Name _____ Date _____

Summary: Peoples of the Plains

The Great Plains

The Great Plains stretch from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from Texas into Canada. They used to be grassland. In the east, where there was more rain, the grass grew eight feet high. In the west, where the land was drier, the grasses were shorter.

American Indians have lived on the Plains for thousands of years. Their most important resource was the great herds of buffalo that used to roam the Plains. The Pawnee and Omaha farmed the Eastern Plains. They lived in villages near rivers and built earth lodges. In the spring and fall they worked their farms. In the winter and summer they hunted buffalo. American Indians used all parts of the buffalo. They ate the meat and used the skins for teepee covers, blankets, clothing, drums, and shields. Buffalo bones were carved to make tools. Buffalo hair was used for rope.

Plains Indians decorated their belongings with paint and porcupine quills. The dry Western Plains were not good farmland. The Western Plains Indians were nomads. They followed the herds of buffalo, carrying their belongings from place to place on travois. The Lakota once farmed the Eastern Plains, but they fought with the Ojibwa. The Lakota migrated west and became nomads.

The Comanche

Spanish explorers brought horses to North America in the 1500s. Horses made it easier to hunt, travel, and fight. The Comanche moved to the Great Plains in the 1600s. By the 1700s they had spread across what is now Texas and Oklahoma. They were nomads and fierce warriors. They controlled a large area of the Plains.

The Comanche nation was divided into smaller groups that lived and hunted together. Each group chose war and peace chiefs. The chiefs met to discuss issues that affected all Comanche. About 8,500 Comanche live in the United States now. They have their own government and continue to value their traditions.

Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

lodge *noun*, a house made of bark, earth, and grass

nomad *noun*, a person who moves around and does not live in one place

travois *noun*, similar to a sled, used by nomads to carry their possessions

After You Read

REVIEW **In what ways were the lives of the Eastern and Western Plains Indians different?** Circle the names of the Indian nations that lived in the Eastern Plains. Highlight the sentences that describe how they lived. Then draw a box around the name of Indians who lived on the Western Plains. Highlight the words that describe how they lived.

REVIEW **Why were horses important to Western Plains Indians?** Circle the sentence that tells how horses helped the Plains Indians.

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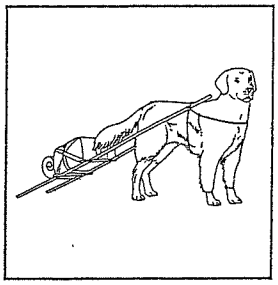
Name _____ Date _____

CHAPTER 2

Support for Language Development

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

lodge	nomad	travois

	_____	a house made of bark, earth, and grass
	_____	similar to a sled, used by nomads to carry their possessions
	_____	a person who moves around and does not live in one place

2. Read the sentences below. Which happened first? Write "1" in front of the first event. Write "2" in front of the second event. Write "3" in front of the third event.

____ **A.** Comanche Indians spread across the Great Plains.

____ **B.** Plains Indians began to ride and raise horses.

____ **C.** Spanish introduced horses into North America.

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Comparing Decimals

Name: _____

Write the symbol <, =, or > in each comparison statement.

1. 0.02 ◯ 0.002
2. 0.05 ◯ 0.5
3. 0.74 ◯ 0.84
4. 0.74 ◯ 0.084
5. 1.2 ◯ 1.25
6. 5.130 ◯ 5.13
7. 3.201 ◯ 3.099
8. 0.159 ◯ 1.590
9. 8.269 ◯ 8.268
10. 4.60 ◯ 4.060
11. 302.026 ◯ 300.226
12. 0.237 ◯ 0.223
13. 3.033 ◯ 3.303
14. 9.074 ◯ 9.47
15. 6.129 ◯ 6.19
16. 567.45 ◯ 564.75
17. 78.967 ◯ 78.957
18. 5.346 ◯ 5.4
19. 12.112 ◯ 12.121
20. 26.2 ◯ 26.200
21. 100.32 ◯ 100.232

22. What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

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Fluency and Skills Practice

Comparing Decimals

Name: _____

Write the symbol <, =, or > in each comparison statement.

1. 0.02 ◯ 0.002
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Lesson 3-5 • Reinforce Understanding

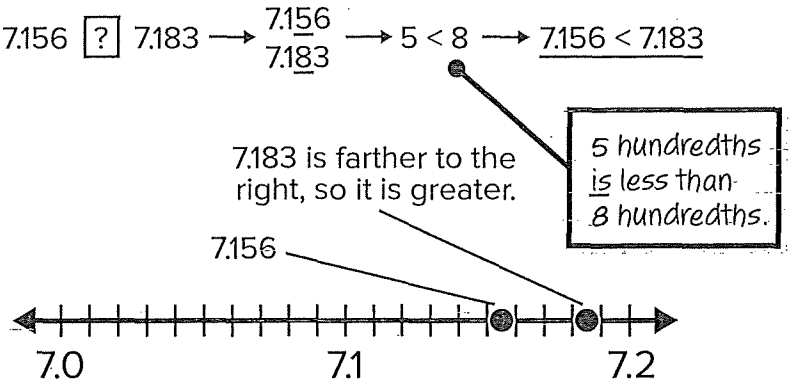
Compare and Order Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Review

When comparing decimals, compare digits in the same place from left to right. You can also find both numbers on a number line.

Compare decimal numbers the same way you compare whole numbers.



Write >, <, or = to make a true comparison.

1. 5.736 ◯ 5.734
2. 0.45 ◯ 0.450
3. 19.06 ◯ 19.058
4. 0.723 ◯ 7.23

Select the true statement.

5. **A.** 1.568 < 1.497
   B. 3.589 < 4.089
   C. 0.56 > 3.1
   D. 0.025 > 0.03

6. **A.** 2.567 > 2.576
   B. 12.3 < 12.039
   C. 6.75 < 6.706
   D. 9.5 > 9.050

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Lesson 3-5

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can compare decimals the same way you compare multi-digit whole numbers.

Lulu runs a mile in 9.375 minutes. Kindra runs a mile in 9.376 minutes. Use a place-value chart to compare the two decimals.

ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
9	3	7	5
9	3	7	6

Both numbers have 9 ones, 3 tenths, and 7 hundredths

5 thousandths < 6 thousandths

So, 9.375 < 9.376.

Write >, <, or = in each ◯ to make a true comparison. You can use a place-value chart to help.

1. 4.1 ◯ 4.30
2. 8.095 ◯ 8.13
3. 3.2 ◯ 1.87
4. 0.33 ◯ 3.3
5. 9.80 ◯ 9.08
6. 6.034 ◯ 6.034

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States of Matter

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Matter is all around us. Your desk, the air you breathe, and your crayons are matter. Matter exists in different states or phases. Scientists think there may be many states of matter, but solids, liquids, and gasses are the states of matter we see every day.



Solids have a defined shape and volume[1]. They have the same shape when placed in different containers. A pencil is a solid. It keeps the same shape whether it is in your hand or on a desk. It takes up the same amount of space in both places. The particles in solid matter are packed very closely. The particles do not have a lot of energy. They cannot move easily. This is why the shape of solids stays the same.



Liquids have a defined volume but no defined shape. They take the shape of their container. Milk is a liquid. Your school gives you milk in a square carton. Milk is square in this box. If you pour it into a round glass, it becomes round. If you pour it on the floor, it is flat, like the shape of the floor. Changing the container does not change the volume. It takes up the same amount of space. Only the shape has changed. The particles of liquids have a little energy. The particles easily move and slide between each other. Because of this, liquids can change shapes. Liquids flow and can be poured. They take the shape of their containers.



Gases have no defined shape and no defined volume. Gas has a lot of energy. The particles spread out to fill the container. When you bake cookies, you can smell them in your house. This sweet smell is a gas from the cookies. The smell does not stay in the kitchen because particles of gas spread out to fill the container (your house). Air is also a gas. Air can be compressed[2] into small spaces. Scuba divers use tanks of compressed air to breathe under water for long periods of time. Gas does not have its own volume because the same amount of gas can fill either a large or small space. The shape and volume of gas depends upon the container.

[1]**volume:** the amount of space an object occupies
[2]**compressed:** squeezed into a smaller space

M Portigo Publications

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[1]**volume:** the amount of space an object occupies
[2]**compressed:** squeezed into a smaller space

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States of Matter

1. What is matter? _____
2. What three states of matter do we see every day? _____
3. Which state of matter has a defined shape? _____
4. Which state of matter has no defined shape and no defined volume? _____
5. Which state of matter has a defined volume but no defined shape? _____
6. Describe the particles inside a solid. _____
7. Describe the particles inside a liquid. _____
8. Describe the particles inside a gas. _____

Apply the Concepts Classify the following matter: spoon sand milk wood glass air paper ice cream water vapor lemonade rock

Solid	Liquid	Gas

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Apply the Concepts Classify the following matter: spoon sand milk wood glass air paper ice cream water vapor lemonade rock

Solid	Liquid	Gas

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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

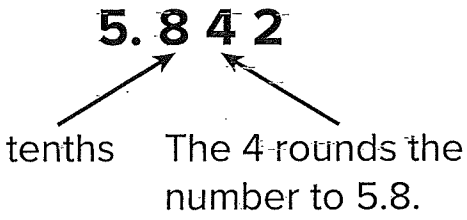
1. What is Granny looking for when Lina comes home?
2. How is Granny's forgetfulness becoming dangerous?
3. What do we learn about Granny's Grandfather?
4. What did Clary say was the problem with the potatoes?
5. What would happen if the city of Ember couldn't grow crops?
6. Where had Sadge been?
7.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

Use Place Value to Round Multi-Digit Numbers with Decimals

Name _____

Review

When rounding decimals, look at the number that is to the right of the place you are rounding. Round 5.842 to the nearest tenth.



To round to the nearest tenth, look at the hundredths place.

The number of hundredths is less than 5. Round to 5.8

Complete each mathematical sentence.

1. When rounding to the nearest whole number, look at the number in the _____ place.
2. When rounding to the nearest hundredth, look at the number in the _____ place.

Round the numbers to the nearest whole number.

3. 7.456 _____
4. 0.573 _____

Round the numbers to the nearest tenth.

5. 16.785 _____
6. 49.02 _____

Round the numbers to the nearest hundredth.

7. 3.495 _____
8. 2.371 _____

Round the numbers to the nearest thousandth.

9. 4.7254 _____
10. 35.3428 _____

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Lesson 3-6

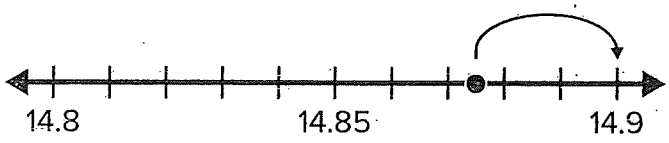
Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can round multi-digit numbers with decimals.

Marg has 14.875 feet of rope. Round the length of the rope to the nearest tenth.



14.875 feet rounded to the nearest tenth is 14.9 feet.

1. Round each decimal to the nearest whole number.

a. 0.948 _____

b. 34.972 _____

c. 4.013 _____

d. 48.671 _____

e. 9.05 _____

f. 56.143 _____

g. 12.489 _____

h. 66.701 _____

i. 20.87 _____

j. 79.862 _____

k. 26.187 _____

l. 92.557 _____

2. Round each decimal to the given place value.

a. Round 1.521 to the nearest tenth. _____

b. Round 4.037 to the nearest hundredth. _____

c. Round 19.232 to the nearest tenth. _____

d. Round 41.691 to the nearest hundredth. _____

e. Round 83.888 to the nearest tenth. _____

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Rounding Decimals

Name: _____

Round each decimal to the nearest tenth.

1. 0.32 _____
2. 3.87 _____
3. 0.709 _____
4. 12.75 _____
5. 12.745 _____
6. 645.059 _____

Round each decimal to the nearest hundredth.

7. 1.079 _____
8. 0.854 _____
9. 0.709 _____
10. 12.745 _____
11. 645.059 _____
12. 50.501 _____

Round each decimal to the nearest whole number.

13. 1.47 _____
14. 12.5 _____
15. 200.051 _____

16. Write two different decimals that are the same value when rounded to the nearest tenth. Explain why the rounded values are the same.

17. Round 1.299 to the nearest tenth and to the nearest hundredth. Explain why the rounded values are equivalent.

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Fluency and Skills Practice

Rounding Decimals

Name: _____

Round each decimal to the nearest tenth.

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2. 3.87 _____
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