<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELA</strong></td>
<td>Read <em>Hiking the Appalachian Trail</em></td>
<td>Read <em>Hiking the Appalachian Trail</em> again to increase fluency.</td>
<td>Read <em>Hiking the Appalachian Trail</em> again to increase fluency.</td>
<td>Read <em>Hiking the Appalachian Trail</em> again to increase fluency. Answer questions 6-8 on page 7.</td>
<td>Answer question 10 on page 7. Support your response with evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List what Maya and her family did in sequential order.</td>
<td>Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.</td>
<td>Answer questions 1-5 on page 6.</td>
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<td>For example…</td>
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<td>Third</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Math</strong></td>
<td>A. 110 - 50 = _____</td>
<td>Use the centimeter ruler attached to this packet to measure the following lines. Estimate first.</td>
<td>Use the centimeter ruler attached to this packet to compare the lines below. Find the difference.</td>
<td>Use the centimeter ruler attached to this packet to compare the lines below. Find the difference.</td>
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<td>B. 80 + 30 = _____</td>
<td>A.</td>
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<td>C. 120 - 40 = _____</td>
<td>Estimate: _____ cm.</td>
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<td>Estimate: _____ cm.</td>
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<td>D. 70 + 10 = _____</td>
<td>Actual: _______ cm.</td>
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<td>Actual: _______ cm.</td>
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<td>E. 60 - 20 = _____</td>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>F. 100 + 40 = _____</td>
<td>Estimate: _____ cm.</td>
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<td>G. 130 - 60 = _____</td>
<td>Actual: _______ cm.</td>
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<td>H. 40 + 50 = _____</td>
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<td>I. 90 - 60 = _____</td>
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<td>J. 150 + 20 = _____</td>
<td>C.</td>
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<td>B.</td>
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<td>Difference: _____ cm.</td>
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<td>Difference: _____ cm.</td>
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<td>Find something in your home that measures 6 centimeters. What did you find?</td>
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<td>Find something in your home that measures 10 centimeters. What did you find?</td>
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</table>
### Science

**Animal Biodiversity:**
A few hundred years ago, most European people had never been to Africa, and vice versa. When some Europeans first traveled to Africa, they saw an animal they had never seen before. It was much taller than a camel, and had spots like a leopard. They called it a "Camelopard" and tried to describe it to people back home. Draw a picture of what you think a Camelopard looks like and write your best answers to the following: Can you think of any animals today that would actually be the Camelopard? Write down 1-2 sentences about how you might have felt if you were seeing a Camelopard for the first time.

**Early Science Exploration:**
A long time ago, early scientists discovered they could learn a lot by travelling. So they explored lots of places and tried to learn about animals. Some even collected animals, and created zoos, or "Curiosity Cabinets" (rooms of wonder in their own homes!). Scientists then wanted to figure out how different animals were related to each other. They began to wonder how to group animals. Think and write: If you were an early scientist, how would you group animals? Look at the following:

* [Camelopard Image]

Write down as many different ways you can think of to group these animals?

**Animal Characteristics:**
Scientists use characteristics of animals to help them decide how to group them. Examples of characteristics could be: furry, not furry, lays eggs, has live babies, etc. Look at this animal:

* [Animal Image]

Write down your answer: What are some characteristics of this animal, other than its colors or patterns? Hint: Think about what the animal looks like, does, or features it has. Look at this animal:

* [Animal Image]

What are some characteristics of this animal, other than its colors or patterns? (See above hint).

### Social Studies

**How do we know about long ago?**
Use a separate sheet of paper to answer the following questions.

Imagine you went to sleep one night and woke up the next morning and the walls in your house were a different color.
1. What do you think happened over night?

**How do we know about long ago?**

Use the words **Artifact** and **Document**

- Draw a picture of an *artifact*.
- Use the word *artifact* in a sentence
- Write an example of a *document*.
- Use the word *document* in a sentence.

**How do we know about long ago?**

Trash Can Graphic Organizer and scenario (see attachment)

* make inferences about the people who use to live there using artifacts and documents.

**How do we know about long ago?**

Use the Trash Can Graphic Organizer to answer the questions below:

Is it possible to know things about the people in the house without ever having seen or spoken with them? How?

How might historians know about what
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. How do you know what happened if you were not there?</th>
<th>Is it a <strong>document</strong> or <strong>artifact</strong>? Circle your answer.</th>
<th></th>
<th>happened long ago if no one is still alive from that time period?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. What can't you learn from the evidence?</td>
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</table>
Artifact 1

Is it DOCUMENT OR ARTIFACT

Artifact 2

Is it DOCUMENT OR ARTIFACT
Trash History Graphic Organizer

Now you are going to pretend that you are a historian. Historians study people and what their lives were like in the past. The trash is sitting outside of a house where someone or some people once lived. The person or people moved several days ago. Your task is to look at artifacts and documents in the “trash can” image and answer the questions on the “Trash Can History Graphic Organizer” (see below). Your answers must be based on the artifacts and documents that appear in the image.

REMEMBER: Historians make inferences about artifacts and documents that people leave behind. The artifacts and documents provide clues about what happened long ago.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>How do you know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Who</strong> lived in the house where the trash came from?</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What</strong> are some things that the people in this house did?</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>When</strong> do you think the people moved?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Where</strong> do you think the people spent their free time?</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why</strong> might some people think that adults lived in this house?</td>
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</table>
Eight-year-old Maya and her parents were on vacation. They were hiking in the Appalachian Mountains. The Appalachians are the longest group of mountains in eastern North America. These mountains start in the northern U.S. state of Maine. They end in the southern state of Georgia.

Maya's family was walking on a road that goes from one end of the Appalachians to the other. It is called the Appalachian Trail. Maya and her family had started near their home in Maryland. A native of Maryland, Maya had never left her state before. A native is someone who was born in a place. The family's first stop was in West Virginia.

Every evening, Maya and her family would make a campfire. She loved that! She also enjoyed sleeping in a tent each night. Maya wanted to remember everything that happened on her vacation. Whenever she came across a new animal, such as a beaver or a quail, she would draw a picture of it in her journal.

Maya learned that she had to be quiet if she wanted the animals to stay. She also drew a field of daisies. Maya thought that flowers were easier to draw than animals. They didn't run away!
native  
native

Definition

adjective
1. being the place of birth of a person, or having to do with a person’s place or situation of birth.

   He missed his native country.

   She is a native speaker of English.

2. belonging to a person or persons because of their place of birth.

   Spanish is his native language.

noun
1. a person born or raised in a particular place.

   Mr. Howe is a native of Canada.

Advanced Definition

adjective
1. being the place of birth or origin.

   his native land

2. originating with a person at birth; natural.

   native intellect

3. belonging to a person or persons because of the place or situation of their birth.

   French is his native language.

4. occurring in nature.

   native limestone

5. having origins in a particular country or area.

   native arts and crafts

noun
1. an original inhabitant of a given place, such as the aborigines of Australia.
2. a person born or raised in a given place.

   *a native of Kansas*

3. an animal or plant found naturally in a given place.

   *Lions are natives of Africa.*

**Spanish cognate**

*nativo*: The Spanish word *nativo* means native.

**These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:**

1. In July, people in some places in Australia celebrate the history of Aboriginal Australians. Aboriginal Australians are the *native* people of Australia. As part of the week-long celebration, people wear traditional costumes, paint their faces, and perform dances.

2. Thirty years ago, people never would have seen such a clash of predators (animals that capture and eat other animals). Burmese pythons are *native* to Asia. But over the last few decades, many pet snakes have escaped or been set free in Florida by owners who were tired of caring for them.

3. Scientists say about 80,000 different types of trees and plants can be found in the Amazon rain forest. More kinds of fish live in the Amazon River than in the Atlantic Ocean. The river flows through forests that are home to jaguars, armadillos, snakes, monkeys, crocodiles, and anteaters. Along the river live about 170 different groups of *native* people.

4. Some of the 4 million people who live in the Arctic have also found themselves on shaky ground. As the frozen land thaws, buildings and roads have weakened. Inuits (IH-nyoo-wets), a group of *native* people in the region, fish and hunt Arctic animals, including polar bears. They depend on those animals as their main source of food. Inuit hunters are also falling through thinning ice.
trail  trail

Definition

verb
1. to follow behind.
   The slower cars trailed the faster ones.
2. to follow the track of.
   The police trailed the suspect all day.
3. to go or follow slowly.
   The young child trailed behind her parents as they walked through the park.

noun
1. a path or course through a forest or other rural place.
   The group followed the trail through the forest to the top of the mountain.

Advanced Definition

transitive verb
1. to drag along behind, esp. on the ground.
   The boy trailed his coat as he walked home.
2. to follow the trace, track, or scent of.
   The hounds trailed the fox.
3. to follow behind.
   The slower car trailed the leaders during most of the race.

intransitive verb
1. to drag or be dragged, esp. along the ground.
2. to go or follow slowly or lazily along.
3. to drift or float away.
   Smoke trailed upwards from his pipe.
4. to be behind in a competition.

   Our team trailed by ten points.

5. to become weaker; dwindle.

   His voice trailed away as he lost consciousness.

noun

1. a path or course across rough territory, through woods, or the like.

2. a track or scent left behind by a moving person, animal, or object.

3. a series.

   a trail of broken hearts.

4. something that trails or hangs loosely.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The boys adjusted their bags, tied their shoes tight, and started off down the trail following behind Uncle Max.

2. Some ants are scout ants. They hunt for food. When a scout ant finds food, it goes back to the nest. The ant leaves a scent trail along the way.

3. The trail was nothing more than a narrow path. The ground was hard and rough. She stubbed her toe on a rock poking out from the dirt. The ground here seemed full of stones and rocks.

4. What do you like best about biking? Is it the freedom of riding over to your best friend's house? Is it the strong, confident feeling you get by using your muscles to power a piece of metal and rubber down the road? Or is it the thrill you get from barreling down a bumpy mountain trail that jolts your bones and sprays you with mud?
1. What were Maya and her parents doing on their vacation?
   A. driving
   B. sleeping
   C. hiking

2. Where does this story take place?
   A. in a town in Maryland
   B. on a highway in West Virginia
   C. on a trail in the Appalachian Mountains

3. The Appalachian Mountains start in the northern state of Maine and end in the southern state of Georgia. Maya and her parents started hiking the Appalachian Trail near Maryland.

   Based on this evidence, what can you conclude about where Maryland is?
   A. It is south of Georgia.
   B. It is between Maine and Georgia.
   C. It is north of Maine.

4. Based on the information in the story, how could Maya and her parents be described?
   A. They don't like Maryland very much.
   B. They are good at drawing flowers.
   C. They like to spend time in nature.

5. What is the main idea of this story?
   A. The Appalachian Trail goes from one end of the Appalachian Mountains to the other.
   B. Maya likes making campfires and drawing flowers and animals.
   C. Maya has fun while hiking on the Appalachian Trail with her family.
6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Maya's family was walking on a road that goes from one end of the Appalachians to the other. It is called the Appalachian Trail."

Based on these sentences, what does the word "trail" mean?

A. state
B. mountain
C. road

7. Choose the answer that best completes this sentence.

Maya wanted to remember everything she saw on her vacation, _____ she drew the animals she came across.

A. so
B. because
C. but

8. What two states did Maya and her family hike in?

9. How did Maya feel about her vacation on the Appalachian Trail? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

10. If Maya went hiking on the part of the Appalachian Trail in Maine, would she be likely to have a good time? Why or why not? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
Penguin
Has bones inside its body
Lays eggs
Has feathers

Squirrel
Has bones inside its body
Gives birth (doesn't lay eggs)
Has hair or fur

Spider
Doesn't have any bones at all
Lays eggs

Turtle
Has bones inside its body
Lays eggs
Has scales

Ladybug
Doesn't have any bones at all
Lays eggs

Pigeon
Has bones inside its body
Lays eggs
Has feathers

Snake
Has bones inside its body
Lays eggs
Has scales

Earthworm
Doesn't have any bones at all
Lays eggs

Hawk
Has bones inside its body
Lays eggs
Has feathers

Bat
Has bones inside its body
Gives birth (doesn’t lay eggs)
Has hair or fur

Monarch butterfly
 Doesn’t have any bones at all
Lays eggs
Doesn’t have fur or feathers or scales

Cat
Has bones inside its body
Gives birth (doesn’t lay eggs)
Has hair or fur

Elephant stag beetle
 Doesn’t have any bones at all
Lays eggs
Doesn’t have fur or feathers or scales

Horse
Has bones inside its body
Gives birth (doesn’t lay eggs)
Has hair or fur

Ostrich
Has bones inside its body
Lays eggs
Has feathers

Lizard
Has bones inside its body
Lays eggs
Has scales