

Cover Page AMI Day 5 Assignments

Reading:

- Read self-selected novel for 30 minutes. Parent Signature

- Complete Reading Response
- Read the fluency passage for 1 minute, marking the spot that you finish and record the number of words read in the blank that is provided.
- Complete the writing prompt

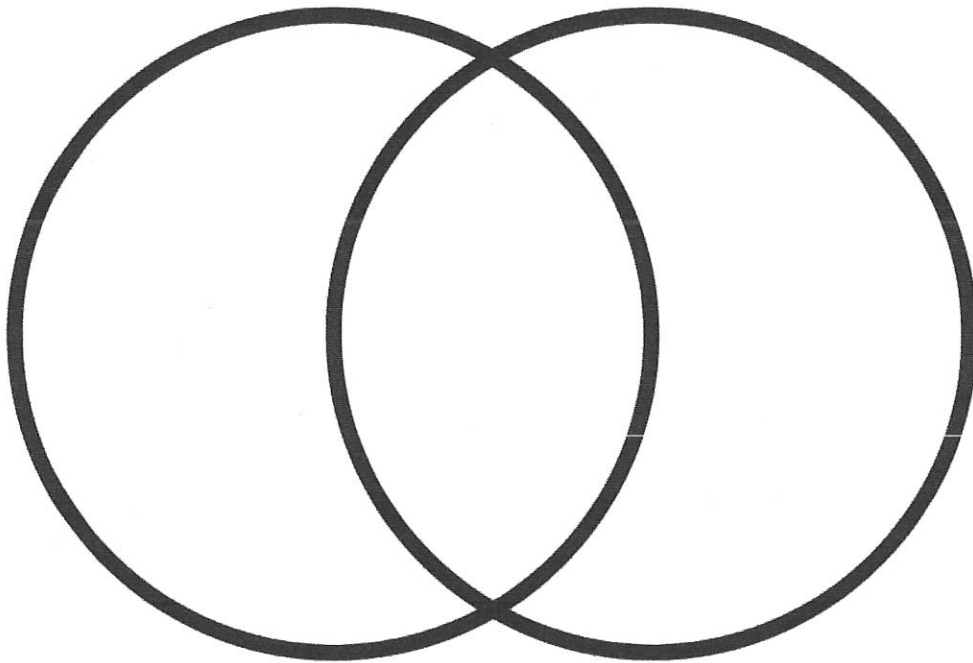
Math: Complete the attached pages

Social Studies: Read the article and answer the questions.

Science: Read the article and answer the questions.

Reading

Choose two characters from your self-selected novel and complete the Venn Diagram. Think about things the characters have in common, but also what makes them different. Put those things in the diagram.



The Good Old Days

Jada was helping Ms. Funes dig a space for a new porch. “Be careful,” Ms. Funes said. “There used to be a library on this site, about 100 years ago, and we might discover some books buried underground.”

“It would be amazing to unearth real books!” Jada exclaimed. She had learned about them in her twenty-first century culture class.

Suddenly, Jada felt a large object that had pages and seemed to be made of paper. “Is this what you call a book?” Jada asked, and Ms. Funes nodded. The title of the book was *A Guide to Collecting Postage Stamps*.

Jada looked at the photographs and wondered what postage stamps were. Ms. Funes explained that they were used on letters. Letters were an ancient form of writing that people used to communicate.

“Why didn’t they just communicate by mental telepathy, like we do?” Jada asked.

“Their technology was very ancient,” Ms. Funes responded. An instant later, Jada felt something much bigger than the book. The two amateur archaeologists spent several minutes unearthing something that had a large viewing screen and a keyboard.

“It is one of the first computers ever created!” Ms. Funes cried.

“But why,” Jada asked, “would they make a computer so immense?” Ms. Funes tried to explain. “They must have appreciated things that were massive and solid. It is hard to comprehend, isn’t it?”

_____ words per minute

- 1. What is this story mostly about?
- 2. Why didn’t Jada know what a real book was?

Day 5

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Mixed Problems with Fractions

1) $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{3} =$

example 2) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10} =$ $\frac{5}{50} + \frac{15}{50} = \frac{20}{50} = \frac{2}{5}$

3) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} =$

example 4) $\frac{2}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{6}{12} - \frac{4}{12} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$

5) $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} =$

6) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{10} =$

7) $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4} =$

8) $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

9) $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{10} =$

10) $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{3} =$

11) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{6}{10} =$

12) $\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{2}{5} =$



Eight Reasons Why Rome Fell

By History.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 07.17.17

Word Count **709**

Level **890L**



The painting "Destruction" from a series called "The Course of Empire" by painter Thomas Cole in 1836. The scene is perhaps suggested by the Vandals sacking Rome in A.D. 455.

The Western Roman Empire was the world's greatest superpower for nearly 500 years. Then, in 476 A.D., it suddenly crumbled. Below are eight reasons why one of history's most legendary empires finally came crashing down.

1. Invasions by other tribes

Rome had long battled the Goths and other Germanic tribes. By the 300s, the Goths had advanced beyond the empire's borders. In 410 the Visigoth King Alaric attacked the city of Rome.

In 455, the city of Rome was attacked again, this time by the Vandals. Finally, in 476, the Germanic leader Odoacer overthrew the Emperor Romulus Augustulus. From then on, no Roman emperor would ever again rule from Italy.

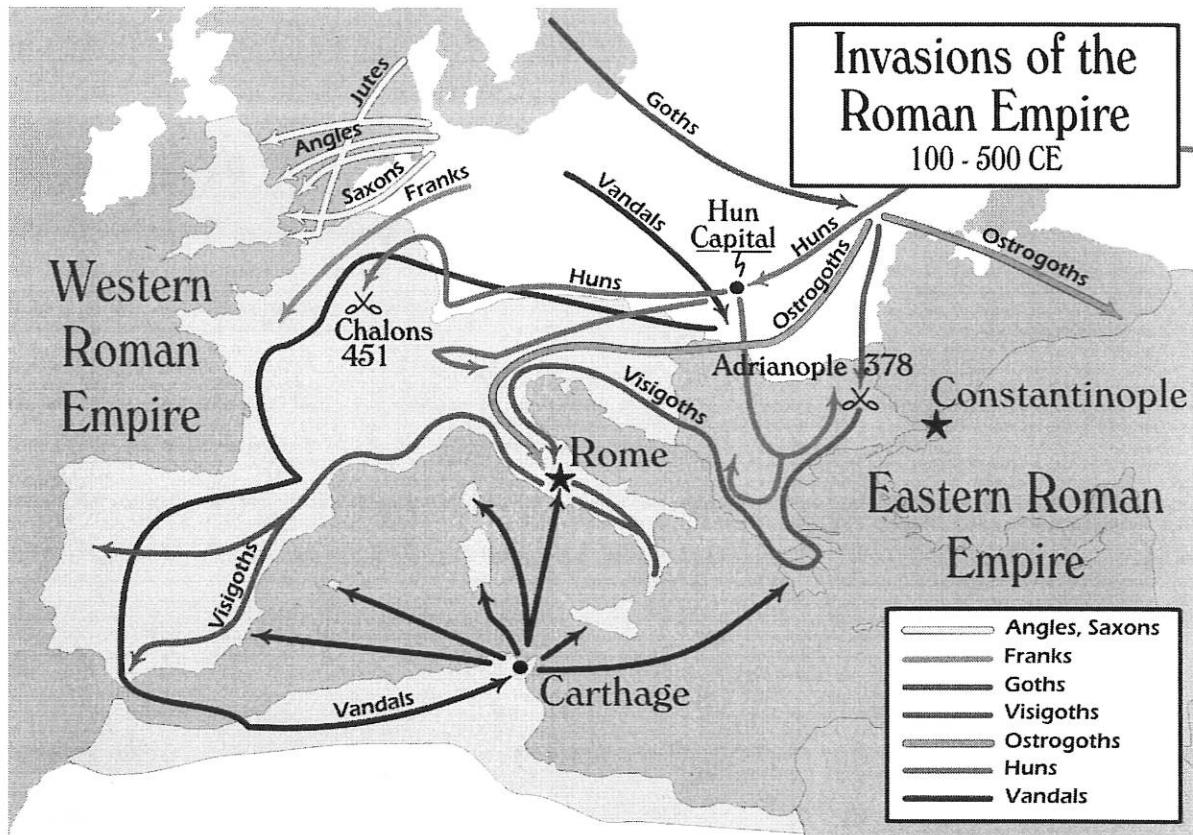
2. Economic troubles and slave labor shortage

Even as Rome was under attack from outside forces, it was also crumbling from within. Constant wars had drained the empire's wealth.

At the same time, the empire was having trouble finding enough workers. Rome depended on slaves to farm and work as craftsmen. Traditionally, Rome's military might had provided a fresh flow of conquered peoples to put to work. However, the empire stopped expanding in the 100s A.D. Rome's supply of slaves then began to dry up.

With far fewer slaves, Rome was soon unable to produce enough food and other goods. Soon, the empire began to lose its grip on Europe.

3. The rise of the Eastern Empire



In the late 200s A.D., the Emperor Diocletian divided the empire into two halves, the Western Empire and the Eastern Empire. Over time, the two halves drifted apart.

The Eastern Empire grew wealthier and stronger while the West grew weaker. The Eastern Roman Empire is also called the Byzantine Empire. It lasted for a thousand more years. The strength of the Eastern Empire led Germanic tribes to focus on invading the West.

4. Overexpansion and military overspending

The Roman Empire was enormous. It stretched from the Atlantic Ocean all the way to the Euphrates River in the Middle East.

Governing such a vast territory was very challenging. The Romans were unable to fully control many of the faraway lands they had conquered. Rome struggled to raise enough troops to defend its frontiers. As more and more money was spent on war, money for other purposes began to run dry.

5. Government corruption and political instability

If Rome's size made it difficult to govern, instability at home only made things worse. Over just 75 years, more than 20 emperors took the throne, usually after the ruler before them had been killed. Meanwhile, the Roman Senate became more and more ineffective.

6. The arrival of the Huns and migration of other tribes

In the late 300s A.D., Eurasian warriors known as Huns arrived in northern Europe. Their forces pushed many Germanic tribes to the borders of the Roman Empire. The Romans allowed Goths to seek safety within Roman territory. However, the Romans then treated the Goths very cruelly.

The Goths finally rose up in revolt. In 378 they beat a Roman army and killed the Eastern Emperor Valens.

The shocked Romans signed a peace treaty with the Goths. However, in 410 A.D. this unraveled when the Goths attacked Rome. With the Western Empire weakened, Germanic tribes were able to stream across its borders.

7. Christianity and the loss of traditional values

The rise of Christianity may also have contributed to the empire's fall.

Christianity became the empire's official religion in 380. Christianity displaced the Roman religion, which had viewed the emperor as holy. It also shifted focus away from the glory of the state. Meanwhile, popes and other church leaders gained more power, which made governing even more difficult.

8. Weakening of the Roman army

For most of its history, Rome's military was the mightiest in the world. However, in later years it became harder and harder to find enough Romans willing to join the army. Emperors began hiring foreign fighters into their armies.

Soon the Roman army was filled with Goths and other non-Romans. These men proved to be fierce warriors. However, they had little or no loyalty to the Empire. In fact, many of the Goths who conquered the city of Rome and brought down the Western Empire had previously been in the Roman army.

Quiz

1 Read the section "Weakening of the Roman army."

Which sentence from the section shows WHY non-Roman warriors hurt the Roman army?

- (A) For most of its history, Rome's military was the mightiest in the world.
- (B) Emperors began hiring foreign fighters into their armies.
- (C) Soon the Roman army was filled with Goths and other non-Romans.
- (D) However, they had little or no loyalty to the Empire.

2 Read the section "Economic troubles and slave labor shortage."

Which sentence from this section BEST supports the conclusion that Rome needed more workers?

- (A) Even as Rome was under attack from outside forces, it was also crumbling from within.
- (B) Constant wars had drained the empire's wealth.
- (C) With far fewer slaves, Rome was soon unable to produce enough food and other goods.
- (D) Soon, the empire began to lose its grip on Europe.

3 Use the two images and information from the article to select the TRUE statement.

- (A) Rome was unable to defend itself from outside attacks.
- (B) Rome should have fought harder against invading tribes.
- (C) Rome could not trust the people of Constantinople to help it.
- (D) Rome always had plenty of money to pay for war and other purposes.

- 4 Examine the painting at the top of the article and read the paragraph from the section "Invasions by other tribes."

In 455, the city of Rome was attacked again, this time by the Vandals. Finally, in 476, the Germanic leader Odoacer overthrew the Emperor Romulus Augustulus. From then on, no Roman emperor would ever again rule from Italy.

How does the painting support the information in the paragraph?

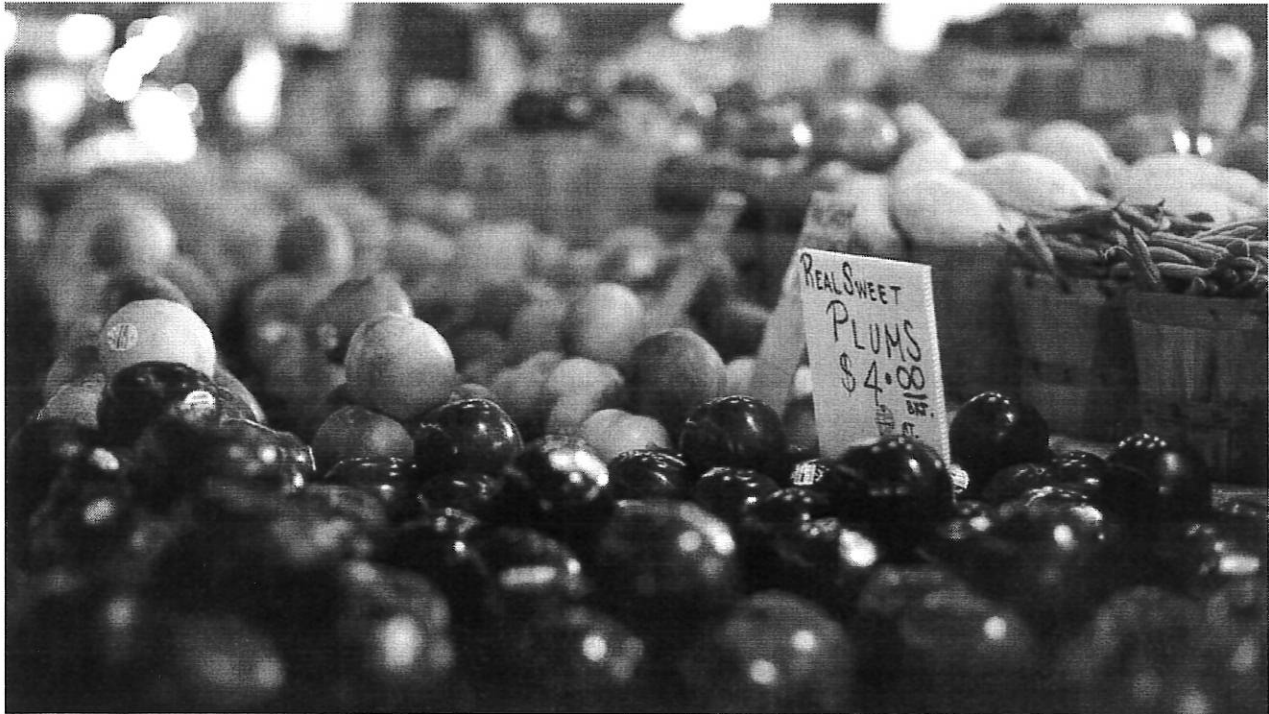
- (A) It shows a statue of an emperor being torn down.
- (B) It shows how destructive the Vandal attacks were.
- (C) It shows why Rome could not rebuild after the last Vandal attack.
- (D) It shows how the Vandals were able to enter Rome.

Matter and Energy: Food and nutrition

By Encyclopaedia Britannica, adapted by Newsela staff on 05.03.17

Word Count 874

Level MAX



Fruit and vegetables at a farmers market in Dallas, Texas. These foods are a good source of nutrients such as vitamins and minerals. Photo by: Travis Isaacs

Plants make their own food with the sun's help. Animals, including humans, do not. Instead they eat food — plants or other animals — to get what their bodies need to live and grow. Nutrition is the science of how the body uses food.

Calories

Food gives the body the energy it needs for everything it does, from repairing damaged cells to sleeping. The amount of energy a food can produce is measured in calories. When a person eats more food than the body needs, the body changes the extra calories into fat. Eating fewer calories than the body needs will cause a person to lose weight.

The number of calories needed by people each day depends on how much energy their bodies use. For example, an athlete usually needs more calories than an adult who works at a desk all day.



Nutrients

Food also provides the nutrients that the body needs to function and maintain itself. These nutrients are proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins and water.

Proteins are needed for body tissue to grow and repair itself. After water and possibly fat, protein is the most abundant material in the human body. People can get the protein they need from animals or plants. Animal sources include meat, fish and eggs. Plant sources include beans, nuts and grains.

Carbohydrates give the body most of the energy it needs. Starches and sugars are carbohydrates. Starches are found in grains such as rice, wheat and corn. Potatoes, beans and other vegetables also contain starch. Sugars are found naturally in fruits, milk and honey. Refined sugars are made by processing plants such as sugarcane, sugar beets and corn. These sugars are often used to sweeten foods, and they are high in calories.

Fiber

Fiber is another kind of carbohydrate. It does not provide energy, but it is important to the body in other ways. Fiber aids digestion. It also helps people to feel full. In addition, fiber can reduce the level of cholesterol in the blood. Cholesterol is an important substance in the body. However, when the body has too much cholesterol, blood vessels may become lined with fatty deposits. The blood vessels then become narrow and stiff, which can lead to a heart attack or stroke.

Fats

Fats are sources of energy that the body can store. The fats in foods may be solid or liquid. Liquid fats are called oils. The body uses fats to maintain its temperature and to cushion organs. Fats also help the body use certain vitamins. Cooking oils, nuts, fish and avocados can be healthy sources of fat. But some fats can be harmful. For example, the eating of certain fats has been linked to heart disease. These fats are found in meats, dairy products, lard, shortening and many packaged snacks.



Minerals

Minerals serve a variety of purposes. Calcium, for example, builds bones and teeth and helps to clot blood. It is found in dairy products, green leafy vegetables and tofu. Iron is needed to build red blood cells and carry oxygen from the lungs to other body cells. Good sources of iron include meat, egg yolks and dark green vegetables. Other minerals important to the human body are iodine, magnesium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium and zinc.

Vitamins

The body also needs vitamins. Vitamin C keeps gums healthy and helps the body absorb iron. Vitamin D works with calcium and phosphorus to make strong bones and teeth. Other vitamins are A, E, K and the B-complex vitamins. Vitamins are found in many different foods.

Water

Water is important in many chemical reactions in the body. In fact, every cell in the body must be bathed in water. Water also helps the body get rid of wastes and maintain its temperature. Water makes up about 60 percent of an adult's body weight.



Guidelines

Different foods contain different combinations of nutrients. Some foods are better sources of nutrients than others. Scientists have created charts and pictures to show how much a person should eat from different food groups in order to be healthy. Many countries have created food group charts in various shapes, including pyramids, pagodas, rainbows and plates.

In general, scientists recommend that people eat lots of vegetables and fruits. They recommend moderate portions of grains, protein and dairy products. People who do not eat dairy can substitute soy milk, tofu or other calcium-rich foods. Fats and oils should be eaten only in small amounts. Also, people should avoid foods that provide “empty calories.” These foods include sweets, salty snacks and sugary soft drinks like soda, fruit punch, fruit juice, and energy and sports drinks. These products are high in calories but offer few nutrients.

Quiz

- 1 Which sentence from the article would be MOST important to include in a summary of the article?
- (A) Food gives the body the energy it needs for everything it does, from repairing damaged cells to sleeping.
 - (B) For example, an athlete usually needs more calories than an adult who works at a desk all day.
 - (C) After water and possibly fat, protein is the most abundant material in the human body.
 - (D) However, when the body has too much cholesterol, blood vessels may become lined with fatty deposits.
- 2 Which statement is the MAIN idea of the article?
- (A) If you follow the scientific charts, your body will be healthy and you won't have problems in the future.
 - (B) The most important thing you can give to your body is water, as it makes up 60 percent of your weight.
 - (C) Your body needs different sources of nutrients, minerals and water in order to be balanced and healthy.
 - (D) Its important to remember to consume foods with as many calories as possible.
- 3 Which of the following is NOT true about minerals?
- (A) Calcium is necessary to build strong bones and teeth.
 - (B) Iron is necessary to carry oxygen throughout the body.
 - (C) Both calcium and iron are found in vegetables.
 - (D) Calcium is found only in meat and dairy products.
- 4 Fill in the blank: The author mainly explains the importance of fiber by...
- (A) interviewing scientists about what fiber does to your body.
 - (B) providing examples of how fiber fights cholesterol.
 - (C) describing what foods to eat to get plenty of fiber.
 - (D) explaining what happens if your body has too much cholesterol.