

Mrs. Hollis - AMI Packet

for the week of

Feb. 8th - 12th.

1 $556 + 436 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2
$$\begin{array}{r} 53.7 \\ +49.2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 91.24 \\ +62.85 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- 3 Draw an X to show where 5.6 is on the number line.



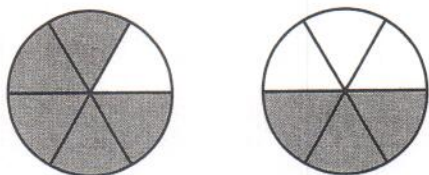
- 4 Round 106,789 to the nearest ten thousand.
-
-
-

- 5 Six boys equally divided a bag of candy. Each boy got 3 pieces of taffy, 2 jawbreakers, and 7 lemon drops. How many pieces of candy were in the bag?
-
-
-

1 $5,473 - 4,266 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2
$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{7}{10} \\ - \frac{5}{10} \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 361.7 \\ -187.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- 3 Use the models below to write a subtraction equation. Show each fraction in simplest form.



- 4 What are the first four multiples of 4?
-
-
-
-
-
-

- 5 Mrs. Burns is making cookies. The recipe calls for
- $3\frac{1}{2}$
- cups of flour and
- $\frac{3}{4}$
- cup of sugar. If she wants to double the recipe, how much flour and sugar does Mrs. Burns need?

 cups of flour cups of sugar

1 $72 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2
$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- 3 Number the weights from lightest to heaviest.

 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 21 ounces $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $1\frac{2}{3}$ pounds $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 1.5 pounds

4 What is 50% of 76? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Show your work.

- 5 Greg has six nickels, one dime, nine pennies, and two quarters. Parker has a dollar bill. Who has more money?

☐ Greg ☐ ParkerHow much more? $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

1 $96 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{)616} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{)616} \end{array}$$

- 3 How many minutes are in
- $2\frac{3}{5}$
- hours?

 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- 4 What is the volume if each edge of each cube is 1 centimeter?

 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- 5 Hannah's horse eats 12 pounds of food every day. How much food will Hannah need for the month of January?

 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

► Activity 1

Write each value in the correct place to show the number.

1. 6 ones
3 ten thousands
0 hundreds
9 tens
4 thousands

34,096

2. 5 tens
0 thousands
7 ones
2 ten thousands
1 hundred

3. 8 hundreds
0 ten thousands
2 tens
0 ones
0 thousands

4. 6 thousands
3 tens
5 hundreds
2 ones
7 ten thousands

5. 0 ten thousands
1 hundred
3 ones
6 thousands
0 tens

6. 9 tens
0 ones
9 thousands
4 ten thousands
0 hundreds

► Activity 2

Use the clues and the grid to determine which present each child received.

Clues

- James did not get the present in the green box.
- Maya's present was in a box that is the same color as her bunny's nose.
- The color of the box for Brett's present begins with the same letter as his name.

	blue	green	pink	white
James				
Maya				
Brett				
Elisa				



READ THE PASSAGE

Think about the main idea of the passage and the details that support it.

Born to Ride

In 1995, Miguel Indurain (een-doo-RANE) won the Tour de France for the fifth time in a row. The Tour de France is the most difficult bicycle race in the world. No one before Miguel had ever won five Tour races in a row. What made Miguel such a successful athlete?

Miguel grew up on a farm and learned the value of hard work at an early age. His father taught him that work is something you always do, no matter how difficult it is. Miguel had large lungs and a strong heart, both of which helped him endure the 2,200 miles of the Tour de France. He was naturally calm, which allowed him to stay focused on the course. And he trained hard, had a good bike, and was surrounded by excellent teammates who helped him succeed.

In addition to the Tour de France, Miguel won the Giro d'Italia, another national bicycle race, in 1992 and 1993. He captured a gold medal in track cycling during the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia. Later that year, he retired from competitive racing at the age of 31.

Miguel's long list of accomplishments assures him a place among the top athletes in history. But fans will especially remember his relaxed and friendly attitude. "My strength," Miguel said, "was that I was more balanced than most other riders."

SKILL PRACTICE

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is *not* given as a reason for Miguel's success?
 - (A) his natural calmness
 - (B) the fact that he values hard work
 - (C) the quality of his team
 - (D) his aggressive nature
2. Which sentence best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Miguel Indurain was friendly.
 - (B) The Tour de France is a difficult bicycle race.
 - (C) Miguel Indurain was an extraordinary athlete.
 - (D) To win, a rider needs a good bicycle.
3. Which statement is best supported by the passage?
 - (A) Big lungs are an advantage for bike racers.
 - (B) The Giro d'Italia is more difficult than the Tour de France.
 - (C) Olympic track cycling is easy.
 - (D) Miguel would rather have been a farmer.
4. When did Miguel win his first Tour de France?
 - (A) 1992
 - (B) 1991
 - (C) 1993
 - (D) 1995

STRATEGY PRACTICE

List two main reasons that Miguel's fans will remember him.

READ THE PASSAGE Look for details that help you picture the characters and events in the story.**Natural Entertainment**

When the days grew long in the middle of summer, Leticia liked to go to the park, stretch out on her back, and watch the clouds. Sometimes the clouds looked like animals, everyday objects, or people she knew. One thing was certain—clouds never stayed in place for long.

One day, Leticia saw a cloud that looked like a dragon. After a few minutes, it changed from a standing dragon to a flying dragon. Then it appeared to change direction. Another cloud floated in to mix with it, and the dragon turned into a dancing penguin with a hat. Then it turned into a sitting dog, then a barking dog, then an alligator. "This is better than TV!" Leticia proclaimed.

Mr. Espinosa, the music teacher at Leticia's school, was flying a kite with his children at the other end of the park. He recognized Leticia's voice. He gave the spool of kite string to his son and came over to greet Leticia.

"Hi, Mr. Espinosa!" Leticia said. "Look at those clouds. They keep changing! First they looked like a dragon, then a penguin, then a dog, and now an alligator!"

Mr. Espinosa looked up. "An alligator?" he said. "That looks like a speedboat to me."

Leticia looked again. He was right! "How do clouds know how to make so many shapes?"

"It's a mystery," answered Mr. Espinosa. "Definitely better than TV, though."

"Definitely," Leticia said, as the speedboat turned into a chicken.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which one did Leticia *not* see in the clouds?
 - (A) a teacher
 - (B) a dog
 - (C) a chicken
 - (D) a dragon
2. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Penguins can turn into alligators.
 - (B) Mr. Espinosa visited the park with his children.
 - (C) Clouds can stir the imagination.
 - (D) Everyone should watch television.
3. Why did Mr. Espinosa come to the park?
 - (A) to meet with his students
 - (B) to fly a kite with his children
 - (C) to look at clouds
 - (D) to walk his dog
4. Which idea goes with the story and is also suggested by the title?
 - (A) Kite flying is a way to have fun without technology.
 - (B) Watching clouds change shape is fun.
 - (C) Dogs and alligators get along very well.
 - (D) Watching TV is naturally entertaining.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Explain which cloud description was easiest for you to visualize and why.

READ THE PASSAGE Number the sequence of events at Oak Island as you read.**Underground Secrets**

Oak Island lies off the east coast of Nova Scotia, Canada. Some people say that pirate gold is buried there. Others say it's the hiding place for the lost jewels of a former queen of France. Most people who have heard of this place suspect that it holds some kind of treasure.

The legend of the treasure first started in 1795, when a teenager named Daniel McGinnis noticed odd markings on a tree. The marks led him to think a rope had been tied to the tree and used for lowering a weight into a hole. The next day, McGinnis and his friends dug into the ground and uncovered a layer of stones just two feet down. After that was a barrier of logs every 10 feet.

Years later, McGinnis returned with a crew. They found even deeper layers of charcoal and clay, as well as a stone tablet with symbols that appeared to be a secret code. The crew continued to dig, but the pit filled up with water and they had to give up. According to the legend, the tablet was later translated. It claimed that a treasure lay 40 feet below it!

Since then, others have taken up the search. Around 1970, a team sent a video camera down into the pit, but the images were not clear. Divers also looked for clues, but the water was too dark and cloudy. Maybe one day we will know if the legend of the Oak Island treasure is true.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What did Daniel McGinnis discover first?
 - (A) lost jewels
 - (B) a barrier of logs
 - (C) a layer of clay
 - (D) odd markings on a tree
2. What was the last thing Daniel McGinnis found before he abandoned the site?
 - (A) a layer of charcoal
 - (B) a stone tablet
 - (C) a layer of logs
 - (D) pirate treasure
3. Which list shows the order in which things were found at the Oak Island pit site?
 - (A) stone layer, logs, charcoal and clay layers
 - (B) stone layer, marks on tree, stone tablet
 - (C) logs, shallow pit, charcoal and clay layers
 - (D) stone tablet, logs, stone layer
4. What happened when a video camera was lowered into the Oak Island pit?
 - (A) The camera showed a stone tablet.
 - (B) The camera showed divers looking for clues.
 - (C) A layer of charcoal was discovered.
 - (D) The image quality was poor.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Look back at the events you numbered. Use them to summarize what happened at Oak Island.

READ THE PASSAGE Read slowly and pay attention to the sequence of events.

The Loneliest Tree

Many centuries ago, the Sahara was full of trees. The climate there was different from what it is now. As time passed, the land became dry and hot, and trees became scarce. But one acacia (uh-KAY-shuh) tree in the Ténéré (TAY-nay-RAY) region of Niger survived longer than the rest.

Caravans transporting goods across the vast expanse of desert used the tree of Ténéré as a landmark. This tree was so important for navigating the sandy landscape that no one dared to cut off its branches for firewood. It was the only tree for almost 250 miles around.

In 1938, French military engineers dug a well near the tree. They discovered water more than 100 feet underground. That's how deep the roots of the acacia tree had reached to keep itself alive. Unfortunately, one of the military vehicles backed into the tree during the digging operation. The accident damaged one of the tree's main branches.

After World War II, trucks became the main form of transportation for caravans in the area, replacing camels. In 1973, the acacia tree was once again struck by a truck. This time the tree could not withstand the force. The remains of the world's loneliest tree were taken to the Niger National Museum. However, travelers still have a landmark to help them cross the desert. A metal monument now stands where the tree once grew.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What happened just before the first accident caused damage to the tree of Ténéré?
☐ A French engineers started digging a well.
☐ B A metal monument was built.
☐ C The climate in the region changed.
☐ D People cut off tree branches for firewood.
2. What happened as the weather changed in the Sahara?
☐ A Trucks replaced camels in caravans.
☐ B Trees in the region died out.
☐ C People stopped traveling through this area.
☐ D Camels became more popular than trucks.
3. What happened before the French dug a well near the tree?
☐ A Engineers found water far below ground.
☐ B Remains of the tree were shipped to the Niger National Museum.
☐ C People used the tree for navigation.
☐ D A truck struck the tree.
4. The tree of Ténéré died _____.
☐ A many centuries ago
☐ B in 1938
☐ C in 1973
☐ D before World War II

STRATEGY PRACTICE Describe what the Sahara probably looked like many centuries ago.

READ THE PASSAGE

Think about the main idea and the sequence of events in the story.

Homemade Pasta

When Darnell and his older sister Lucy found an easy recipe for homemade pasta noodles and tomato sauce, they couldn't wait to try it. Their parents had said they were now old enough to cook dinner for the family, and spaghetti was their favorite food.

First, they made the noodles. They mixed together flour, water, eggs, salt, and a little olive oil to prepare the dough. Lucy used a rolling pin to press the dough flat. Next, she used a knife to carefully cut the dough into thin strips. Then, she put the noodles aside for later.

Darnell chopped up a large onion and a bunch of fresh basil leaves. He put a clove of garlic into a small garlic press and smashed the clove. Lucy helped him cook the onions and garlic in some olive oil in a pot. When the onions and garlic were soft and golden, Darnell added a can of crushed tomatoes, the basil, and some salt and pepper. Then he turned the heat down low.

When the sauce was almost ready, Lucy boiled water in a large pot to cook the noodles. Darnell was relieved to find out that fresh pasta cooks much faster than dried pasta from the store. Everyone was very hungry by the time dinner was ready.

"This is delicious!" Mom said. "You two did such a great job."

"Thanks, Mom," Lucy said. "It was pretty easy." Darnell was too busy eating to respond. They both knew that this would not be the last time they made dinner for the family.

TEXT PRACTICE

Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which statement expresses the main idea?
 - (A) Tomato sauce always includes onions, garlic, and basil.
 - (B) Cooking can be easy, rewarding, and fun.
 - (C) Everybody loves spaghetti.
 - (D) Big sisters can be helpful.
2. When does Darnell chop the basil?
 - (A) while the sauce is cooking
 - (B) after he adds crushed tomatoes
 - (C) before he smashes the garlic clove
 - (D) right before dinner is served
3. Which statement is *not* supported by the passage?
 - (A) Darnell sometimes needs Lucy's help.
 - (B) Fresh noodles cook faster than dried noodles.
 - (C) Lucy and Darnell are successful cooks.
 - (D) The kitchen is a big mess.
4. When the sauce is almost ready, _____.
 - (A) the family sits down to eat
 - (B) Darnell puts the fresh noodles into the sauce
 - (C) Lucy helps Darnell cook the onions.
 - (D) Lucy boils a pot of water for the noodles

STRATEGY PRACTICE

Summarize how Lucy and Darnell made dinner.

Write the sentences correctly.

1. Most people knows that Roosters crow when the sun came up.

2. as the sun goes down, horses, goats, and sheeps liked to run and play.

Combine the sentences to make one sentence.

3. Fireflies can glow in the dark. They start when the sun sets.

Complete this analogy.

4. evening : dusk :: morning : _____

Write the sentences correctly.

1. Irene had a dog named pixie where she was much youngest.

2. Pixie loved playing on the yard, but only when it is warm.

Write the missing word.

3. Irene tried every trick, but Pixie _____ not go out in the snow.
would can should might

4. Irene covered her patio so Pixie _____ have a dry place outside.
should can could must

Write the sentences correctly.

1. I have an oldest brother that was born on February 29 2004.

2. From most years, february have only 28 days.

Combine the sentences to make one sentence.

3. February 29 happens once every four years. It happens in leap years.

Write the missing word.

4. Without leap year, summer _____ start in July in a hundred years.
must should will would

Write the sentences correctly.

1. Brazil is the larger country which sits in the equator.

2. The country are wide enough, to have three time zone's.

Write the missing words.

3. Brazil has several major rivers, including the _____.

Amazon river

Amazon River

amazon river

Complete this analogy.

4. stream : river :: hill : _____

Read these related words and their meanings.

predict *verb*

to state that something is likely to happen

prediction *noun*

a statement about what is likely to happen

predictable *adjective*

easy to guess what is likely to happen

Which word best completes each sentence?

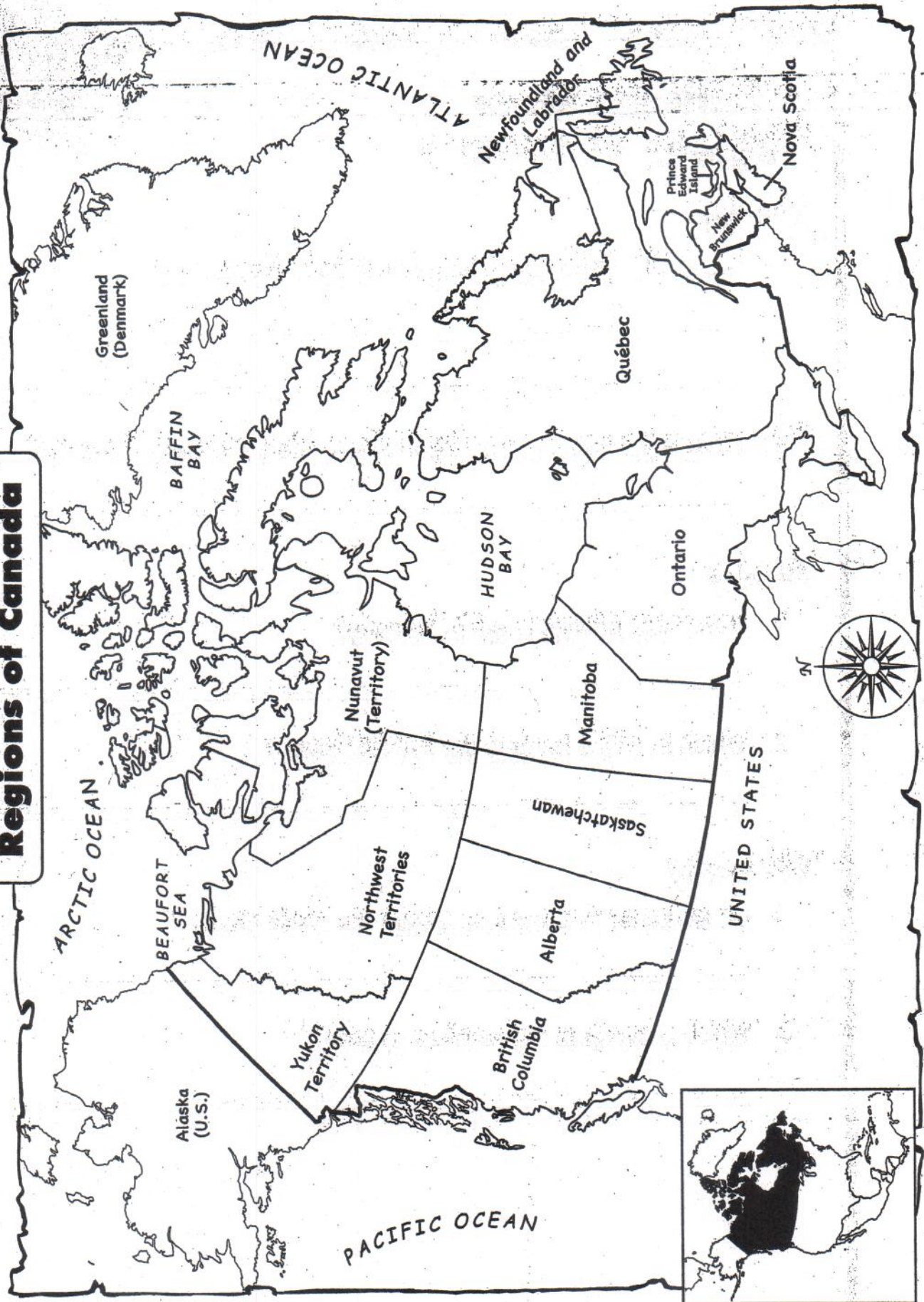
1. Sandy's test score was _____, since she didn't study at all.
2. Julia can _____ the end of any story.
3. Computers have helped make weather _____ more accurate.

Write a paragraph using all three related words.

4. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

A Political Map: Regions of Canada

Name _____





A Political Map: Regions of Canada

Monday

1. How many territories belong to Canada? Name them.

2. What is the name of the region that borders the state of Alaska?

Tuesday

1. How many provinces are in Canada?

2. Which province borders the Pacific Ocean?

Wednesday

1. Do territories or provinces border the Arctic Ocean?

2. Which province is the smallest in area?

A Political Map: Regions of Canada

Thursday

1. Which province has the Great Lakes on its southern border?

2. Name the provinces and territories that border the Hudson Bay.

Friday

1. Is Newfoundland and Labrador a province, or a part of Québec?

2. Do the islands off the northern coast of British Columbia belong to that province, or to the state of Alaska?

Challenge

Washington, D.C., is the national capital of the United States. Find and label the national capital of Canada. Draw a star to indicate the location of the capital. Use an atlas or other resource to help you.

Name _____

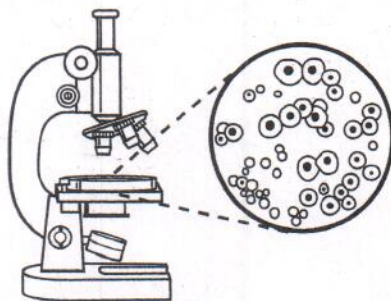
**Day
1**

Weekly Question

Is it safe to eat moldy food?

Have you ever been about to eat a slice of bread or cheese when you noticed fuzzy green spots all over it? Yuck!

You can find mold almost anywhere, from spoiled food to bathroom walls. A patch of mold contains millions of **microorganisms**. These microorganisms are all around us, and when they come into contact with wet surfaces, they start to reproduce. Like all fungi, mold is a decomposer that breaks down substances in order to get nutrients. Sometimes, mold finds sources of nutrients that are surprising. You might not think your shower curtain is nutritious, but to mold it is good food!



A patch of mold contains millions of microorganisms.

A. Use information from the passage to complete the sentences.

1. The _____ that create mold reproduce when they come into contact with water.
2. Mold can decompose many things, as long as there is water and a source of _____.

B. Make a check next to all the places where mold can grow.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> clean, dry towel | <input type="checkbox"/> locker room |
| <input type="checkbox"/> leaking water pipe | <input type="checkbox"/> hot oven |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sealed jar of mayonnaise | <input type="checkbox"/> garbage can |

Daily Science

**Big
Idea 2**

WEEK 4

Vocabulary

microorganisms

MY-kro-OR-guh-niz-emz

living organisms that are visible only through a microscope

nutritious

new-TRISH-us
full of nutrients

Name _____



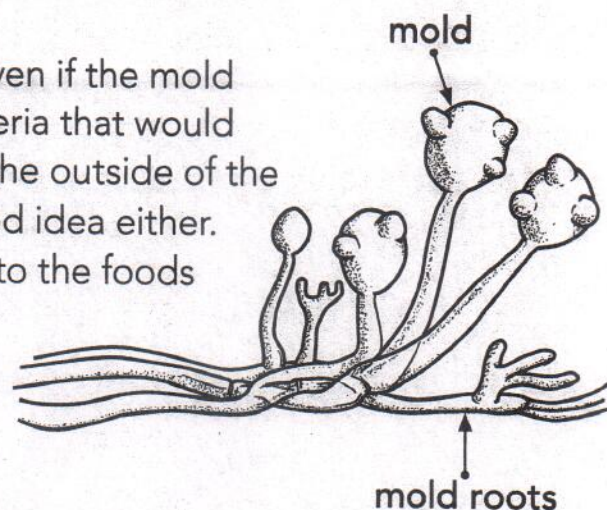
Weekly Question

Is it safe to eat moldy food?



Certain molds are used to make some kinds of cheese. If you've ever eaten bleu cheese, you ate one of the *Penicillium* molds. The blue or green color inside the cheese is from mold! During the cheese-making process, either the mold is added to the milk, or the cheese is ripened in an area where there is a lot of the right kind of mold in the air.

Not all molds should be eaten, however. Even if the mold itself might not be harmful, it can contain bacteria that would make you sick. Some people cut the mold off the outside of the food and then eat the food, but this isn't a good idea either. Mold sends out threadlike roots that burrow into the foods they grow on, so mold you can't see may be inside the food. If your fruit or bread has mold on it, throw it out!



A. Write true or false.

1. You can't always see mold inside food. _____
2. Mold is allowed to grow in some cheeses on purpose. _____
3. All kinds of mold are all right to eat. _____

B. Answer the questions.

1. When is it safe to eat food that has mold? _____

2. What is dangerous about moldy food, even if you remove the spots of mold?

Name _____

Day
3

Weekly Question

Is it safe to eat moldy food?

Yeast is a common fungus that is used to make bread. Like most fungi, yeast grows best in warm, moist places. When yeast is added to flour and water, the tiny organisms start to grow and divide. Yeast gets food and water from the bread dough, and as the yeast organisms multiply, they produce carbon dioxide as waste. This gas makes the bread dough get puffy and rise. Bread dough can expand to twice its size in just over an hour. When the loaves of dough are baked in a hot oven, the yeast is killed, and the bread stops rising.



Vocabulary

yeast

yeast
a microscopic
fungus used to
make bread and
other foods

A. Number the sentences in the correct order to explain how yeast is used in bread making.

- _____ The gas bubbles are trapped in the dough, making it expand.
- _____ Yeast feeds on the dough and multiplies.
- _____ When the bread dough is baked, the yeast stops growing and the bread stops rising.
- _____ As yeast feeds, it produces carbon dioxide gas.

B. Complete the sentences.

1. Bread dough will not rise properly in a cold room because _____

2. Bread is light and fluffy because _____

3. Bread does not keep rising while it is being baked because _____

Name _____

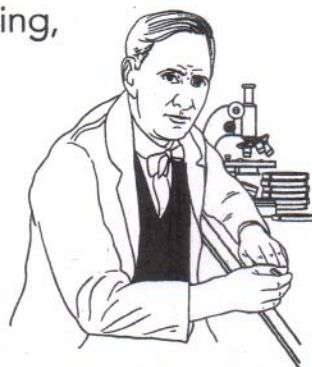
**Day
4**

Weekly Question

Is it safe to eat moldy food?

Do you know the story of Alexander Fleming, the scientist who discovered **penicillin**?

Dr. Fleming returned from a trip to find that a kind of mold had destroyed the bacteria he was using in an experiment. Dr. Fleming thought that maybe a chemical from the mold could destroy bacteria in people, too. In this way, he discovered the first **antibiotic** medicine. Today, molds are the source for antibiotics used to treat infections.



Alexander Fleming,
Scottish biologist
1881–1955

Daily Science

**Big
Idea 2**

WEEK 4

Vocabulary

antibiotic

AN-tih-by-AH-tick
a medicine that stops bacteria from growing in the body

penicillin

PEN-ih-SILL-in
an antibiotic produced by mold

A. Write the vocabulary word that is described by each clue.

1. medicine that kills bacteria _____
2. the first antibiotic _____
3. penicillin is an example _____
4. made from a kind of mold _____

B. Fill in the bubble next to the answer that best completes each sentence.

1. Dr. Fleming had the idea for penicillin when _____.
(A) he left for a trip (C) he wanted to treat an infection
(B) bacteria destroyed his lab (D) the bacteria he was studying died
2. Dr. Fleming was a good scientist because he _____.
(A) took many trips (C) invented mold and bacteria
(B) realized the importance of the mold killing the bacteria (D) wanted to change the world with his experiments

Name _____

**Day
5**

Weekly Question

Is it safe to eat moldy food?

A. Use the words in the box to complete the paragraph.

penicillin
yeast

nutritious
fungus

microorganisms
antibiotic

Mold and _____ are each a type of
_____. A patch of mold can consist of millions
of _____. Mold can grow in carpets and on walls.
All it needs is water and a source of _____ food.

Alexander Fleming discovered the first _____
medicine when he found mold growing on his samples of bacteria.
Something in the mold had killed the bacteria. The substance
Dr. Fleming identified is now called _____, and it
is still used today to treat infections.

B. Write *true* or *false*.

1. Yeasts are microorganisms. _____
2. Molds grow best where it is hot and dry. _____
3. Molds are decomposers. _____
4. Molds grow only in houses. _____
5. Antibiotics kill bacteria. _____

Daily Science

**Big
Idea 2**

WEEK 4

Daily Reading Log

It is very important for your child to read each night. Have your child read to you each night and then have them summarize what they read. If they are reading a chapter book, they can list the pages read and summarize those pages.

- Who is in the story? (characters)
- Where does the story take place? (setting)
- What is happening? (order events)
- Use key words such as:
First, Next, Then, Last, After that, Finally

Date & Title	Summary
Monday	
	Parent Signature
Tuesday	

Daily Reading Log

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Date & Title

Summary

Wednesday

Parent Signature

Thursday