   D. The first passage discusses environment, and the second passage does not.

4. Which of the following is NOT a difference between Great Horned Owls and fruit bats?
   A. The fruit bat is a mammal, and the Great Horned Owl is a bird.
   B. Only the Great Horned Owl lives in North America.
   C. Only the Great Horned Owl takes over nests.
   D. Only the fruit bat lives in caves.

5. How are the passages organized differently?


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Wednesday

Correct these sentences.

1. come here zoe and help mrs aiello carry in them groceries

2. has you ever herd rev david taylor jr speak

Identify this part of a business letter.
3. Sincerely,
   William Smith ____________

Write the prepositional phrase in this sentence.
4. Don't forget to put a stamp on the envelope. ____________

Complete the analogy.
5. creche : Christmas :: menorah : ____________
The Chicago Public Library

The Beginning

The Chicago Public Library had an odd beginning. It was born after a disaster and thought up by people in London. Chicago was still recovering from the great Chicago Fire of 1871. But then, a man in London decided to help Chicago with an “English Book Donation.” He said, “I propose that England should present a Free Library to Chicago. The library is to remain there as a mark of sympathy now and a keepsake and a token of true brotherly kindness forever...” The plan carried the support of Thomas Hughes, a prominent Member of Parliament and author. Hughes had visited Chicago in 1870.

Over 8,000 books arrived in Chicago from England. The citizens of Chicago created a petition for a Free Public Library. Before the great Chicago Fire, all of the libraries had been private. You had to pay a fee to become a member. There were many people in the city who could not afford to pay these fees. The petition led to the Illinois Library Act of 1872. This act ordered cities in Illinois to establish libraries paid for by taxes.

In April 1872, the Chicago City Council established the Chicago Public Library. On January 1, 1873, the library opened its doors. It was located at the southeast corner of LaSalle and Adams streets. Oddly enough, it was housed in a huge water tank that had survived the fire.

The Library Grows

The library didn’t stay in the water tank for long. During the next twenty-four years, the library would move several times. For eleven years it was on the fourth floor of Chicago’s City Hall. Then in 1897, the Central Library opened to the public. It was located at Michigan Avenue between Washington and Randolph streets. The library cost around $2 million to design and build. Remembering the Great Fire, the people who created this building designed it to be practically fireproof.
In 1916, Chief Librarian Henry E. Legler presented a bold plan. He called for a wide network of neighborhood libraries throughout Chicago. He wanted "every person in Chicago who can read or wants to use books" to be able to get to a library. The first regional library, the Henry E. Legler Regional Library, was established in 1920.

Beginning in the 1960s, a large number of neighborhood branch libraries were opened. They were built or were established in leased storefronts. By 1985, there were seventy-six such branches throughout the city.

During the seventy-five years of library growth, it became clear that the Chicago Public Library needed to grow even more. It had outgrown its Central Library on Michigan Avenue. Chicago Mayor Harold Washington and civic leaders planned for a new Central Library. The chosen site for the new Central Library was 400 S. State Street, a one-and-one-half block tract in the South Loop. The Library Board decided that the new Central Library would be named after the late mayor. Harold Washington was the city's first African American mayor. He was a great lover of books and a great supporter of the Chicago Public Library.

The Chicago Public Library has grown steadily. In 1991, the city's newest central library, the Harold Washington Library Center, opened. At the time, it was the world's largest city public library.

**The Library Today**

The Chicago Public Library has come a long way since the 1800s. Today it has a total of seventy-nine locations. It is the largest library system in the Midwestern United States. With over 10 million volumes, it is one of the largest public library systems in the country.

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1. This passage is MAINLY about
   
   A. the Chicago Fire of 1871.
   
   B. the beginning and growth of the Chicago Public Library.
   
   C. librarians with large plans.
   
   D. the generosity of London patrons.

2. What happened AFTER the Henry E. Legler Regional Library was established?
   
   A. Over 8,000 books were sent from England.
   
   B. The library moved to Michigan Avenue.
   
   C. The Harold Washington Library Center opened.
   
   D. The library moved to City Hall.
Thursday

Write the correct abbreviation for "February."
1. feb.  Fby.  Feb.  none of these

Declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory?
2. Put that away before you leave __________

Correct these sentences.
3. a elephant marched down main street wearing a ringling brothers circus sign

4. downtown was crowded as people was hurry to work to shop and to appointments

Write the correct way to divide the word into syllables.
5. am  use  ment  a  mu  se  ment  a  muse  ment
The Washington Monument

The Washington Monument was built to honor our first president, George Washington. This monument is an obelisk—a four-sided pillar that gradually narrows as it rises and ends in a pyramid at the top. Made of marble, granite, and sandstone, it is located near the west end of the National Mall in Washington, D.C. It is the tallest obelisk in the world. It is also the tallest stone structure in the world.

There were two stages in its construction. One occurred between 1848 and 1856; the other lasted from 1876 to 1878. The pause occurred for several reasons. There was not enough money available to continue construction. The political conflict within the country, as well, got in the way of construction. In 1783, Congress made its first proposal for the monument: a statue of George Washington. Although the proposal was approved, and a site was even chosen for it in 1791, construction would not begin for many years. After Washington's death in 1799, there was a rebirth of interest in creating a public monument. Again, funds were not available for the construction. Soon, a group called the Washington National Monument Society was started. The society sponsored a contest for the monument's design. Robert Mills won the contest; he suggested an obelisk surrounded by pillars. A statue of Washington in a chariot was supposed to sit on top of the obelisk.

In 1848, construction finally started. The construction was completed in 1884. The cornerstone was laid in place on July 4, 1848, in an ornate ceremony. Gathering funds for the construction was a steady problem, and work halted in 1856. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, raising funds became even harder. By the time work resumed in 1876, the design had developed considerably. The new design was much simpler, just an obelisk with a pyramid-shaped top. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers managed the construction to its end. The monument became open to the public on October 9, 1888.

The Washington Monument weighs 81,120 tons and is 555 feet and 5 1/8 inches tall. At the monument's base, its walls are 15 feet thick. Near the top, the walls are 18 inches thick. The white marble blocks that compose the walls came from Maryland and Massachusetts. At the 150-foot point, you can see a slight color change; this was where construction slowed in 1854. A total of 193 memorial stones were placed in the interior walls. These stones came from countries, states, cities, groups, and individual donors around the globe.
The hollow monument contains 896 steps inside it, supported by an iron framework. An elevator runs up through the monument’s center, taking tourists to the observation level. The pyramid windows at this level offer nice views of the city. When the monument was built, it was the world’s tallest structure. In 1889, however, the Eiffel Tower in Paris was completed, which was taller.

The monument has been closed twice, both times for repairs. It was closed from late 1997 to mid-2000, and then from December 2000 to February 2002. Fixing the monument’s exterior cost about 10 million dollars. Repairs also included rebuilding the elevator system; replacing the heating, electrical, and air-conditioning systems; and increasing the size of the observation areas.

3. This passage is MAINLY about
   A. George Washington and his legacy.
   B. political problems in the 19th century.
   C. renovations made to the Washington Monument.
   D. the history of the Washington Monument.

4. How are the stories of the two structures different?
   A. The Washington Monument was built quickly, while the Chicago Public Library ran into many problems.
   B. The Washington Monument ran into many problems before opening, while the Chicago Public Library continued to grow.
   C. Only the Chicago Public Library was opened quickly and needed renovations.
   D. The Chicago Public Library had trouble with funding because of political problems.

5. How are the two passages similar?
Friday

Write the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Pat and Mike _________ going fishing.
   was  were  is  wants

2. Mike was _______ the fishing poles.
   bring  brought  bringing

3. Pat ______ the first fish.
   caught  catching  caught

4. The fish was _______ small to keep.
   to  two  too

5. He _________ the tiny fish back into the water.
   through  threw  threwed
DOL Quiz

1. Circle the prepositional phrase in this sentence.
   Don't forget to put a stamp on the envelope.  (Wed.)

2. Write the words that rhyme.
   seize    cease    squeeze    please    pause  (Mon.)

3. What reference source would you use to find the average snowfall in January in Nome, Alaska?  (Tues.)

4. Latoya's birthday is on Christmas Day, but she celebrates it on Dec 26 (Tues.)

5. A elephant marched down main street wearing a Ringling Brothers circus sign (Thurs.)
The Battle of Trenton

In early December 1776, the American army did not think they would win the Revolutionary War. The Americans had been defeated in New York by the British and their allies. So, the Americans retreated across New Jersey. Ninety percent of the soldiers were gone. Men had deserted because they felt that the cause for independence was lost. The army had fewer than 5,000 men. General George Washington, their commander, was starting to get nervous.

Trenton, New Jersey, was occupied by three regiments of Hessian soldiers. Colonel Johann Rall commanded the 1,400 men. Washington’s force had 2,400 men. Washington decided to go on the attack. He crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night. It began to rain. As the air got colder, the rain changed to sleet, and then to snow. Terrible weather conditions delayed the landings in New Jersey. The soldiers began to march toward Trenton before sunrise.

Because of the weather, the Hessians did not send soldiers out. They were surprised by the attack. The Hessians formed ranks and began to advance up the street. But their ranks were quickly broken because of the force of the American army. Since they were soon surrounded, the Hessians surrendered. Washington captured nearly all the Hessians at Trenton on December 26, 1776.

This small but key battle had a large effect. The colonial effort was revived. The Battle of Trenton gave the Americans new confidence. It also caused soldiers to rejoin the Continental Army.
Answer the following questions.

1. Why did men desert the Continental Army?
   A. They felt that the cause for independence was lost.
   B. The weather was making them sick.
   C. They were afraid of the Hessians.
   D. They did not want to go to New Jersey.

2. What was the effect of the severe weather?
   A. Washington crossed the Delaware.
   B. The Hessians did not send patrols out.
   C. The Hessians prepared for battle.
   D. More troops deserted.

3. The Hessians fled because
   A. they were surprised by the attack.
   B. they wanted to surrender.
   C. they were quickly surrounded.
   D. the American army scared them.

4. The Hessians surrendered because
   A. it was Christmas.
   B. their morale was very low.
   C. they were surrounded.
   D. they began to doubt the outcome of the war.

5. What are some of the effects of the Battle of Trenton?