

Prologue/Chapter 1

Vocabulary:

- Inhabited -
- Endeavor -
- Successor -
- Procedure -
- Briskly -
- Wretched -
- Evaluation -

Questions:

1. Where does the city of Ember get its light from?
2. Describe Lina Mayfleet.
3. What happens on Assignment Day?
4. What was kept in the storerooms?
5. What were some of the assignments the children of Ember could be assigned to?
6. Compare Lina and Doon's personalities at the beginning of the book.
7. Why did Doon want to switch jobs with Lina?

Chapter 2

Vocabulary

- Equipped -
- Obstacles -
- Immensely -
- Unraveled -
- Twitching -
- Scavengers -
- Converse -

Questions:

1. Why did Lina and Doon stop being friends when they were younger?
2. Describe the house Lina lives in.
3. Why does Lina live with her Granny?
4. What did Lina have hanging up all over her room?
5. What did Lina think of her new job after her first few message assignments?
6. What was her message to the Mayor?
7. How did the city of Ember keep track of hours and time with no sun to guide them?
8. What did Lina do at the Gathering Hall that could have cost her her job?

Chapter 3

Vocabulary

- Anticipation -
- Investigation -
- Raucous -
- Clamor -
- Plodding -

Questions

1. Describe what the Pipeworks were like.
2. How did Doon get into the generator area?
3. What do you think Doon was hoping to learn from seeing the generator?
4. What does Doon's Father do for a job?
5. Doon learned a lot on his first day in the Pipeworks. What did he learn about himself?
6. What is Doon's plan as he continues working down in the pipeworks?

Chapter 4

Vocabulary

- Absolute -
- Occasional -
- Ruffled -
- Infected -
- Gleaming -
- Ignite -
- Dissolved -

Questions

1. What is Granny looking for when Lina comes home?
2. How is Granny's forgetfulness becoming dangerous?
3. What do we learn about Granny's Grandfather?
4. What did Clary say was the problem with the potatoes?
5. What would happen if the city of Ember couldn't grow crops?
6. Where had Sadge been?
7. What was the problem with trying to explore past the city?

Chapter 5

Vocabulary

- Turnip
- Fierce
- Defiant
- Incoherently
- Hobbled
- Scolded

Questions

1. What was special about Thursdays?
2. What prized possession does Lina buy from Looper? For how much money?
3. Can you think of something you would be willing to pay 5 times the cost for just to have?
4. What happened while Lina was looking at the pencils?
5. What kinds of worrisome thoughts were possibly going through Lina's head when she couldn't find Poppy in the dark?
6. Who found Poppy?
7. What is your opinion of Doon at this point in the story? Do you like him? Why or why not?
8. How did losing Poppy change how happy Lina was about her colored pencils?

Chapter 6

Vocabulary

- Solutions
- Incomprehensible
- Consequences
- Unintended
- Hurling
- Snatches
- Uneasy

Questions

1. What was different about the most recent power failure?
2. What do you think the mayor's solution to the problems that are occurring will be?
3. Can you think of any solutions that might help the people of Ember?
4. How did the crowd react to the mayor's speech?
5. What did Granny find in the closet?
6. What was Poppy chewing on?
7. What do you think was on that paper?

Chapter 7

Vocabulary

- Discovery -
- Examine -
- Instructions -
- Reluctantly -
- Disapprovingly -
- Fragile -
- Accurate -

Questions

1. What was so different about the paper that Lina found that sparked her curiosity?
2. What conclusion did Lina come to about where this paper had come from?
3. Who did she tell first about her discovery?
4. How did Captain Fleery react to the paper pieces?
5. What fruit has Lina never tried but only heard about?
6. Who did Lina show the paper piece to next?
7. How did Lizzie react to the paper pieces? How do you think Lina felt about her reaction?
8. Who does Lina decide to write a letter to about her paper?
9. Lina has had a few encounters with Doon since assignment day. Now she decides to trust him for help with the paper pieces. Do you think this is a wise decision? Why or why not?

Chapter 8

Vocabulary

- Urgent -
- Lounged -
- Significant -
- Mysterious -
- Restlessly -
- Jolt -
- Spiral -

Questions

1. Doon is exploring the Pipeworks. What kind of discoveries does he make?
2. Why was he becoming so frustrated with his discoveries?
3. Why did Doon go to the library?
4. What information did he find about fire at the library?
5. He did find an interesting book at the end of this chapter. What was this book
6. Name one of the words or phrases from this book Doon found and write the definition they gave.
7. Who walks into the library at the end of the chapter?

Chapter 9

Vocabulary

- Astonished
- Descended
- Ambled
- Furious
- Glumly
- Familiar
- Vanished

Questions

1. Lina is taking care of a plant for Clary. Why do you think the author included this in the book?
2. Compare Doon's drawings to Lina's.
3. What does Doon think of Lina's discovery of the box and paper?
4. How is Lina going to get into the Pipeworks with Doon so she can investigate the door he found?
5. What does Lina think of the Pipeworks when she gets down there?
6. What does Doon say happens to people that fall into the river?
7. What do Lina and Doon discover while they are down there?
8. Lina thinks there is something familiar about the way the person is moving. Make a prediction on who you think it might be.

Chapter 10

Vocabulary

- Hoarse
- Lurking
- Stroked
- Gurgling
- Dozed
- Whittled
- Marvels

Questions

1. List the line of people Lina must speak with to find help when her Granny is sick.
2. What does Dr. Fleet tell Lina to do to help with Granny's fever?
3. Describe the picture Lina draws in this chapter.
4. One of Granny's last questions to Lina is about the box. What does she ask and what does Lina tell her?
5. While taking care of Granny, Lina is reminded of something from her past. What is it?
6. How do you think Lina is feeling this chapter as she takes care of the one person left who can take care of her and her sister?
7. Do you think Lina knew this would be her last night with her Granny? Why or why not?

Chapter 11

Vocabulary

- Lavender
- Distracted
- Misfortunes
- Absently
- Sympathetic
- Scuffled
- Dismay

Questions

1. What is the “Singing”?
2. Where are Poppy and Lina going to live now that Granny is gone?
3. How does Lina feel about living with Mrs. Murdo?
4. What does Lina discover Lizzie has in her sack?
5. Where does Lizzie claim she got them from?
6. Where did Lizzie really get the cans from?
7. Looper is mentioned at two other times in the book. What are those times?
8. What is the moral dilemma Lizzie and Lina argue over?

Chapter 12

Vocabulary

- Glimpse
- Beckoned
- Slogans
- Hustled
- Satisfied
- Striding
- Demonstrators

Questions

1. Doon and Lina were hoping and waiting for an announcement that a way out of Ember had been found. Why do you think there was no announcement?
2. What does Doon find inside the locked door?
3. Who was in the locked room?
4. Who are the believers?
5. Lina has figured out who the person was that was going in and out of the locked room. Who is it?
6. How was he getting the supplies to the Pipeworks unnoticed?
7. Lina receives a sympathetic hug from Doon when she tells him her grandmother died. What does she realize at this moment?
8. Who do Lina and Doon decide to tell about the mayor's secret?

Chapter 13

Vocabulary

- Emerged
- Astonish
- Plunged
- Enthusiasm
- Limbs
- Flailed
- Straggly

Questions

1. What did Lina tell Clary?
2. What had happened to Lina's pot of dirt?
3. Clary told Lina a key part of the Instructions. What did Clary tell Lina that "egress" means?
4. Together Doon and Lina make more sense of the Instructions. What have they figured out so far?
5. Why do you think Doon doesn't tell his Father about what he and Lina have discovered?
6. Why might this be a bad decision not to tell his Father?
7. In the very last paragraph of the chapter why do you think Doon can't sleep?

Chapter 14

Vocabulary

- Bewilderment
- Flickering
- Hauled
- Embedded
- Approximately
- Appealing
- Convoluted

Questions

1. Where did Doon find the rock marked with an E?
2. When do Doon and Lina go to check out his new discovery?
3. What did they discover would help them get to the bottom of the riverbank?
4. How do you think Lina and Doon are feeling right now as they venture down the ladder?
5. They thought the Instructions said, “behind a small steel pan”. It said what?
6. As they travel further, they find a box full of candles and matches. Describe what happens as they try to figure out what to do with these?
7. What are they supposed to do with the boat?
8. Make a prediction what Doon and Lina will do next.

Chapter 15

Vocabulary

- Rehearsal
- Gazed
- Eagerness
- Rummaged
- Shabby
- Scuffed
- Sensible

Questions

1. What did Doon and Lina see after they found the first boat and supplies?
2. What did Doon take with him as they went back home
3. Because the day of Singing was a holiday in Ember, what special things happened?
4. What did Doon pack for his traveling pack?
5. What would you have packed if you were leaving your home forever?
6. Why were the guards looking for Doon Harrow and Lina?
7. How was Lina feeling about leaving the city on the river?
8. Doon and Lina decide to go on their own, but they want to leave a note. Who do they decide to leave the note with? Why?
9. What happens as Lina goes to deliver the note to Clary?

Chapter 16

Vocabulary

- Frantically
- Lopsided
- Extraordinary
- Immense
- Vast
- Impudence
- Enclosure

Questions

1. Why was the mayor so upset about the “spreading of vicious rumors”?
2. Describe the appearance of the mayor.
3. What happened when the lights went out?
4. Name the three songs sang on the Singing day.
5. How do these songs summarize the whole book?
6. What did Lina see in the middle of the darkness while the lights were out?
7. On page 225 Lina “has a plan”. What do you think her plan is?

Chapter 17

Vocabulary

- Wryly -
- Fending -
- Hostile -
- Designed -
- Adventure -
- Heaved -
- Plump -

Questions

1. What were Doon's two choices if Lina didn't show up?
2. When Lina arrives what does she have with her?
3. How is bringing along a baby going to be an extra challenge for her?
4. How does Lina get Poppy down the ladder?
5. What did Lina think the paddles on the boat were for?
6. How did Doon and Lina use teamwork to figure out how to launch the boat?
7. What did it feel like when they got into the boat?

Chapter 18

Vocabulary

- Enormous -
- Shuddered -
- Thrashing -
- Shallow -
- Current -
- Boulder -
- Retrieving -

Questions

1. How were the travelers feeling as they took off in the boat
2. What were they able to see as they started their adventure?
3. What did Doon and Lina find was next as the boat hit shallow water?
4. What did Poppy find and start chewing on?
5. Why do you think they decide to read the book later?
6. What did Lina tell Mrs. Murdo before she left?
7. What does Lina find in her pocket?
8. Why is this important?

Chapter 19

Vocabulary

- Splotches -
- Trill -
- Cluster -
- Astonishing -
- Exhausted -
- Fragile -
- Crimson -

Questions

1. How long did the sign say they would have to climb?
2. What did they find when they got to the end of the tunnel?
3. What were the hundreds of tiny flecks of light in the sky that they saw?
4. What other things are they experiencing that they had never seen, heard, or felt before?
5. They don't see any civilization when they get above ground. What are some of their worries?
6. What do you think they are feeling about all these new experiences?
7. They were so excited about the environment around them what did they forget to look at?

Chapter 20

Vocabulary

- Ensure -
- Disaster -
- Chasm -
- Creature -
- Clearing -
- Gorgeous -
- Overlapping -

Questions

1. Who is writing this journal writing?
2. The author of the journal is packing up but is not allowed to bring what with them?
3. The City of Ember was a plan to save humankind from what?
4. How many people were joining in this plan? How many men and how many women?
5. What do Lina and Doon learn from this book?
6. What do you think the fruit is they found and are eating?
7. How did Lina and Doon get their message back to the city of Ember?
8. Who will find the message?
9. Predict what you think will happen when she finds the message.

Super-Journal Week 2:7

Every night, you should be reading at least 30 minutes of whatever book you have checked out from your assigned reading list. Tape or glue (but do not staple) this sheet into your Super-Journal on the left-side page. Fill in the table below *every day* by recording the required data.

Day	Title	Start Pg.	End Pg.	Parent Sign.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

On the right-side page of your Super-Journal, answer two of the questions below throughout the week. Be sure that the questions you choose to answer go with the appropriate type of book (Fiction or Nonfiction). The Super-Journal is due on the first day after the weekend (usually Monday). To earn credit for your journal entry, you *must* respond in at least five complete sentences per response and use *specific evidence from the text to support your claim* based on what you've read this week.

FICTION

1. How does the author organize the text? Does the author use description, sequence, compare and contrast, cause and effect, or problem and solution to tell the story? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

2. What is the main idea of the last chapter you read this week?

NONFICTION

1. Explain what is happening in the text.

2. What is the main idea of this text?

RL.2.5/RI.1.3

Sample Text Structure Anchor Chart

Description: The author describes the characteristics or features of the topic/idea	Sequence: The author describes the order or steps in which something occurred or those which readers should follow to reach the end goal.	Cause and Effect: The author provides readers with one or more causes and the resulting effect(s) of what happened.	Compare and Contrast: The author describes how two or more things are alike and how they differ.	Problem and Solution: The author presents a problem (including why it is a problem) and offers one or more viable solutions.
Signal/Cue Words: For example... Characteristics are... For instance... Such as... To begin with... An example... To illustrate...	Signal/Cue Words: First, Next, Then, Last, Before, After, Finally, Now, Soon, <i>in order</i>	Signal/Cue Words: Reasons why... If...then... As a result... Therefore... Because... This led to... May be due to... Consequently... For this reason... The reason why... The effect(s) of...	Signal/Cue Words: Different/Difference In contrast... Alike... Same as... On the other hand... Similarly... As well as... Not only...but also... Instead of... Either...or... As opposed to...	Signal/Cue Words: The problem is... The dilemma is... The breakdown is... The question is... To solve this... One answer is... One solution is... One reason for the problem is...

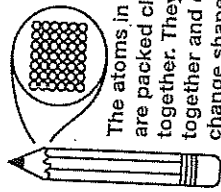
Why Does Matter Matter?

by Kelly Hashway

What do trees, air, and water have in common? They all have matter. That means they take up space. You might be wondering why these things look so different if they all have matter. Everything found on Earth can be grouped into one of three states of matter: solid, liquid, or gas. In order to figure out which state of matter an object fits in, we have to examine its properties. The properties we look at are shape, mass, and volume. Mass is the amount of matter an object has, and volume is the amount of space the matter takes up.

Solid

Solids are easy to recognize. They have definite shape, mass, and volume. Trees are solids. They are made up of tiny particles called atoms. These atoms are packed closely together, and they hold the solid in a definite shape that does not change. If you look around your house, you will see lots of solids. Televisions, beds, tables, chairs, and even the food you eat.

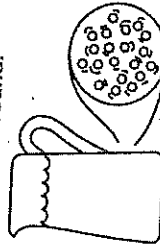


The atoms in a solid are packed closely together. They bond together and do not change shape.

Liquids do not have definite shape, but they do have definite mass and volume. Liquids are similar to solids because their atoms are close together, but what makes a liquid different is that those atoms can move around. Liquids can change shape by flowing. If you've ever spilled a glass of milk, then you know it spreads out across the floor. It does this because the milk is taking the shape of the floor. Since liquids do not have a definite shape of their own, they will take the shape of their containers. This is why the same amount of milk can look different in a tall glass, a wide mug, or spread out on your kitchen floor.

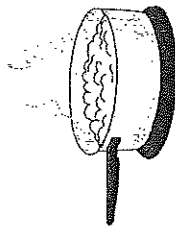
Liquid

The atoms in a liquid are close together. They slide around.



Gases do not have definite shape or volume. Like liquids, gasses will take the shape of their containers. If a gas is not in a container, it will spread out indefinitely. This is because the atoms in a gas are spaced farther apart than in a solid or a liquid. And being spread out like this allows them to move around freely. Think about the air you breathe everyday. That air is spread across the empty space around the earth. You've probably also noticed that you usually cannot see the air. This is another property of gases. Even though we cannot see them, you come in contact with them everyday. There's air in the tires of your family car and your bicycle. There are many different types of gas in the earth's atmosphere, such as oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water vapor, and helium.

When trying to remember the three states of matter, think about water. If it freezes into a solid, it becomes ice. Its atoms are packed together keeping its shape. Of course, we know water can also be a liquid. It flows in rivers or it can be poured from a glass. When water evaporates it becomes water vapor, a type of gas in the air. Try a little experiment of your own by placing an ice cube in a covered glass or container. You will be able to observe the ice first in its solid form and then watch as it melts into a liquid to become water. Eventually the water will turn to water vapor and your glass or container will be filled with this gas.



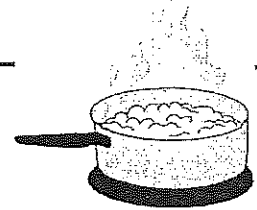
You can see three different states of matter in this picture. The pot is made of solid matter. The water inside the pot is liquid. When the liquid is heated it becomes water vapor, which is a gas.

Matter is everywhere! Can you find a solid, a liquid, and a gas around you right now?

Name: _____

Why Does Matter Matter?

by Kelly Hashway



solids	volume	container	matter	ice	juice
gases	mass	atoms	chair	oxygen	melting
liquids	shape	space	milk	helium	

Choose a word from the box to complete each sentence.

1. The three basic properties of matter are _____,
_____, and _____.
2. All matter is made up of tiny particles called _____.
3. Volume is the amount of _____ that matter takes up.
4. Mass is the amount of _____ an object has.
5. Liquids take the shape of their _____.
6. _____ do not have a definite shape or volume.
7. _____ do not have a definite shape, but they do have a definite volume.
8. _____ have a definite shape and volume.
9. A _____ and _____ are examples of solids.
10. _____ and _____ are examples of liquids.
11. _____ and _____ are examples of gas.
12. Solid ice is _____ when it is changing into a liquid.

Summary: New Spain

New Spain Grows

By the 1570s, Spain ruled Mexico as a colony. Spanish settlers farmed and built mines to find gold and silver. Soon more Spanish soldiers, government officials, and priests came. Over the next 200 years, the soldiers and priests traveled north and started missions. Priests wanted to convert American Indians to Roman Catholicism. Other European nations sent explorers and settlers to the Americas. The Spanish wanted to stop these nations from claiming land. They built forts called presidios to protect Spanish claims and guard against attacks. In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés started St. Augustine in Florida. It was the first town built in the present-day United States by Europeans. In 1598, Don Juan de Oñate started a settlement at Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1769, a priest named Junípero Serra founded missions on the California coast.

Life in New Spain

The Spanish did not find much gold in North America. They started farms called haciendas to make money. They forced American Indians to work on farms and in mines. Many Indians died from overwork and bad treatment. A priest, Bartolomé de las Casas, spoke out against this bad treatment. Most settlers ignored him. Later, the Spanish imported enslaved Africans to replace the many American Indians who died. Most of the enslaved Africans worked on sugar cane plantations in the Caribbean colonies. By 1650, about 130,000 enslaved Africans and their descendants had been brought to New Spain. Some American Indians moved to missions, converted to the Spanish religion, and learned to speak Spanish. Others refused. In 1680, Pueblo Indian leader Popé led a revolt against the Spanish in New Mexico. They killed hundreds of Spanish and kept the Spanish out of the area until 1692. Then Spanish soldiers reconquered the area.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

colony *noun*, a territory ruled by another country

mission *noun*, a religious community where priests teach Christianity

convert *verb*, to change a religion or a belief

hacienda *noun*, a large farm or ranch, often with its own church and village

revolt *noun*, a violent uprising against a ruler

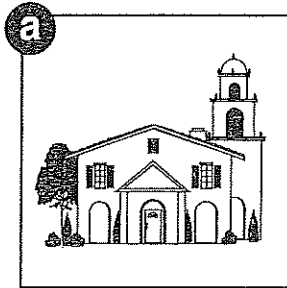
After You Read

REVIEW Why did the Spanish build presidios in New Spain? Highlight the sentence that describes the Spanish forts.

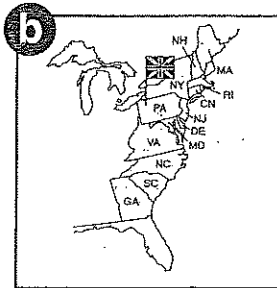
REVIEW What did some American Indians do when they moved to Spanish missions? Highlight the sentence that gives the answer.

Support for Language Development

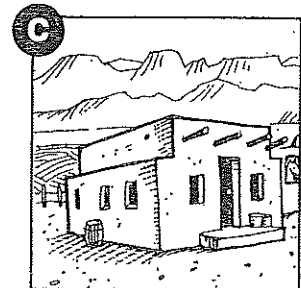
1. Write the letter of the picture and word that goes with the definition below.



mission



colony



hacienda

- _____ a territory ruled by another country
- _____ a religious community where priests taught Christianity
- _____ a large farm or ranch, often with its own church and village

2. Read "New Settlements." Match the Spanish explorer or priest to the description.

Pedro Menéndez de Avilés

started a settlement at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1598.

Junípero Serra

founded missions on the coast of California in 1769.

Don Juan de Oñate

started St. Augustine in Florida in 1565.

Relate Partial Quotients to an Algorithm

Name _____

Review

Find the quotient of $7 \overline{)305}$.

When dividing, you can use partial quotients or an algorithm.

Partial Quotients	Algorithm
$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{)305} \\ \underline{-280} \quad 40 \\ 25 \\ \underline{-21} \quad 3 \\ 4 \quad 43 \frac{4}{7} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 43 \frac{4}{7} \\ 7 \overline{)305} \\ \underline{-28} \\ 25 \\ \underline{-21} \\ 4 \end{array} $

The quotient is $43 \frac{4}{7}$.

What is the quotient? Use partial quotients to divide.

1. $6 \overline{)402}$

2. $9 \overline{)928}$

What is the quotient? Use an algorithm to divide.

3. $4 \overline{)356}$

4. $8 \overline{)419}$

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can use partial quotients or an algorithm to divide.

Tia has 744 pictures she wants to organize in an album. She wants to put 6 pictures on each page. How many pages does Tia need?

Use Partial Quotients

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{) 744} \\ - 600 \quad 100 \\ \hline 144 \\ - 120 \quad 20 \\ \hline 24 \\ - 24 \quad 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

quotient

Use an Algorithm

$$\begin{array}{r} 124 \\ 6 \overline{) 744} \\ - 6 \downarrow \\ \hline 14 \downarrow \\ - 12 \downarrow \\ \hline 24 \\ - 24 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

quotient

Tia needs 124 pages.

What is the quotient? Use partial quotients to divide.

1. $7 \overline{) 315}$

2. $8 \overline{) 296}$

3. $4 \overline{) 147}$

4. $2 \overline{) 607}$

Summary: A Northwest Passage

Searching for a Passage to Asia

In the 1500s and 1600s, explorers looked for a Northwest Passage through North America to Asia. They wanted a fast way to bring back riches from Asia. In 1497, the English king sent John Cabot to look for the passage. Cabot sailed to Canada, but he only found a rich fishing area. The French king also sent sailors to look for the passage. They did not find it, but they explored new lands.

Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River in Canada. Giovanni da Verrazano explored the east coast of North America. Samuel de Champlain traveled up the St. Lawrence River. He started a fur-trading post called Quebec. Quebec was the first permanent French settlement in North America.

In 1606, a Dutch trading company sent Henry Hudson to find the passage. Hudson sailed up what is now the Hudson River in New York. The Dutch claimed the land and started a colony in the Hudson River Valley. In 1610, Hudson explored for the English. He found what is now Hudson Bay in Canada. England claimed the land around Hudson Bay. None of the explorers found a Northwest Passage, but they did find lands with forests, rivers, and wildlife.

Spain and England

King Philip of Spain was angry with England. An English sea captain, Francis Drake, attacked many Spanish ships and took the gold and silver. He gave it to the Queen of England. The king was also angry because England was a threat to Spain's power in the Americas. Spain and England also had religious differences. England broke away from the Catholic Church and became Protestant. King Philip wanted England to be Catholic again.

In 1588, the king ordered an armada of 130 warships to attack England. Francis Drake was ready for the invasion. The English ships sank many of the Spanish ships and defeated the Spanish Armada. Then they used their new power to claim more land in the Americas.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

claim *verb*, to declare something as your own
armada *noun*, a large fleet of ships

invasion *noun*, an attack by an armed force to conquer another country

After You Read

REVIEW What did John Cabot find during his exploration of Canada?

Circle the words that say what Cabot was looking for. Underline the sentence that tells what he found.

REVIEW Why did the king of Spain attack England?

Highlight three reasons why the king of Spain wanted to attack England.

Support for Language Development

1. Write the vocabulary word on the line next to its meaning.

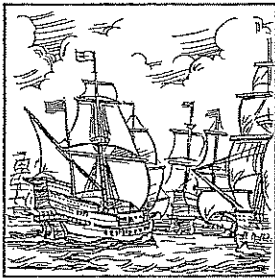
armada

claim

invasion



to declare something
as your own



a large fleet of ships



an attack by an armed
force to conquer
another country

2. Draw a line to match the explorer to the details that describe him.

John Cabot

Around 1534, I continued France's search for a water route to Asia. I sailed far up the St. Lawrence River.

Samuel de Champlain

In the late 1400s, the King of England paid for my voyage to find Asia. I found Canada instead.

Jacques Cartier

In 1608, I started a fur-trading post at Quebec. It became the first permanent French settlement in North America.

Use an Algorithm to Divide

Name _____

Review

You can use an algorithm to divide. Sometimes the quotient has a remainder.

$$175 \div 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 15 \overline{) 175} \\ \underline{-15} \\ 25 \\ \underline{-15} \\ 10 \end{array}$$

$$175 \div 15 = 11 \frac{10}{15}$$

Use an algorithm to solve. Two of the answers will have remainders.

1. $756 \div 12 =$ _____

3. $2,366 \div 26 =$ _____

2. $825 \div 58 =$ _____

4. $3,535 \div 82 =$ _____

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can use an algorithm to divide. Sometimes the quotient includes a remainder.

Jerry is placing 275 marbles in bags. He wants to place 20 or 25 marbles in each bag, with no marbles left over. How many marbles should Jerry place in each bag?

If Jerry places 20 marbles in each bag, he will have 15 marbles left over.

$$275 \div 20 = m$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 20 \overline{) 275} \\ \underline{-20} \\ 75 \\ \underline{-60} \\ 15 \end{array}$$

The remainder is 15.

If Jerry places 25 marbles in each bag, he will have no marbles left over. Jerry should place 25 marbles in each bag.

$$275 \div 25 = b$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 25 \overline{) 275} \\ \underline{-25} \\ 25 \\ \underline{-25} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

The remainder is 0.

What is the quotient? Use an algorithm to divide.

1. $17 \overline{) 595}$

2. $52 \overline{) 3,744}$

Summary: Roanoke and Jamestown

The Lost Colony

The English wanted a colony in North America. They wanted to find gold and silver there. In 1585, about 100 English men arrived in Roanoke Island, near North Carolina. In 1587, more settlers came to Roanoke. Their leader, John White, returned to England to buy supplies. When he returned to Roanoke, the colonists were gone. No one ever found them.

The Jamestown Colony

In 1606, English merchants started the Virginia Company. They wanted to build a settlement in North America. The king gave the company a charter for their colony. The merchants asked people to invest in the company. If the colonists found treasure, the people who bought stock would make money.

In 1607, more than 100 men and boys sailed to present-day Virginia. They named their colony Jamestown. The settlers looked for gold. They did not know how to farm. Jamestown was damp and hot. The insects carried diseases. The water wasn't good for drinking, and the settlers ran out of food. Many died from hunger and disease.

John Smith, a new leader, ordered the men to stop looking for gold and plant crops. Life was hard in Jamestown. In 1609, most of the colonists died in the winter. It was known as the "starving time."

In 1612, a settler named John Rolfe found that tobacco grew well in Jamestown. Soon tobacco became a cash crop. Settlers sold tobacco to England. They bought food and supplies from England. In 1619, the first women and Africans arrived. The first Africans probably came as indentured servants.

Powhatan Indians also lived in the area. The Powhatans saw that the English wanted their land. They fought. The two sides made peace when John Rolfe married Pocohantas, daughter of the Powhatan leader. The peace was short. The English tried to take more Powhatan land. They fought again. In 1646, the English killed many of the Powhatan and took control of most of their land.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

charter *noun*, a document giving permission to a person or group to do something

invest *verb*, to put money into something to try to earn more money

stock *noun*, a piece of ownership of a company

cash crop *noun*, a crop that people grow and sell to earn money

indentured servant *noun*, someone who agreed to work for a number of years in exchange for the cost of the voyage to North America

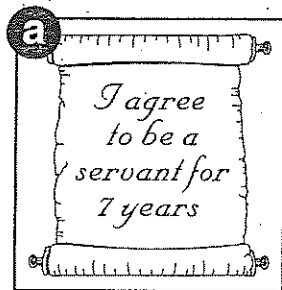
After You Read

REVIEW Why did the Jamestown colonists run out of food? Underline the sentence that tells the answer.

REVIEW Why did colonists in Jamestown fight the Powhatans? Highlight the words that say what the English wanted.

Support for Language Development

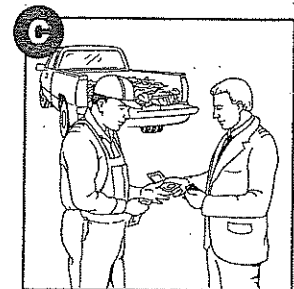
1. Write the letter of the picture and the word that go with the definition below.



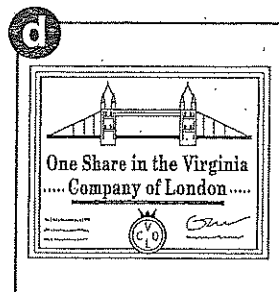
indentured servant



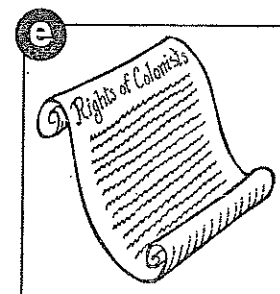
invest



cash crop



stock



charter

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ a document giving permission to a person or group to do something | _____ someone who agreed to work for a number of years in exchange for the cost of the voyage to North America |
| _____ to put money into something to earn more money | _____ a piece of ownership of a company |
| _____ a crop that people grow and sell to earn money | |

2. Read the section of the lesson called "The Jamestown Colony" and fill in the missing words.

Cause

Effect

The water wasn't good for drinking.
Insects carried diseases.



The settlers died from _____
and _____.

Solids, Liquids, & Gases

Cross-Curricular Focus: Physical Science



All things on Earth are made up of matter. Matter exists in three different forms. These forms are **solid**, **liquid**, and **gas**. Matter looks and acts differently in each of its forms.

Matter in its solid form has a definite shape. It also takes up a certain amount of space. Under a microscope, you can see the particles. They look squished together. The particles do not have very much room to move around. All they can do is vibrate, like a cell phone does when you turn off the ringer.

Matter in its liquid form takes up a certain amount of space. But liquid does not have a definite shape. It shapes itself like the container it is in. Under a microscope, its tiniest particles slide past each other. They have room to move around. That's what lets them change their shape to match the container.

Matter in its gas form does not take up a certain amount of space. It does not have a definite shape, either. Its tiniest particles have lots of space in between them. They bounce around very fast!

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What are the three forms of matter?

2) Which form of matter has tiny particles that vibrate against each other, but do not have room to slide?

3) Which form of matter has the most space in between its particles?

4) Which form of matter has tiny particles that slide past each other?

5) What is matter?

Solve Multi-Step Problems Involving Division

Name _____

Review

A company has 958 striped marbles and 716 solid marbles to sell. It is packaging all of the marbles into bags which hold 32 marbles each. How many bags of marbles will the company be able to make?

First add the striped and solid marbles to find the total number of marbles.

$$\begin{array}{r} 958 \\ + 716 \\ \hline 1,674 \end{array}$$

Then use an algorithm to divide to find the number of bags.

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \overline{) 1,674} \\ \underline{32 \overline{) 1,674}} \\ - 160 \\ \hline 74 \\ - 64 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

Solve. Record your thinking.

1. A company is packaging balloons to sell. The company had 2,800 balloons but has already sold 340 balloons. Each package holds 24 balloons. How many packages of balloons will the company be able to make?
2. What if the company increases the number of balloons in each package by 11? How many packages of balloons will the company be able to make?
3. The company wants to put the same number of balloons in each package with no balloons left over. Should the company place 32 or 30 balloons in each package?

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can solve some problems using multiple steps.

A school has 125 chairs in storage and 210 chairs in the cafeteria that will be set up in the gym for a performance. There can be up to 18 chairs in each row. What is the least number of rows needed to arrange all of the chairs?

Add to find the total number of chairs to set up in the gym.

$$125 + 210 = c$$

$$c = 335$$

Divide to find the least number of rows needed to arrange all of the chairs.

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 18 \overline{) 335} \\ \underline{-18} \\ 155 \\ \underline{-144} \\ 11 \end{array}$$

There will be 18 rows of 18 chairs and 1 row of 11 chairs.

So, 19 rows are needed to arrange all of the chairs.

1. Roger is given a budget of \$425 to review movies for the local newspaper. Each movie ticket costs \$12. He has already spent \$240 to review some movies. How many movies can he review with the money he has left? Explain.

Summary: New England Settlements

The Plymouth Colony

People called Separatists were unhappy with the Church of England. They decided to *separate* and start their own church. This was against English law. One Separatist group called Pilgrims went to the Netherlands for religious freedom. They practiced their religion freely in the Netherlands, but they wanted an entire community based on their religious beliefs. The Virginia Company of London agreed to let the Pilgrims build a community in the colony of Virginia.

In 1620, about 100 Pilgrims sailed across the Atlantic on the *Mayflower*. Bad weather blew the ship to Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. The Pilgrims built their settlement near there and named it Plymouth. The Virginia Company did not control Massachusetts, so the Pilgrims wrote a plan for their own government. They called it the Mayflower Compact. In it, the Pilgrims agreed to make laws for the good of the colony and to obey them.

Life was hard. The Pilgrims arrived in November. It was too late in the year to plant crops. They did not have enough food, and many colonists died in the winter. In the spring, a Wampanoag man named Squanto showed the Pilgrims how to plant crops, and how to hunt and fish. In the fall, the Pilgrims and Wampanoags celebrated to give thanks for the Pilgrims' first harvest. This feast is remembered during Thanksgiving.

Massachusetts Bay Colony

The Puritans were another religious group that did not agree with the Church of England. The Puritans wanted to build a community based on their religious beliefs. In 1630, the Puritans landed in Salem, Massachusetts. They decided to settle in present-day Boston. They named their colony the Massachusetts Bay Colony, after the Massachusetts Indians.

The Puritans were better prepared than the Pilgrims. They arrived in June and planted crops. By the 1640s, 20,000 Puritans settled in the area. The area was called New England because so many people from England lived there.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

pilgrim *noun*, a person who makes a long journey for religious reasons

compact *noun*, an agreement

cape *noun*, a strip of land that stretches into a body of water

After You Read

REVIEW Why did the Pilgrims leave the Netherlands for North America? Underline the sentence that tells the answer.

REVIEW How did Squanto help the Plymouth Colony succeed? Highlight the sentence that tells what Squanto taught the Pilgrims.

Support for Language Development

1. Write the vocabulary word on the line next to its meaning.

compact

pilgrim

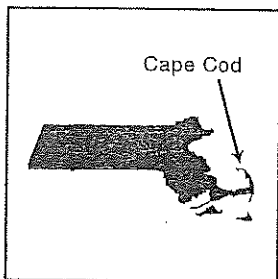
cape



a person who makes a long journey for religious reasons



an agreement



a strip of land that stretches into a body of water

2. Fill in the missing words in the box below.

Pilgrims and Puritans

Compare	Contrast
Separated from the Church of England; Wanted a colony based on _____ beliefs	Pilgrims arrive in November, _____ _____ to plant crops. Puritans arrive in June, in time to plant crops.

Summary: Dutch and French Colonies

New Netherland

In the 1500s and 1600s, European explorers claimed land in North America. Henry Hudson claimed land for the Dutch. They named it New Netherland. The first settlements were fur-trading posts along rivers in present-day New York. In 1626, the colony's governor, Peter Minuit, bought Manhattan Island from the Manhates Indians. He started a settlement and named it New Amsterdam. He also set up a colony for Sweden on the present-day Delaware River.

The Dutch West India Company controlled both settlements. The company encouraged people of different religions and nationalities to go to New Netherland. The diversity of the population grew, and the settlers practiced tolerance. In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant became governor. He was unpopular because he was not tolerant and he made harsh laws. In 1664, English ships sailed to New Amsterdam. The settlers were so unhappy with Stuyvesant that they refused to fight the English. The English renamed the colony New York.

New France

In the 1600s, France claimed land in present-day Canada and named it New France. Few settlers lived there. The cold climate was bad for farming. Most settlers were young men. They lived near Quebec, a fur-trading post. Fur was an important business. New France had many animals with thick fur. American Indians trapped them and traded the fur to the French for goods like tools, pots, and cloth. The French sold the furs to Europeans to make into hats and coats.

The French were partners with the Huron and Algonquin Indians, who were at war with the Haudenosaunee, a group of five Indian nations. The fur traders helped the Huron fight their enemies. Missionaries also went to New France to teach the Catholic religion. In 1673, a missionary named Marquette and an explorer named Jolliet traveled by canoe down the Mississippi River. In 1682, an explorer named La Salle claimed the Mississippi and the land around it for France. He called it Louisiana after King Louis XIV.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

diversity *noun*, the variety of people in a group

tolerance *noun*, respect for beliefs that are different from one's own

missionary *noun*, a person who teaches his or her religion to others who have different beliefs

After You Read

REVIEW Why was Stuyvesant an unpopular governor? Underline the sentence that tells about Peter Stuyvesant.

REVIEW How did the traders of New France get fur to sell to Europeans? Circle the sentence that tells who trapped the animals to get their fur. Underline the words that tell what the French gave the Indians in exchange for furs.

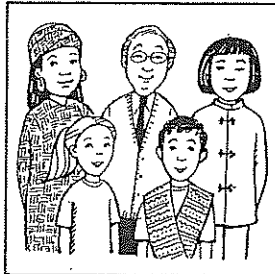
Support for Language Development

1. Write the vocabulary word on the line next to its meaning.

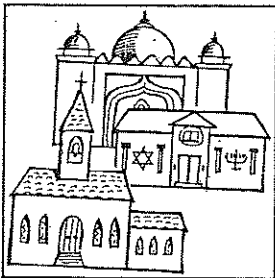
missionary

diversity

tolerance



the variety of people in a group



respect for beliefs that are different from one's own



a person who teaches his or her religion to others who have different beliefs

2. Fill in the missing words in the boxes below.

Governor Stuyvesant made _____ that angered the New Netherland colonists.

The colonists were so unhappy that they refused to fight the _____ that came to attack and take over the Dutch land.

New Netherland became _____, an English colony.

Solve Multi-Step Problems

Name _____

Review

Jovan biked a total of 248 miles over the past 4 weeks. He rode the same number of miles each week. This week, he rode 34 more miles than half the number of miles he rode last week. How many miles did he ride this week?

First, find the number of miles Jovan rode the previous week.

$$248 \div 4 = 62$$

Next, find one-half of 62 and then add 34.

$$62 \div 2 = 31$$

$$31 + 34 = 65$$

Jovan rode 65 miles this week.

Solve.

1. Loida paid \$432 on fabric for quilts. Each yard of fabric costs \$9. She uses 6 yards of fabric for each quilt. She wants to make a total of 10 quilts. How many more yards of fabric does she need to buy?
2. Noah earned \$384 last week. He gets paid \$12 per hour. He worked 4 fewer hours this week than last week. How much money did he earn this week?

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can use more than one step and operation to solve some problems.

Last year, 206 students went on a zoo field trip. This year, 70 more students than last year are going on the zoo field trip. Half of the students are in fourth grade and the other half are in fifth grade. The fifth graders are going to see an animal show that takes place 6 times each day. How can the fifth graders be divided up so the same number of students attend each show?

<p>How many students are going on the field trip this year?</p> $\begin{array}{r} 206 \\ + 70 \\ \hline 276 \end{array}$ <p>276 students are going on the field trip this year.</p>	<p>How many of the students are in fifth grade?</p> $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 2 \overline{) 276} \\ \underline{- 2} \\ 07 \\ \underline{- 6} \\ 16 \\ \underline{- 16} \\ 0 \end{array}$ <p>138 of the students are in fifth grade.</p>	<p>How many students will attend each show?</p> $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 6 \overline{) 138} \\ \underline{- 12} \\ 18 \\ \underline{- 18} \\ 0 \end{array}$ <p>23 students will attend each show.</p>
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- Donna exercises 45 minutes three times a week for a year, which is 52 weeks long. The next year she exercises 260 more minutes than she did the previous year. How many minutes does she exercise each week in the second year? Show your work.