**Christina School District Assignment Board**

Grade Level: Grade 5  
Week of May 11th, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ELA</strong></td>
<td><strong>Read The Prophet Khizir.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Answer the following guiding questions:</td>
<td><strong>Read The Prophet Khizir again to increase fluency.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Answer the Text-Dependent questions 1-3 on page 4.</td>
<td><strong>Read The Prophet Khizir again to increase fluency.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Answer the Text-Dependent question 5 on page 4.</td>
<td><strong>Read The Prophet Khizir again to increase fluency.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Answer the discussion questions 1-2 on page 5.</td>
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**The Shah wants to meet the Prophet Khizir because...**

a) the prophet will make Shah very rich.<br>b) the Shah is in need of the prophet’s help.<br>c) the prophet can never die.<br>d) the Shah want the prophet’s advice.

**Why does the poor man agree to find the prophet for the Shah?**

a) because he knows where the prophet is<br>b) because he wants to provide for his family<br>c) because he no longer
| wants to live d) because he believes the Shah will spare him |  |
|  |
| **Which of the following describes the poor man's reaction to his impending death?** |  |
| a) He is surprised the Shah plans to kill him. |  |
| b) He is regretful of his decision to lie to the Shah. |  |
| c) He is worried about the fate of his family. |  |
| d) He is at peace with the decisions he made. |  |
| **Which of the following describes the opinions of the Shah's first three viziers?** |  |
| a) They think the Shah should show the poor man mercy. |  |
| b) They believe that the poor man had a good reason for lying. |  |
| c) They feel bad for the poor man, but still think he should be punished. |  |
| d) They think the poor man should be punished |  |
as severely as possible.

**Which of the following describes the old man’s views on the first three viziers?**

a) He doesn’t think they are knowledgeable enough to advise the Shah.
b) He thinks they only have their own best interests at heart.
c) He believes that they are using the Shah for his money.
d) He believes they are guiltier than the poor man.

**The Shah decides to let the poor man live because…**

a) he realizes the poor man needed the money.
b) the Prophet Khizir presents himself to the Shah.
c) he doesn’t trust the advice his four viziers have given him.
d) the Prophet Khizir orders the Shah to
Mark, Hannah and Sara are building a deck in the backyard. Here is a sketch of their deck.

Deck Area = __ sq. m

Estimate the area of this deck in square meters and explain.

Add the areas of all 4 regions to find the total area of the deck. Show your work.

Liz spent $7.26 on 6 candy bars. How much did she pay for each one? Use long division and a ratio table.

Megan and Liz were buying pencils for school. They bought 4 packs of pencils for $6.24. Megan is only paying for one of the packs. How much does she owe? Use long division and a ratio table.

Use one of the following symbols to make each expression true.

> (greater than)  
< (less than)  
= (equal to)

Solve the combinations using the strategies that make the most sense to you.

0.034 x 11 =  
0.14 x 6 =  
51 x 0.40 =  
5/3 x 4/6 =  
1/2 x 0.33 =  
0.68 x 3/4 =  
0.50 x 1/2 =  
30 x 0.70 =  

Use the partial products method and standard multiplication algorithm to find the area of the deck.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5 x 1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1x.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.5x4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.5x.5</td>
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Review:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.47 + 1.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.125 + 2.46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.602 - 3.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.037 - 3.13</td>
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**Science**

**Swiss Cheese and Pop Rocks:**
Read the attached article. Write down a summary paragraph that explains what the article was mostly about.

**Inflate a Balloon (part 1):**
Follow the instructions (attached) to blow up a balloon using baking soda and vinegar. Complete the activity.

**Inflate a Balloon (part 2):**
Thinking back to yesterday's activity, do the following:
Draw a picture that shows what makes the balloon inflate. Write down your prediction about what will happen if you pinch the neck

**Bread Bubbles (part 1):**
Look at the holes in this slice of banana bread. Each hole was made by a bubble that

**Bread Bubbles (part 2):**
Any bread or cake that rises as it bakes has bubbles in the batter. Take a look at some bread or cake recipes. Can you figure out which ingredients make bubbles in each recipe? Write down what you think.
Did George Washington Sit here?

Activity 1: Your mission is to discover whether or not the information on this plaque is true. Did George Washington really sit in this chair? To solve this mystery, you will use primary sources and other documents to help you answer two important questions…

1. Where was this chair in 1790?
2. Were the chair and George Washington ever in the same place at the same time?

Activity 1 continued: Using the timeline answering the following questions:

- Whose last name is on the family tree?
- Who is the last person born on this family tree?
- Who are his father and mother?
- Who do you think most likely owned the chair in 1790?
- Who was IC?

Did George Washington Sit here?

Activity 2: Using the attached journal entry and Map answering the following questions:

- Is George Washington’s journal a primary or secondary source?
- What did George Washington do at the houses?
- Do you think he probably sat down?

Activity 2 continued: Using the attached journal entry and Map answering the following questions:

- What towns did George Washington visit the first day?
- Who do you think most likely owned the chair in 1790?
- Who was IC?

Let's Put it Together

This was the text on the chair’s plaque said: “George Washington used this chair when he dined at the home of Zebulon Ketcham On April 21, 1790 At Huntington South (Now Amityville) Long Island”. Now, Let’s answer our two important questions.

1. Where was this chair in 1790?
   - a. YES
   - b. NO

2. Were the chair and George Washington ever in the same place at the same time?
   - a. YES
   - b. NO

3. If they were in the same place at the same time, when was this?
First Name ______________________________ Last Name ______________________________
School________________________________ Grade________________ Lunch/ID Number________________________

*Use the attached timeline!

<table>
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<th>4. Do you think George Washington sat in the special chair?</th>
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<td>a. YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. NO</td>
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5. Explain your answer to number 4.
The Prophet Khizir
By Elizabeth Laird
2009

“The Prophet Khizir” comes from a collection of Iranian short stories, retold by Elizabeth Laird. Laird is a British writer of children’s fiction and travel. Her great interest in folk stories led her to retell stories she learned while traveling in the Middle East and Africa. As you read, take notes on what motivates the poor man’s actions throughout the story.

There was once a great Shah¹ who was rich and powerful, but he lived for only one thing.

“All my life,” he told his courtiers,² “I have heard tales of the wonderful Prophet Khizir, who drank the water of life thousands of years ago, and lives for ever. If only I could see him once before I die!”

“But, sire,”³ his courtiers answered, “no one can summon the Prophet Khizir. He appears when he wants to those who need him, and comes and goes as he likes.”

“I will summon him!” cried the Shah. “Send out a proclamation.⁴ If anyone can show me the Prophet Khizir, he shall have his heart’s desire.”

Now, near the Shah’s palace lived a very poor man. Hunger and sickness had worn him down, and he wept to see the pale faces of his starving children.

When he heard the Shah’s proclamation, he screwed up all his courage and ran to the palace.

“I’ll show you the Prophet Khizir!” he burst out, when he had been ushered into the Shah’s presence. “Give me a thousand dinars,⁵ and I promise you he will appear.”

“Are you sure?” the Shah asked, frowning.

¹ the title of the former ruler of Iran
² a companion or adviser to the king or queen
³ an old term used as a respectful form of address to someone of high social status
⁴ Proclamation (noun): a public of official announcement
⁵ a unit of money used in certain countries of the Middle East and North Africa
“Yes, yes,” the poor man cried desperately, thinking only of the food that a thousand dinars would buy and the smiles on the faces of his children when he set a feast before them.

“Very well,” said the Shah, “but if after forty days the Prophet Khizir has not appeared, your head shall be struck from your shoulders.”

The poor man turned pale, but he said to himself, “What difference does it make? If I don't have the money, we'll all die of hunger before tomorrow morning. At least I'll live for forty more days, and when I'm gone, there'll be enough for my family to live on.”

So he bowed his head and agreed. Taking the money, he hurried to the bazaar, and returned home laden with food.

For the next few weeks the poor man's children ate until their buttons burst, and their mother sang as she stitched them back on again. But the poor man's heart grew heavier with each day that passed.

When the forty days were over, he drew his family round him and told them about the bargain he'd made with the Shah.

“I'm going to die today,” he said, “but you at least can live in comfort now. Goodbye, my darlings.” They clung to him, weeping, but he tore himself away and went to the palace.

“Well?” the Shah demanded, when the poor man knelt before him. “And have you brought the Prophet Khizir?”

The poor man struck his head on the marble step in front of the Shah's throne.

“No, sire,” he said. “My wife and children were starving to death and I took this chance to feed them. I'm here for my punishment. I'm ready for you to cut off my head.”

The Shah looked round at his room full of courtiers, but he didn't notice the old man in the green cloak who had slipped in behind them. He summoned his first vizier.

“Tell me,” he said. “What should we do to this man?”

“Honor your bargain,” said the first vizier. “This rascal deceived you. Cut off his head with a great pair of scissors.”

The old man in the green cloak called out, “A fool speaks folly, and only the wise speak wisdom!”

“What's your opinion?” the Shah asked the second vizier.

“Scissors are too good for this rascal,” he said. “Put him in an oven and bake him till he's cooked.”

6. a market in a Middle Eastern country
7. a high official
8. Rascal (noun): a mischievous or dishonest person
9. foolishness
“A man shows his true self only when he speaks!” the old man called out.

“And you? What do you say?” the Shah asked the third vizier.

“Why dirty an oven with the likes of him?” said the third vizier. “Cut him up with a razor into little pieces. No one will ever dare to deceive you in this way again.”

“He shows his true self!” the old man sang out again.

The fourth vizier didn't wait to be asked for his opinion.

“Sire,” he said. “This poor man is prepared to give his own life for the sake of his family. It's poverty, not wickedness that forced him to deceive you. Let him keep the thousand dinars, and give him a thousand more.”

Before the old man in the green cloak had a chance to call out again, the Shah beckoned him forward.

“You've been quick to speak,” he said, “so what do you say now?”

“I say,” the old man answered, “that your first vizier is nothing but a jumped-up tailor who bought his way into your service. That's why he thinks of scissors.

“The second was a baker, who cheated his customers. What does he know of justice?

“The third was a barber, who understands only the cut of a razor.

“But the fourth vizier served your father and grandfather before you, and he speaks wisely. This poor man made his bargain with you to save his family, and he has kept his side of it, because he has shown you the Prophet Khizir.”

Then, in front of everyone's astonished eyes, the old man in the green cloak disappeared.

“The Prophet Khizir! It was the Prophet Khizir himself!” cried the Shah. “Why didn’t I catch hold of him while he was here?”

He gave the poor man riches beyond his dreams, and sent his foolish advisors away. From then on, he listened only to his father's wise vizier, and ruled justly and generously.

As for the poor man, he was poor no longer, and for the rest of their lives he and his happy children blessed the name of the Prophet Khizir.

“\textit{The Prophet Khizir} from \textit{Pea Boy and Other Stories from Iran} retold by Elizabeth Laird. Reproduced by permission of The Agency (London) Ltd, \(©\) Elizabeth Laird 2009. All rights reserved and enquiries to The Agency (London) Ltd. 24 Pottery Lane, London W11 4LZ, info@theagency.co.uk

10. \textit{Poverty (noun)}: the state of being extremely poor
11. having a too high opinion of one's own importance
Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement expresses the central theme of the story?
   A. Honesty is often rewarded in unexpected ways.
   B. People can have good intentions when they do something wrong.
   C. Money is more important than caring for one’s family.
   D. Lying is never acceptable, even if it helps further a good cause.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
   A. “‘Send out a proclamation. If anyone can show me the Prophet Khizir, he shall have his heart’s desire.’” (Paragraph 4)
   B. “For the next few weeks the poor man’s children ate until their buttons burst, and their mother sang as she stitched them back on again.” (Paragraph 13)
   C. “The old man in the green cloak called out, ‘A fool speaks folly, and only the wise speak wisdom!’” (Paragraph 22)
   D. “‘This poor man is prepared to give his own life for the sake of his family. It’s poverty, not wickedness that forced him to deceive you.’” (Paragraph 30)

3. How do paragraphs 5-10 contribute to the development of the story’s plot?
   A. It reveals why the poor man offers to find the Prophet Khizir.
   B. It emphasizes how cruel and uncaring the Shah is.
   C. It shows how difficult it will be to find the Prophet Khizir.
   D. It hints at the possibility that the poor man will trick the Shah.

4. How does the Shah’s fourth vizier differ from the first three?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. In the short story, the poor man is unable to provide for his family. How does the social status of the poor man and his family affect their quality of life? How does it also motivate the poor man's actions throughout the story?

2. In the story, the poor man asks the Shah to pay him in advance, even though he knows he won't be able to find Prophet Khizir. In your opinion, was the poor man wrong for deceiving the Shah? Why or why not? Would you tell a lie if it meant helping someone you cared about? Are there any situations when it is right to lie or steal?
“George Washington used this chair when he dined at the home of Zebulon Ketcham On April 21, 1790 At Huntington South (Now Amityville) Long Island”
Descendants of Timothy Conklin
Long Island, New York

Timothy Conklin 1649-1714

Jacob Conklin 1676-1754

Hannah Platt 1679-1741

Unknown

Israel Conklin 1718-1777

Hannah Conklin 1744-1826

Zebulon Ketcham 1740-1822

Zebulon Ketcham 1782-1858

1. Look closely at the chair. What initials are on the back
ACTIVITY 2: Question 2: Were the chair and George Washington ever in the same place at the same time?

George Washington kept journals as he traveled through America after the Revolutionary War. Read his journal entries from April 20, 1790 and April 21, 1790. Trace his travels on the map provided then use the map and journal entries to answer the questions below.

**Tuesday April 20th, 1790**

About 8 o’clock (having previously sent over my Servants, Horses and Carriage) I crossed to Brooklyn and proceeded to Flat Bush—thence to Utrich—thence to Gravesend—thence through—Jamaica where we lodged at a Tavern kept by one Warne. . . . From Brooklyn to Flatbush is called 5 miles, thence to Utrich 6—to Gravesend 2—and from thence to Jamaica 14—all this day 27 miles.

**Wednesday April 21st, 1790**

The morning being clear and pleasant, we left Jamaica about eight o’clock, and pursued the Road to South Hempstead, passing along the South edge of the plain of that name— a plain said to be 14 miles in length by 3 or 4 in breadth witho’t. a tree or a shrub growing on it except fruit trees (which do not thrive well at the few settlemts. thereon.) . . . We baited in South Hempstead, (10 miles from Jamaica) at the House of one Simmonds, formerly a Tavern, now of private entertainment for money. From thence turning off to the right, we fell into the South Rd. at the distance of about five miles where we came in view of the Sea and continued to be so the remaining part of the day’s ride, and as near it as the road could run, for the small bays, marshes and guts, into which the tide flows at all times rendering it impassible from the height of it by the Easterly winds. We dined at one Ketchum’s¹ wch. had also been a public House, but now a private one—received pay for what it furnished—this house was about 14 miles from South Hempstead and a very neat and decent one. After dinner we proceeded to a Squire Thompson’s such a House as the last, that is, one that is not public but which will receive pay for everything it furnishes in the same manner as if it was.

¹ Zebulon Ketcham’s Inn, at what is now Amityville
Carbon dioxide is a common gas that we breathe out but plants breathe in, helping them to grow. It’s also a key player in creating the holes in Swiss cheese and putting the “pop” in Pop Rocks. Here’s stuff you probably didn’t know about cheese and candy.

The holes in Swiss cheese are officially known as “eyes.” The first step in their formation happens when the bacteria that turn milk into cheese emit a chemical compound called lactic acid, or milk acid. Then, other bacteria called Propionibacteria shermanii or P. shermanii eat the lactic acid and burp out lots of carbon dioxide gas.

Did you know that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has rules about how big the holes can be? In 2002, the department caused a stir — and inspired a lot of dumb jokes about “hole-y wars” — when it decreed that the eyes in Swiss cheese produced in the States should be about half the size of what was then standard, dropping from about the diameter of a nickel to slightly smaller than the width of a dime.

According to an ABC News report, this wasn’t a random decision: U.S. cheese makers actually asked for the change, because cheese with larger holes tended to break apart in the high-speed slicing machines used by large food-service companies.

Okay, enough about cheese. What about the candy? Here you go: Pop Rocks were invented in 1956, when General Foods chemist William Mitchell was trying to create a powder that would turn into a carbonated drink when mixed with water. He fused carbon dioxide with hot sugar syrup, but the experiment didn’t work out. One day, some of the sugary powder accidentally got into his mouth and melted, releasing the carbon dioxide and causing it to fizz and pop.

The exploding candy became a fun toy for Mitchell and his food-science pals, but it wasn’t until 1974 that a Canadian branch of General Foods put Pop Rocks on the market. In 1976, when they arrived in the U.S., their popularity … exploded!
Blowing Up a Balloon with Baking Soda and Vinegar:

Here is a simple chemistry experiment that you can do with everyone’s favorite baking soda and vinegar reaction! Making a volcano is fun, but did you know that you can also use baking soda and vinegar to blow up a balloon?

First, put some vinegar in the bottom of an empty 16.9 oz. water bottle (you can also use a 2 liter soda bottle). Then, use a spoon to pour some baking soda into the mouth of a balloon. Attach the balloon to the top of the water bottle, being careful not to dump the baking soda in just yet.

Lift up the balloon and dump the baking soda into the bottom of the bottle, and watch what happens!

Basically, mixing vinegar and baking soda is a simple acid + base reaction. The chemicals in the bottle rearranged themselves in the reaction, and they made carbon dioxide, which is the gas that filled up the balloon. There were actually three products of the reaction – water, carbon dioxide, and sodium acetate (a salt).

**Note: In order for the liquid in the bottom of the bottle to be only water, we would have to make sure that the amounts of baking soda and vinegar corresponded so that both were completely used up in the reaction. So there was probably some vinegar or baking soda left too – figuring out the amounts is not important!

Here’s the chemical formula, if you’re interested:

acetic acid + sodium bicarbonate = carbon dioxide + water + sodium acetate

CH₃COOH + NaHCO₃ => H₂O + NaOCOCH₃ + CO₂

Because the balloon is filled with CO₂, it falls faster than a normal balloon because it is more dense than room air (which is mostly nitrogen with oxygen and carbon dioxide). Tie off the balloon from your reaction, and then compare it with a balloon that you blow up to the same size. It should be interesting to see the difference!