## LearnZillion

Name $\qquad$

## ELA VIRTUAL LESSON <br> WEEK 3

(5.RV.3.1 - I can explain how imagery, symbolism and figurative language (similes, metaphors, hyperbole, and allusion) provide meaning to works of literature.)

1. Login to Google Classroom.
2. Check the news feed for Virtual lesson 3
3. Click on and view the images
4. Click on and view the Google Presentation (including video)
5. Click on the Google Form, take the Figurative Language assessment, and click submit.
6. Submit by Monday, the 27 th.

Passages:

## Bones On the Go!

Let's get down to the bare bones: You need your skeleton. The skeletal system, or framework of bones, doesn't just hold you up. It gives your body its shape, protects your organs, and works with your muscles to help you move.

At birth, you had more than 300 bones, which fused together as you grew. By the time your body is finished growing, you'll have about 206 bones. Researchers at Wright State University School of Medicine in Ohio have discovered that kids who exercise have stronger bones as adults.

Your body has plate-like bones that cannot move, such as those that make up the cranium. The cranium protects your brain. The stirrup bone, also called the stapes, is in the ear. It is the smallest bone in the human body. Your body is made up of many movable bones, such as the humerus, which is located in the upper arm. Your ribs provide a protective casing for important organs, such as your heart and lungs. The spine is made up of 33 bones called the vertebrae. The thighbone is called the femur. It's the longest and strongest bone in your body.

How else can you bone up? Make sure your body gets enough calcium. That bone-building mineral is found in foods and drinks such as yogurt, leafy greens, and milk.

## Wonderful Trees By Arin Lapa

Trees, wonderful trees,
Waving in the breeze
Birds lay eggs and nest,
Squirrels climb up to rest

Many fruits to be eaten,
Maple syrup to sweeten

Cool shade from the sun, Bright leaves by the ton

So if you could please, Take care of our trees.

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## MATH VIRTUAL LESSON

## WEEK 3

Big Ideas: Because fractions are representations of equal parts, they can only be added or subtracted when those parts are of the same size or value. This lesson builds on students' work with adding fractions with like denominators. In this task, Sophia is adding fractions with unlike denominators to determine what two activities she spends at least half her day on. The mathematical concept in this lesson builds toward future work solving ratio, rate, and proportion problems, and prepares students for work with greatest common factors and least common multiples in 6th grade algebra.

Vocabulary: area model, numerator, unlike and like denominator, vertical, horizontal Special
Materials: Colored pencils; worksheet; internet access

## Directions:

1. Go to www.learnzillion.com on your computer
2. Enter code $\mathbf{L Z 2 6 3 8}$ in the search bar at the top of the page
3. Watch the core lesson
4. Enter code $\mathbf{L Z 2 6 5 9}$ in the search bar at the top of the page
5. Watch the core lesson
6. After watching the video, complete the worksheet that is attached and return the completed work to your teacher by Monday, April 27.

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Name: $\qquad$

Below is a chart of summer camp activities and the fraction of the camp day each one takes.


1. How much of the camp day does archery and arts \& crafts take? Use the area models below to show your thinking.
arts \& crafts

archery


Answer: $\qquad$

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Below is a chart of summer camp activities and the fraction of the camp day each one takes.

2. What two activities take up the greatest part of the camp day? What was the sum of the two activities? Use area models to show your thinking.

Activities: $\qquad$ and $\qquad$

Answer: $\qquad$

Below is a chart of summer camp activities and the fraction of the camp day each one takes.

3. How much of the camp day does cabin cleaning and wallet making take? Use area models to show your thinking.

Answer: $\qquad$

Below is a chart of summer camp activities and the fraction of the camp day each one takes.

4. What two activities would you want to participate in? What fraction of the camp day do the two activities take?

Activities: $\qquad$ and $\qquad$
Use area models to show your thinking.

Answer: $\qquad$

