

International Studies

Kimberly Roberts

Resource 1st - 4th

AMI Plan Days 6 - 10

Group 3

Please complete each day when school has been dismissed due to weather or an emergency situation. The assignment will need to be returned to Mrs. Roberts when he/she returns to school. If you have any questions, please contact me at (kimberly.roberts@jonesboroschools.net) or call/text me at 870.761.8144.

Day 6

Worksheet 1 - Reading Comprehension

Worksheet 2 - Math

Day 7

Worksheet 1 - Reading Comprehension

Worksheet 2 - Math

Day 8

Worksheet 1 - Reading Comprehension

Worksheet 2 - Math

Day 9

Worksheet 1 - Reading Comprehension

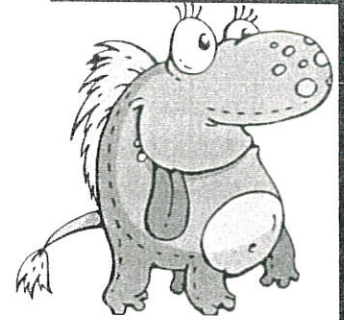
Worksheet 2 - Math

Day 10

Worksheet 1 - Reading Comprehension

Worksheet 2 - Math

Name _____



How Great Ideas Happen

When we read a wonderful book, it's easy to imagine that the story sprang, fully developed, from the author's imagination, but that is not always the case—sometimes great ideas are accidents; and sometimes they are the result of adapting to things that didn't work out the way that we had hoped. Have you ever read the book *Where the Wild Things Are* by Maurice Sendak? The story of how that book came to be what we know and love is a perfect example of "accidents" and "adaptation".

The original title for *Where the Wild Things Are* was going to be *Where the Wild Horses Are*. As you can probably guess, the story featured fillies, foals and mares. Maurice Sendak had a very good editor named Ursula Nordstrom who had edited many classic books you have probably read or heard of, like *The Giving Tree*, *Goodnight Moon*, *Harold and the Purple Crayon* and *Charlotte's Web*. Nordstrom really loved the proposed title for Sendak's book. She thought that it was very poetic. But when Sendak began to illustrate the book, he discovered that there was a problem: Sendak couldn't draw horses. He had to tell Nordstrom that he wasn't going to be able to finish the Wild Horses book after all. Nordstrom was not pleased.

"But I can't draw horses," he tried to explain.

"Maurice, what *can* you draw?" she asked.

"Things," he said, and "things"—wild things—is what he drew.

It's important to always try when you have an idea. Sometimes you might fail; but in that failing, it just may turn out that what you end up with is better than what you had first hoped that it would be.

Main Idea

1. Great ideas sometimes happen by:
 - A. accident
 - B. adaptation
 - C. accident and adaptation

2. *Where the Wild Things Are* is the book that it is today because of:
 - A. accident
 - B. adaptation
 - C. accident and adaptation

Significant Details

3. *Where the Wild Things Are* was originally going to be about:
 - A. horses
 - B. dogs
 - C. wild things

4. Sendak drew the wild things because:
 - A. his editor asked him to
 - B. it was what he imagined
 - C. he couldn't draw horses

Long Division with remainders within 1-100

Find the quotient with remainder.

1. $3 \overline{)27}$

2. $6 \overline{)59}$

3. $4 \overline{)64}$

4. $3 \overline{)79}$

5. $6 \overline{)55}$

6. $4 \overline{)89}$

7. $7 \overline{)74}$

8. $6 \overline{)34}$

9. $6 \overline{)94}$

10. $8 \overline{)22}$

11. $6 \overline{)23}$

12. $4 \overline{)68}$

Finding the Main Idea

Read the paragraph below. Then, determine the main idea and four supporting details.

Life Cycle of a Butterfly

When you see a butterfly, what is the first thing you look at? Many people concentrate on the beautiful colors or patterns on the butterfly's wings. But remember that butterflies are not born with beautiful wings. In fact, they go through what are known as **life cycles**, meaning their lives follow different steps for them to become butterflies.



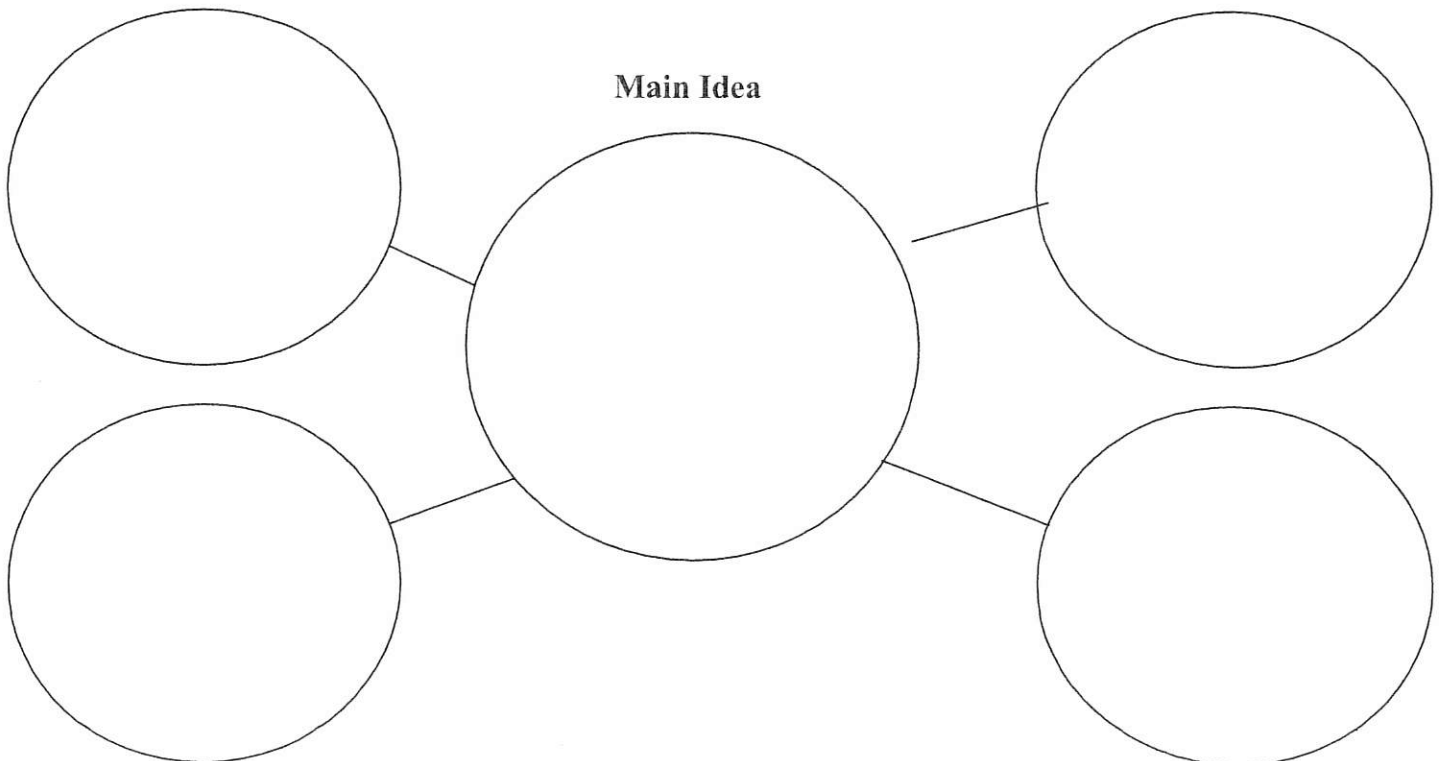
Step One: the egg. Every butterfly begins its life as a tiny egg.

Step Two: the larva. You probably know this stage very well. Another name for the larva is caterpillar! The caterpillar hatches from the egg and immediately begins to eat things like leaves.

Step Three: the pupa. This is the stage where the caterpillar goes into what looks like a tight green sleeping bag. You may have seen one of these hanging on a branch before. This is where the caterpillar goes before the final step.

Step Four: adult. Also known as the beautiful butterfly! The butterfly emerges from the pupa and stretches out its wings before it takes off for flight!

Complete the figure below with the main idea and four supporting ideas from the text.





Long Division with remainders within 1-100

Find the quotient with remainder.

1. $8 \overline{)30}$

2. $5 \overline{)99}$

3. $6 \overline{)57}$

4. $8 \overline{)71}$

5. $7 \overline{)11}$

6. $3 \overline{)41}$

7. $4 \overline{)58}$

8. $5 \overline{)69}$

9. $8 \overline{)31}$

10. $7 \overline{)29}$

11. $6 \overline{)15}$

12. $5 \overline{)67}$

Name _____

Cave Paintings



DIRECTIONS: Read the article. Answer the questions.

Cave paintings are paintings on the walls and ceilings of very old caves. Cave paintings were done about 40,000 years ago in both Asia and Europe. No one knows exactly why prehistoric people painted on the inside of their caves. There is no evidence that they actually lived inside the caves where the paintings have been found, and often the caves are difficult to access. Some of the most famous cave paintings are in France. They are estimated to be about 17,300 years old. The subjects of these painting are mainly animals that are known from fossil evidence to have lived in the area at the time. Some scientists believe that the paintings were a form of communication; others think that they had a religious or ceremonial purpose. Cave painting around the world are surprisingly similar. Animals are the most common subjects. Humans appear as images of hands made stencil-style, by blowing pigment against a hand held to the wall.

Circle the correct answer.

- True False 1. Some cave paintings are 40,000 years old.
- True False 2. Scientists know why cave paintings were made.
- True False 3. People painted on the insides of the caves they lived in.
- True False 4. There are famous cave paintings in France.
- True False 5. The cave paintings in France have primarily animals as subjects.
- True False 6. One scientific theory is that cave paintings were for communication.
- True False 7. Cave paintings around the world are nothing alike.



Long Division with remainders within 1-100

Find the quotient with remainder.

1. $4 \overline{)30}$

2. $8 \overline{)41}$

3. $3 \overline{)71}$

4. $6 \overline{)29}$

5. $8 \overline{)68}$

6. $8 \overline{)87}$

7. $3 \overline{)86}$

8. $9 \overline{)34}$

9. $3 \overline{)25}$

10. $3 \overline{)31}$

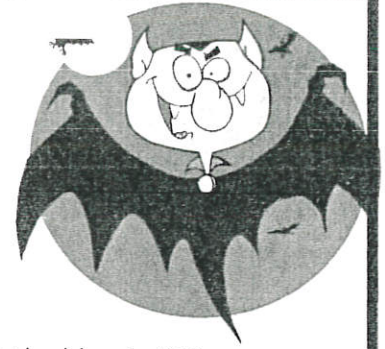
11. $2 \overline{)19}$

12. $7 \overline{)85}$

Name _____

Date _____

Vampire Bats



Vampire bats are the only mammals in the world that feed entirely on blood. They hang upside down from the roofs of caves in total darkness, sleeping during the day. Groups of vampire bats can number anywhere between 100 and 1,000. In one year, a colony of one hundred bats can drink the blood of 25 cows. The vampire bat is found in the Mexican tropics, Central America, and South America.

They come out to hunt during the darkest part of the night. They usually attack sleeping cows and horses, but from time to time they have also fed on people. They drink blood from their victim for about 30 minutes. They don't remove enough blood to do harm, but infections can develop at the bite site, and their bites can transmit diseases.

While other bats catch and eat food in flight, the first strike from a vampire bat is from the ground. After landing near their prey, they approach it on all fours. They are able to quickly run or hop along the ground. Though a liquid diet doesn't require teeth for chewing food, vampire bats do have several, razor sharp teeth. A heat sensor on the bat's nose helps it to locate a spot of flowing blood just beneath its victim's skin. After biting the animal and causing blood to flow, the bat laps it up with its tongue. Its saliva keeps the victim's blood from clotting.

Vampire bats are mammals. Baby bats cling to their mothers, even while their mothers are flying. They drink their mother's milk for about three months before they, too, begin their nightly stalks.

1. Vampire bats feed entirely on:

- a. blood b. their mother's milk c. cows

2. In a year, a colony of 100 vampire bats can drink the blood of _____ cows.

- a. 10 b. 25 c. 50

3. Vampire bats drink the blood of their victims for _____ minutes.

- a. 20 b. 30 c. 40

4. True or False: The vampire bat can run along the ground.

- a. true b. false

5. True or False: The vampire bat has a proboscis like a butterfly and uses it to suck up blood.

- a. true b. false



Long division- single digit (no remainder)

Find the quotient.

1. $7 \overline{)28}$

2. $5 \overline{)40}$

3. $5 \overline{)95}$

4. $2 \overline{)36}$

5. $3 \overline{)78}$

6. $2 \overline{)20}$

7. $8 \overline{)40}$

8. $6 \overline{)42}$

9. $4 \overline{)48}$

10. $7 \overline{)56}$

11. $5 \overline{)30}$

12. $6 \overline{)36}$

13. $9 \overline{)81}$

14. $5 \overline{)50}$

15. $3 \overline{)90}$

Name _____

Day 10

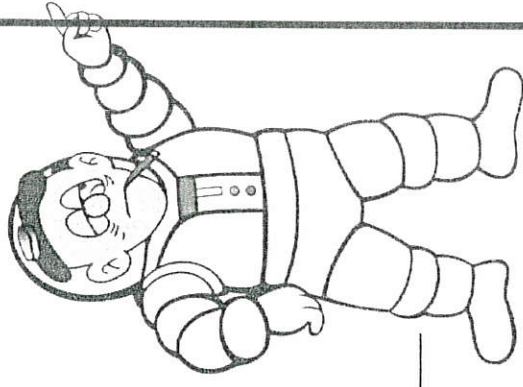
Sick in Space?

DIRECTIONS: Read the article. Answer the questions.

Astronauts have to go through a lot of screening to make sure that they are healthy before they are allowed to go up into space. But what happens if one of the astronauts get sick while they're up there? On the Apollo VII mission all of the astronauts got head colds. Just like you do when you're sick here on earth, they got quite cranky, and being sick made it hard for them to do their jobs. This doesn't happen often, but there is always the possibility of astronauts getting sick in space, since they are in a confined space, breathing recirculated air, and touching the same surfaces over and over again—all ways that viruses are passed between humans.

Every astronaut on the Space Shuttle has a special role to play, and gets a lot of training to make sure they can perform their specialized duties. The person in charge of any medical emergencies is called the Crew Medical Officer. The Crew Medical Officer is trained to handle all sorts of health crises. He or she can give basic first aid treatments. They can also give stitches and shots. And all of the astronauts know how to give CPR should one of the astronauts have a heart attack.

The Space Shuttle has a medical kit that includes many instruments and medicines. This kit is used to treat minor illnesses and injuries. It also includes things that can be used to stabilize a sick astronaut during the flight back to earth.



1. What happened on the Apollo VII mission? _____
2. Why might it be easy to get sick on the Space Shuttle? _____
3. Who is the Crew Medical Officer and what does he or she do? _____

Name : _____

Score :

Day 10

Teacher : _____

Date :

$4 \overline{)28}$

$4 \overline{)35}$

$4 \overline{)8}$

$3 \overline{)6}$

$9 \overline{)43}$

$5 \overline{)45}$

$7 \overline{)35}$

$5 \overline{)49}$

$9 \overline{)18}$

$3 \overline{)17}$

$8 \overline{)26}$

$3 \overline{)24}$

$5 \overline{)34}$

$9 \overline{)65}$

$2 \overline{)10}$

$7 \overline{)50}$

$8 \overline{)39}$

$2 \overline{)6}$

$8 \overline{)48}$

$2 \overline{)9}$