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Take Home Backpacks— Grade 4–5

This sample includes the following:

Kids Learn! Getting Ready for 5th Grade Activity Book

- Table of Contents (1 page)
- Welcome to Kids Learn! (1 page)
- Things to Do at Home (1 page)
- Things to Do in the Community (1 page)
- Comparing the Places of Value (1 page)
- Idioms (1 page)
- Preparing Your Child for Assessments (1 page)
- Language Arts Assessment Practice (2 pages)

Reader Sample (27 pages)

Additional backpack resources
not included in this sample:

- Parent Tip Card
- Ebook Library Access Card

To Create a World ⁱⁿ which
Children Love to Learn!

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Welcome to Kids Learn!



Dear Family,

Welcome to *Kids Learn! Getting Ready for 5th Grade*. Fifth grade will be an exciting year, with plenty of new educational opportunities. For example, your child will learn about text structure, long division, and the coordinate plane! Interesting new topics in science and social studies will keep students engaged in lessons at school as well.

Kids Learn! was designed to help solidify the concepts your child learned in fourth grade and help your child prepare for the year ahead. The activities are based on the Common Core State Standards and provide practice with essential skills for the grade level. Keeping the skills your child learned in fourth grade sharp while on break from school will help his or her fifth grade year get off to a great start. There is also a section at the end of the book that provides practice for standardized testing.

Keep these tips in mind as you work with your child through the *Kids Learn!* book:

- Set aside a **specific time each day** to work on the activities.
- **Complete one language arts and one mathematics page** each time your child works in the book rather than an entire week's worth of activity pages at one time.
- Keep all **practice sessions with your child positive and constructive**. If the mood becomes tense or if either of you gets frustrated, set the book aside and find another time for your child to practice.
- **Help your child with instructions**, if necessary. If your child is having difficulty understanding what to do, work through some of the problems together.
- Encourage your child to do his or her best work and **compliment the effort that goes into learning**. Celebrate the completion of all the activities by filling in the certificate at the end of the book and displaying it in a special place.

Enjoy the time learning with your child during his or her vacation from school. Fifth grade will be here before you know it!

Things to Do at Home

To Develop Healthy Habits

- Allow your child to assume more responsibility at home. Give your child tasks, such as making his or her school lunch and helping with family chores.
- Post checklists and reminders to help your child establish good routines and stay organized.
- In order to guarantee a good night's sleep, make sure to eat dinner at least two hours before bedtime and ensure that your child goes to sleep at a consistent time each night. Children at this age need 10–11 hours of sleep per night, so plan ahead to make sure your child is well-rested.



To Practice Reading

- Send your child on a “print hunt.” Challenge your child to find as many different kinds of print throughout the house as possible (e.g., labels, directions, maps).
- Have your child find four different types of advertisements in a magazine and identify the target audience for each one.
- After reading a short story or newspaper article, ask your child to retell the sequence of events using the words *first*, *next*, *then*, and *finally*.



Things to Do in the Community (cont.)

To Practice Writing

- Ask your child to come up with ways to earn spending money and have him or her create an advertisement for his or her services to post in the community. Your child might offer babysitting, car washing, dog walking, or yard work services. Make sure your child includes rates, hours of availability, and a parent's contact information.
- Have your child visit a local fire station to obtain information about fire safety. Ask him or her to design and describe a fire evacuation plan for your family.
- Help your child create a family tree. Have him or her email or write letters to relatives to learn more about your family's ancestors and find missing information for the family tree.



To Practice Math

- Have your child compare gas prices at three different gas stations. Ask him or her to calculate the cost of filling up the car at each station.
- Obtain nutritional information sheets from local restaurants. Ask your child to calculate and compare the calorie totals for various combinations of food that he or she might want to eat there.
- Provide your child with a real or imaginary food budget for the week. Have him or her determine the average daily cost of feeding your family and then ask your child to select items at the grocery store that are the best value.



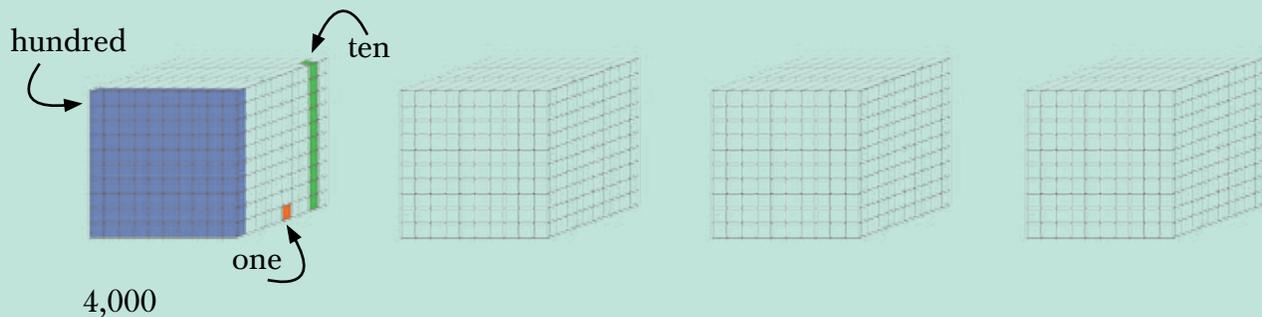
Comparing the Places of Value

Week
3

Directions: Solve each problem.



Place value refers to the value of the place that a digit occupies in a number. Each place is ten times larger than the place to its right.



$$4 \text{ thousands} = 40 \text{ hundreds} = 400 \text{ tens} = 4,000 \text{ ones}$$

1. 5 thousands = 50 hundreds. Write the number: 5,000
2. _____ hundreds = 60 tens. Write the number: _____
3. _____ ones = 2 tens. Write the number: _____
4. _____ tens = 27 hundreds. Write the number: _____
5. _____ thousands = 356 hundreds. Write the number: _____
6. _____ ones = 87 hundreds. Write the number: _____
7. _____ thousands = 710 tens. Write the number: _____
8. _____ ones = 910 hundreds. Write the number: _____

Idioms

Week
4

Directions: Determine the meanings of the idioms below.



Idioms are expressions whose meanings are different from the literal meanings.

1. When Angelica said, “That movie *took my breath away*,” she meant _____

2. “When Dad finally *put his foot down*, my brother started to do better in school,” said Boris.
What Boris meant was _____

3. Dana stood and said, “I guess I’ll *hit the road* now.” What Dana meant was _____

4. When Mario said that he was a bit *under the weather* last weekend, he meant _____

5. When Nicholas said that he *slept like a log* last night, he meant _____

6. “I’ll be *in the doghouse* for sure,” exclaimed Roberto. Roberto meant _____

Preparing Your Child for Assessments

Background for Parents

Many states have recently adopted the Common Core State Standards, a set of national educational standards in language arts and mathematics. These standards provide clear goals for learning in grades K–12 so that all students can gain the skills and knowledge they need to be successful. For more information on the Common Core State Standards, please visit www.corestandards.org.

Assessments that are aligned with the Common Core State Standards will replace other state end-of-year tests. These assessments include a variety of types of items. Some items ask students to select the correct option or options from a list. Other items ask students to give a written or numerical response. Students will also complete tasks that gauge their ability to bring together knowledge and skills across many standards.

Preparation Pages

The test preparation items on pages 81–95 provide sample test questions and tasks similar to those that may be found on next-generation assessments. Use the following tips to work through the assessment practice pages with your child:

- Work with your child as he or she completes the practice items so that you can address any questions as they arise.
- Help your child understand how to go about selecting answers or working through tasks.
- Use the Answer Key to check the answers together, and discuss any incorrect responses.
- Keep in mind that for the purposes of this practice, getting the correct answer is not as important as helping your child become comfortable with the test-taking format and process.

Language Arts Assessment Practice

Directions: Read the passages, then answer the questions.

A World Under the Water

Do you know how to swim? Some animals know how to swim from the time they are born. They live under the water.

Manatees live underwater. Manatees are gentle animals, but they are big. They can grow up to thirteen feet long. They live in shallow bodies of water. They are migratory animals. They spend winters in Florida’s rivers. In the summer, they move northwest. Manatees have been sighted as far north as Massachusetts! They are easy to spot because they are so big and because they are mammals they come to the surface of the water to breathe air. Manatees are always in danger of being hurt or killed by boats.

Blue whales live under the water, too. Blue whales are the largest animals on Earth. An adult blue whale is about the size of a Boeing 838 airplane! They are mammals. Blue whales eat a kind of shrimp called krill. When a blue whale is ready to eat, it swallows a lot of water. Then, it pushes that water out of its mouth with its huge tongue. The krill stay in the whale’s mouth. Then, the whale can swallow the krill. Blue whales were hunted for a long time and almost became extinct. People used whale oil for cooking, for lamps, and for other things. They used whalebone because it was light but strong. Finally, laws were made to protect blue whales. Now most countries do not allow blue whale hunting.

Green sea turtles live underwater, too. But they are not mammals. Green sea turtles are reptiles. They live in warm coastal waters. Green sea turtles eat plants that grow underwater. Some green sea turtles come out of the water to warm up on dry land. Female green sea turtles also come out of the water to lay eggs. When the babies are born, they make their way back to the sea. Later, some of those turtles will have babies of their own. Green sea turtles are killed for their meat and their eggs. Green sea turtles can also be hurt by boats and fishing nets.

Manatees, blue whales, and green sea turtles are wonderful sea animals. We need to keep them safe.

1. Explain why the author called manatees “migratory animals.” Use details from the text to support your answer.

Language Arts Assessment Practice (cont.)

2. Which best summarizes the text?

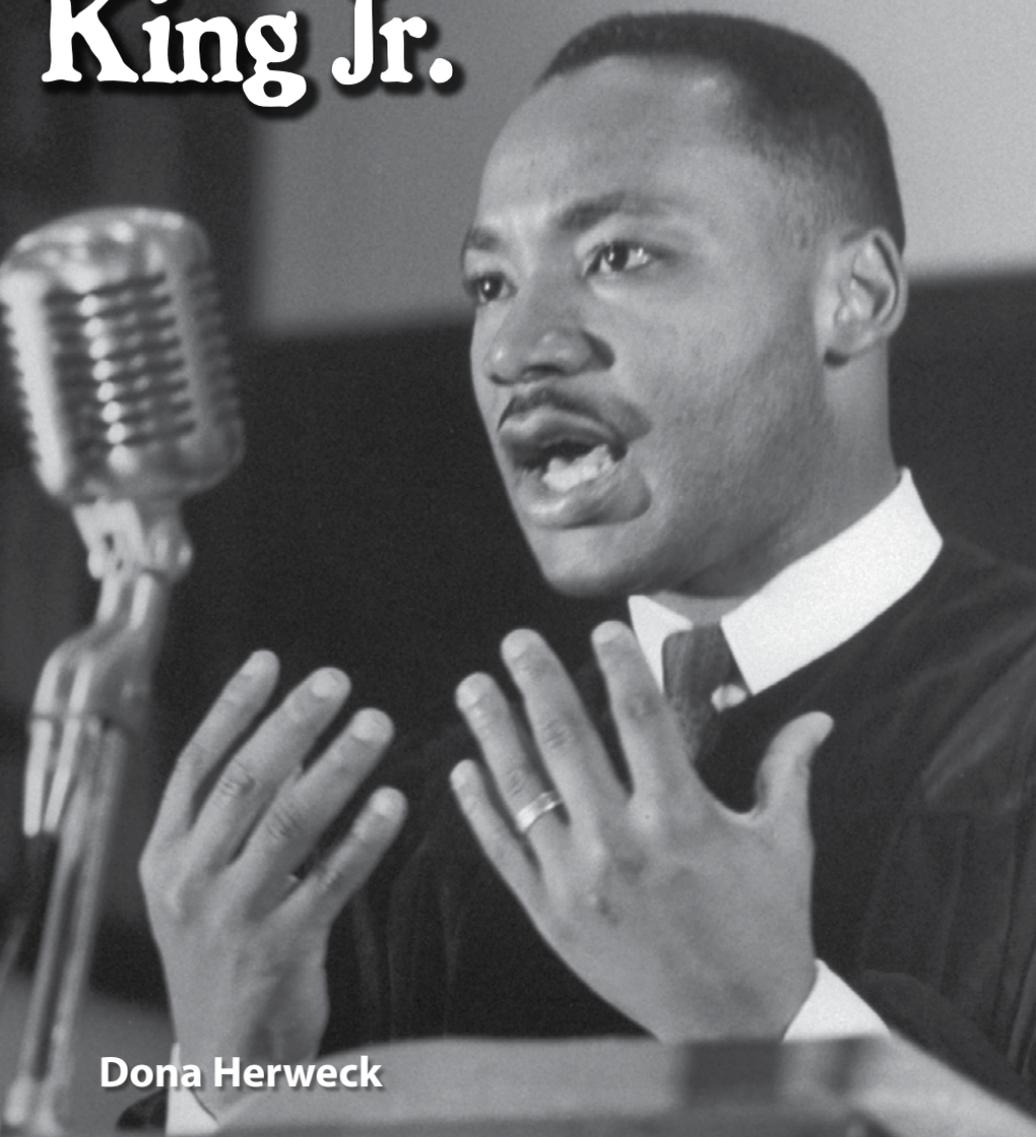
- A Manatees, blue whales, and green sea turtles are all sea animals. They are all endangered.
- B Many animals live underwater.
- C Green sea turtles live in warm coastal areas. They lay eggs on the beach.
- D There are animals called the manatee, the blue whale, and the green sea turtle.

3. Read the sentence and the directions that follow.

There are many actions people can take to help protect and save manatees, blue whales, and green sea turtles.

Using details from the text, explain the statement above.

Martin Luther King Jr.



Dona Herweck

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Unfair!

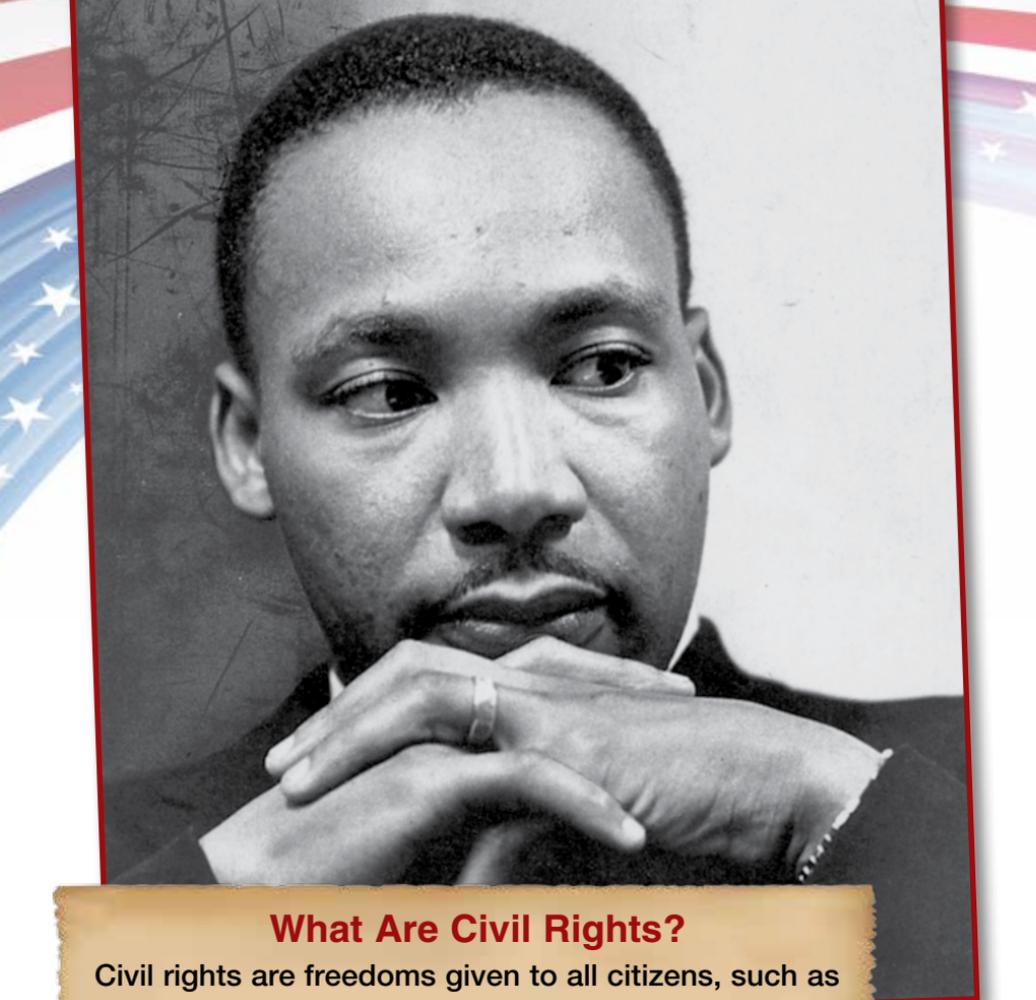


Martin came home one day feeling sad. His good friend would not play with him. The boy's father told him not to play with Martin because Martin had dark skin.

Martin's parents hugged him. They told him about **unfair** things that happened to them, too, because of their skin color. They said that sometimes fear and hatred make people do terrible things.



drinking fountain for
African Americans



What Are Civil Rights?

Civil rights are freedoms given to all citizens, such as freedom of speech, freedom to vote, and freedom to assemble peacefully.

Martin knew these things were wrong. He wanted to make things better. He said, “I’m going to turn this world upside down.”

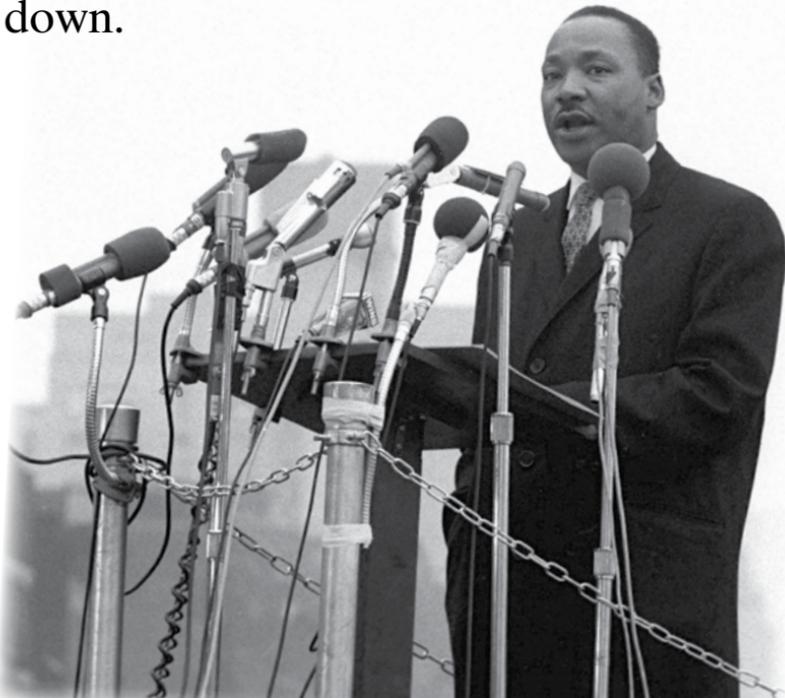


Martin Luther King Sr.,
Martin's father

Names

Martin was first named Michael, like his father. They both changed their names to Martin, perhaps in honor of Martin Luther, a religious leader from long ago. But Martin's family did not call him Michael or Martin. They called him M.L., just like they called his brother A.D. for Adam Daniel.

Martin grew up to be Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the great **civil rights** leader. And he did turn the world upside down.

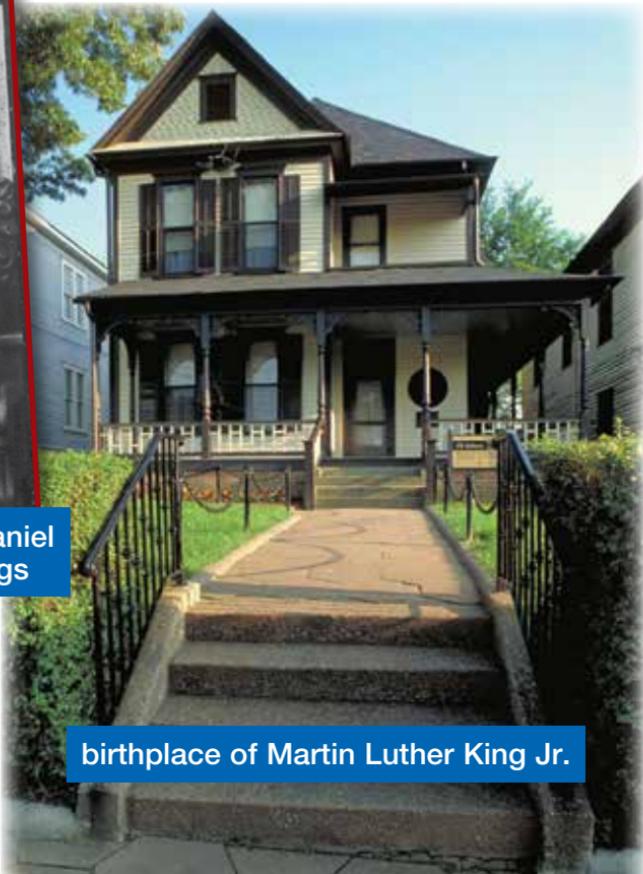


Where Love Was Central

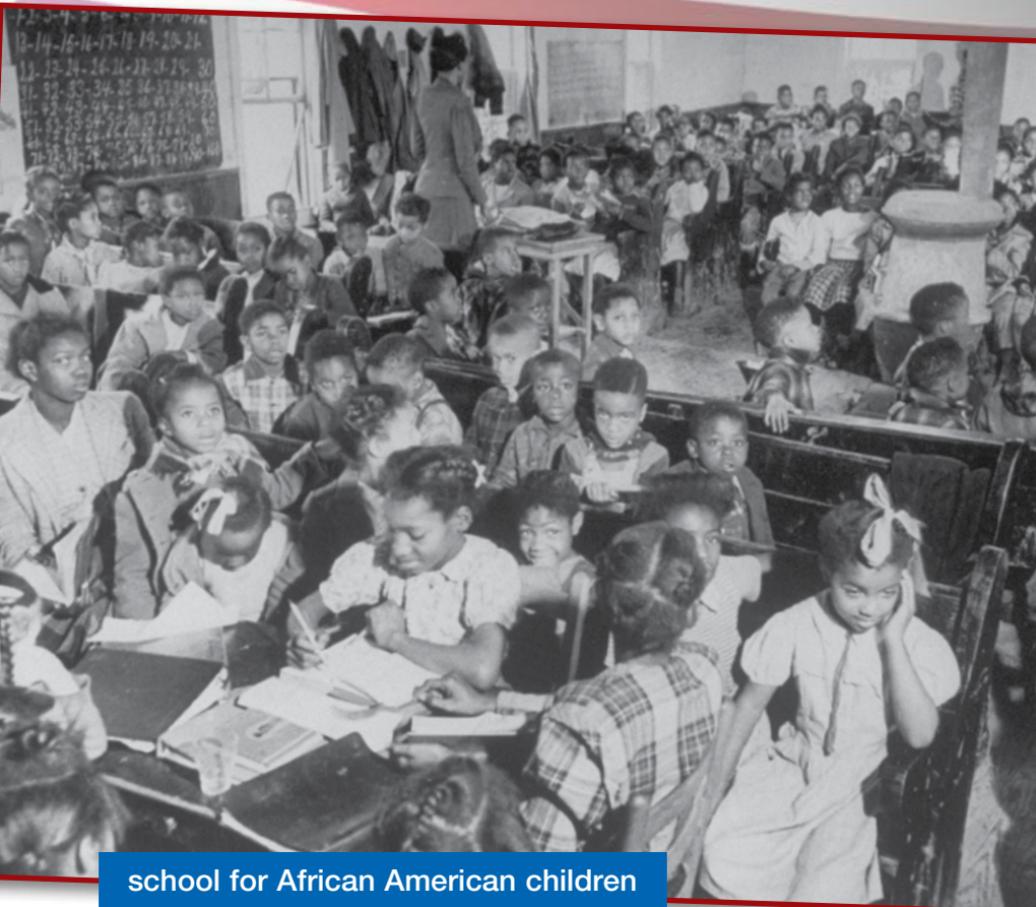
Martin Luther King Jr. was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. Martin's home was happy. He and his sister, Christine, and brother, A.D., felt love all around them. Martin wrote that his home was a place "where love was central."



Christine and Adam Daniel (A.D.), Martin's siblings



birthplace of Martin Luther King Jr.



But the world outside Martin's home was not always filled with love. **African Americans** were not allowed the same rights as other people. They suffered because of other people's hatred and fear.



Once when Martin was 15, he was riding a full bus. Some white people got on, and Martin had to give them his seat. He rode the bus for 90 minutes standing up. He was so angry!



African Americans had to sit at the back of the bus.

The law said that Martin had to give up his seat, but the law was unfair and unjust.

Growing Up



school desegregation, 1957

Martin's father was a **Baptist minister**, and his mother, Alberta, was a teacher and musician. Martin's father went to college, even though few African Americans then had a chance to go.

Martin's parents taught him by their example. They never shopped where they were treated badly, and they worked hard to end **segregation**.

Segregation

Segregation is separating people by their skin color and keeping all the public things they can use, such as bathrooms, drinking fountains, movie theaters, and schools separate. Very often, what African Americans were given to use was not as good as what other people had.





Martin was smart. He skipped two grades and started college young.

Martin was a talented speaker, too. One speech he gave in school was about



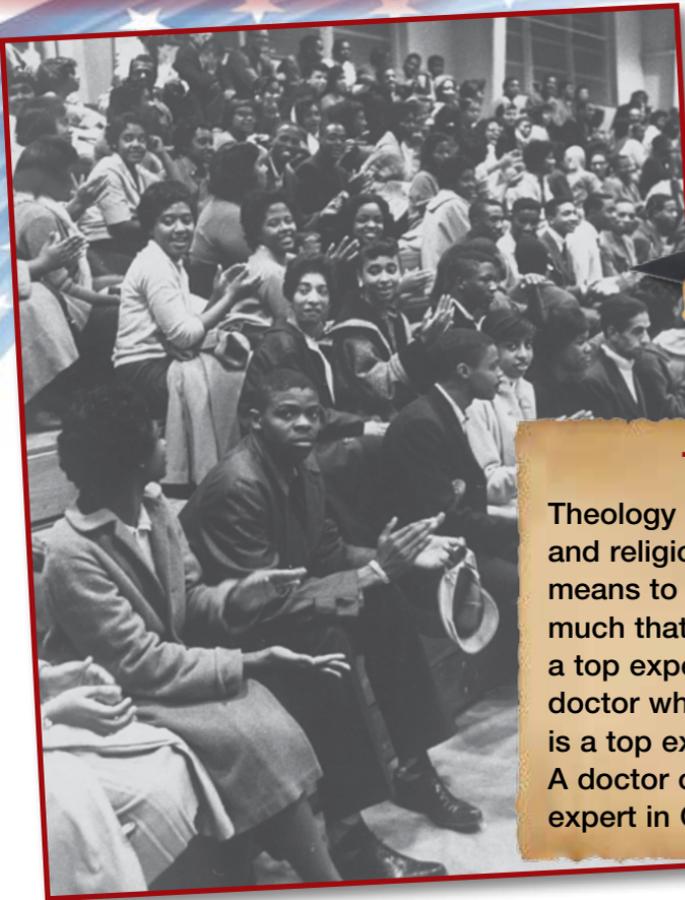
Love for Books

Martin loved to read, and he spent a lot of time doing it. His father said, “He kept books around him. He just liked the idea of having them.”



slavery in the United States. He said it was especially wrong because Americans believe all people “are created free and equal.”

Ministry



Theology

Theology is the study of God and religion. To be a doctor means to have studied so much that a person becomes a top expert in that area. A doctor who helps sick people is a top expert in medicine. A doctor of theology is a top expert in God and religion.

Martin went to Morehouse College in Atlanta. He then went to a college in Boston to become a minister, and a third college to become a doctor of theology. When he graduated, he became Dr. King.

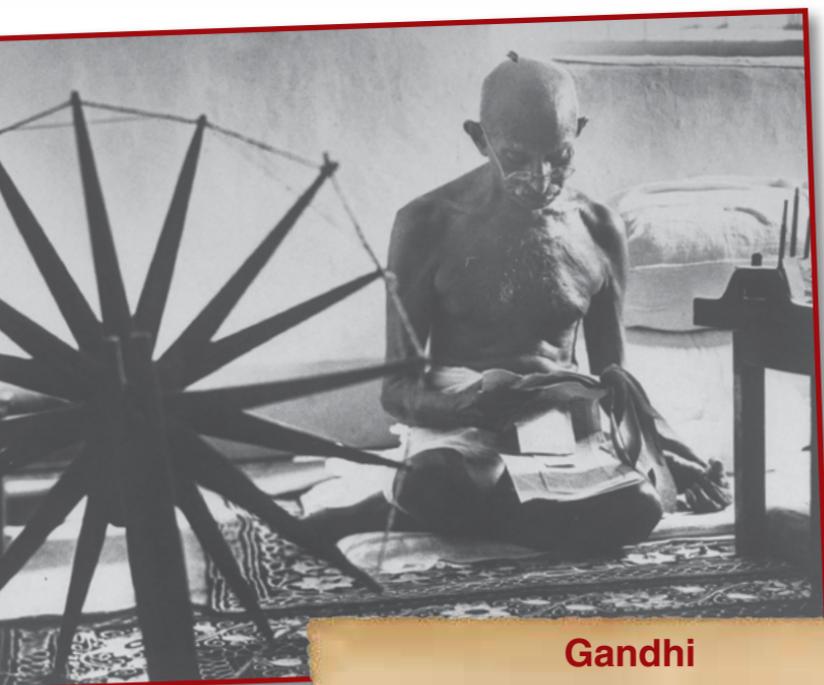
In Boston, Martin met a music student named Coretta Scott. They were married and had four children.

After college, Martin began work as a minister. Later, he joined his father as **pastor** of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta.

Coretta Scott King and Bernice, Martin's daughter

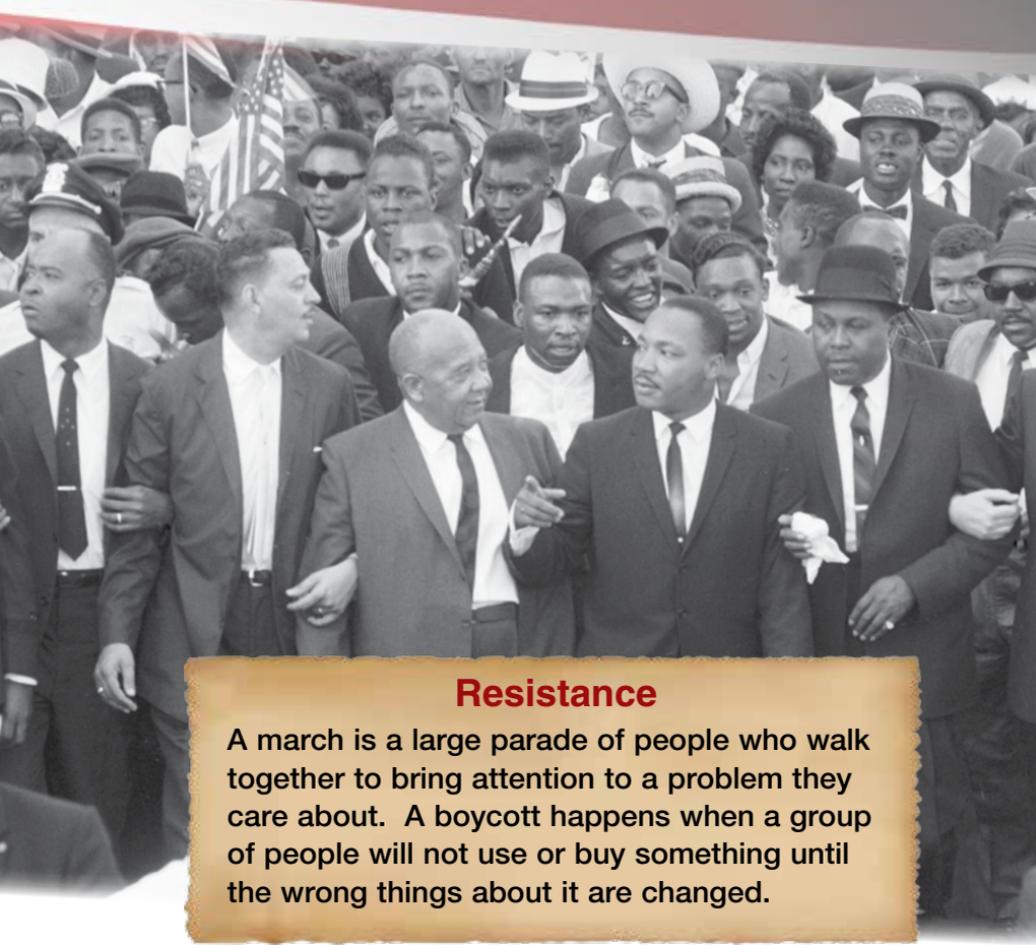


In college, Martin heard about Mohandas Gandhi (mo-HAN-dis GAHN-dee). Gandhi worked to free India from Great Britain's rule, but he did not start a war to do it. He led peaceful **marches** and **boycotts**. He broke unfair laws. Gandhi was often **arrested**



Gandhi

Mohandas Gandhi died in 1948. He is remembered today as one of the most important leaders of nonviolent social change. So is Dr. King.



Resistance

A march is a large parade of people who walk together to bring attention to a problem they care about. A boycott happens when a group of people will not use or buy something until the wrong things about it are changed.

and threatened, but he kept working peacefully until India was free.

Martin liked Gandhi's ideas. He decided to do the same things to help free African Americans from unfair laws and bad treatment.

Civil Rights



Rosa Parks was arrested in 1955.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks was riding a full bus in Montgomery, Alabama. When white people got on the bus, she was told to give up her seat. She said no, so police arrested her.



Martin was asked to lead a boycott of Montgomery buses. Many African Americans chose not to ride them for many months. Finally, the **United States Supreme Court** said it was illegal to segregate buses.



Martin led many causes in the Civil Rights Movement. He marched and gave speeches. Martin was arrested and threatened many times. Once, he was stabbed and nearly died. His house was bombed, too. But Martin just said, “We must meet hate with love.” He kept on marching and **preaching** about peace and **nonviolence**.



Martin Luther King Jr.
arrested in 1960



March on Washington

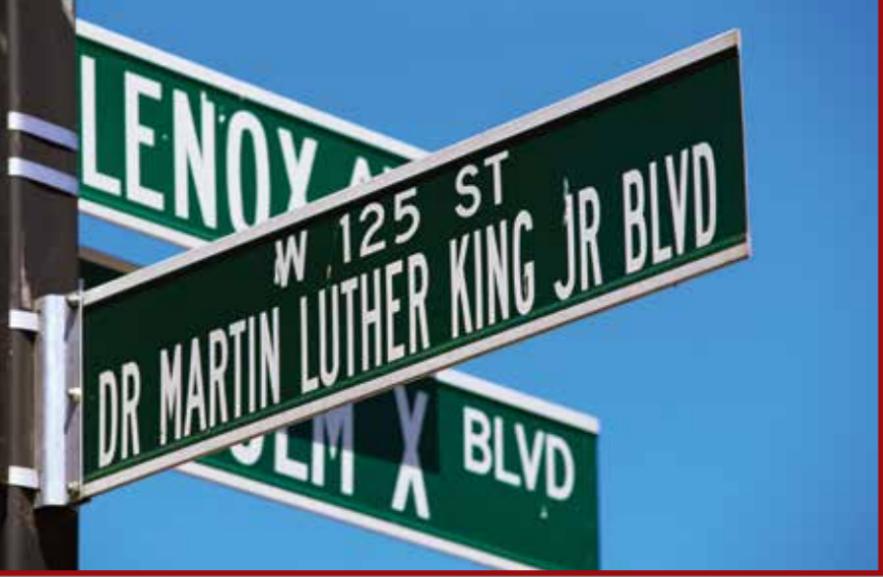
In 1963, about 250,000 people marched to **Washington, DC** to talk about freedom. It was called the March on Washington. Martin gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech there. He talked about his dream that one day all people would join together in peace and freedom.



Fifty thousand people followed Martin's coffin on the way to Morehouse College where he was buried.

Martin saw many good changes in his life, but he did not live to see the day he dreamed about. On April 4, 1968, he was shot and killed while speaking from his motel balcony in Memphis, Tennessee. He was only 39 years old.

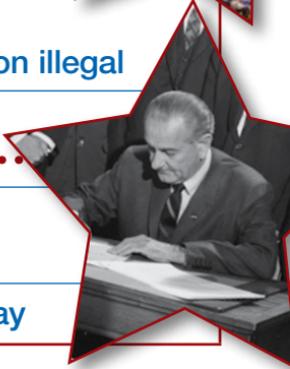
The night before he died, Martin gave a speech and said he was not worried about death. He knew the “promised land” was coming, a place where all of his dreams would come true.



Martin's birthday is now a national holiday. Almost every major city around the country has a school, park, or street named after him. The King Center in Atlanta helps to continue Martin's work for civil justice for all people through nonviolence.

Martin Luther King Jr. is a true American hero. He did, indeed, turn the world upside down.

Martin Luther King Jr. Time Line

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| 1929 | born in Atlanta on January 15 | |
| 1944 | started college at age 15 | |
| 1948 | graduated from Morehouse College |  |
| 1953 | married Coretta Scott | |
| 1955 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• graduated with doctorate from Boston University• led the Montgomery bus boycott from December 1955 to December 1956 |  |
| 1956 | became involved in the Civil Rights Movement | |
| 1960 | joined his father as pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church | |
| 1963 | led the March on Washington on August 28 |  |
| 1964 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• won Nobel Peace Prize (youngest person ever)• Civil Rights Bill made segregation illegal | |
| 1965 | Voting Rights Act signed by President Johnson | |
| 1968 | killed in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4 at age 39 | |
| 1986 | birthday became a national holiday |  |

Glossary

African Americans—the citizens of the United States whose ancestors came from Africa

arrested—taken by the police, charged with a crime, and placed in jail

Baptist—a Christian religion

boycott—to not buy from or give business to

civil rights—the freedoms given to all citizens

marches—large parades of people who walk together to bring attention to a problem they care about

minister—a person who leads others in their religious or spiritual life

nonviolence—peacefully resistant

pastor—a minister who is in charge of a church

preaching—speaking in a serious way about right and wrong, usually done by a minister

segregation—separating people by their skin color and keeping all the public things they can use separate

unfair—not equal for everyone

United States Supreme Court—the highest and most important court in the United States

Washington, DC—the capital of the United States