

## Reading Homework:

### **Benjamin Banneker**

by Johanna Johnston

1. Tick, tock. The clock worked. Ding! Ding! When the hands marked the hour it chimed. Benjamin Banneker had made the clock all by himself. "That is a wonderful clock," said a man who lived near the Banneker Farm. "I really think that it is the first chiming clock that anyone has ever made in America." How did you learn to make it?
2. What could young Benjamin Banneker say? He had not learned how to make it from anyone. He had figured it out for himself, looking at how clocks worked, thinking about what kinds of gears and wheels were needed. Then he had made the gears and wheels for himself. After that, he had fitted them together, first this way, then that way—over and over—until at last, they moved back and forth as they should. Tick, tock, tick, tock, DING!
3. "You are a remarkable young man," said the neighbor. "Have you gone to school at all?" Yes, Benjamin had been lucky . . . He had learned to read and write. But then he had read all the books in the school. He could not find any more books to read anywhere. He wanted to study. He wanted to learn more. But he couldn't. So he worked on his father's farm. But even though he had to work hard with his hands, he would not give up and stop using his mind. He figured out ways to improve the farm tools. He figured out ways to do many things better than they had been done before. Then he went to work on the clock and made it work! "A young man like you deserves help," said the neighbor. "What can I do to help you?"
4. "Could you lend me books to read?" asked Benjamin Banneker. The neighbor could lend him books and did. They were hard books about mathematics, surveying land and astronomy. Benjamin Banneker read them all and learned everything in them. He learned how to do the hardest problems. He learned about the stars and the heavens. He learned how to survey land. The neighbor was so impressed by what Benjamin Banneker learned that he talked to

Thomas Jefferson, the man who had written the Declaration of Independence. The war was over by this time, Jefferson and George Washington along with many others were working to build a new nation, the United States. Thomas Jefferson thought of how the brilliant Benjamin Banneker could help. Then Jefferson asked Banneker to join the men who were surveying land for the new capital city of Washington, D.C. So, Benjamin Banneker traveled to Washington and helped to lay out and plan that city.

5. Today when we visit Washington, D.C., we can remember a boy who would not give up, who made a clock when he had no books to read, Benjamin Banneker.

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1. What is another good title for the passage?

- A. Learning About Clocks
- B. What Makes a Good Neighbor
- C. How the Nation's Capital was Built
- D. The Man Who Helped Plan the Nation's Capital

2. Read this sentence from Paragraph 4.

Thomas Jefferson thought of how the brilliant Benjamin Banneker could help.

What does brilliant mean in this sentence?

- A. important
- B. young
- C. friendly
- D. gifted

# Writing Homework:

**DIRECTIONS:**  
Drag and drop each **TRANSITION** into the spot that BEST improves the flow of this informative writing.

- According to
- During this time
- Eventually
- Evidence shows
- For example
- however
- In fact
- In summary
- The first
- Today



## The History of Zoos

## Informative Writing

A zoo is a place where animals live in captivity and are put on display for people to view. [ ] that zoos existed as far back as Egyptian times, [ ] they have changed a lot over the years.

[ ] zoos were actually private collections called menageries. Royalty and wealthy people collected wild animals as a display of their wealth and power. [ ] zoos started being used for scientific study to learn more about animals and their behavior. [ ] the word "zoo" actually came from the word zoology, which is the study of animals. [ ] zoos also became open to the public to view for entertainment.

[ ] National Geographic News, there are currently over 10,000 zoos around the world. [ ] we have different types of zoos to explore. [ ] , aquariums are zoos that house animals that live in water, and petting zoos are home to animals that are gentle enough for children to feed and pet.

[ ] zoos have been entertaining people for a long time. Zoos are so much different today than they were in the past...it makes me wonder what zoos will be like in another hundred years!

## Math Homework:

1. Order the decimals from least to greatest.

Least	
	21.7
	21.007
	21.077
	21.07
Greatest	

2. Order the fractions from least to greatest.

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$\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{9}{4}$	$\frac{3}{15}$
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3. Solve for the difference of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{9}{12}$ . \*Remember all answers must be in simplest form - look at your notes\*

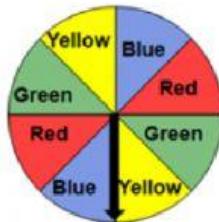
a.  $\frac{1}{12}$

c.  $\frac{5}{12}$

b.  $\frac{2}{12}$

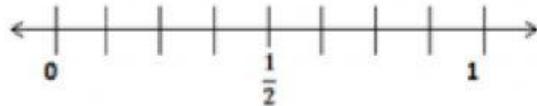
d.  $\frac{7}{12}$

4. Maria has a spinner with eight equal sections as shown. She will spin the arrow on this spinner one time.



Place a point on the number line to represent the probability described in each situation.

What is the probability the arrow will land on a section that is NOT yellow?



5. Molly used toothpicks to create a pattern. The first five steps of her pattern are shown.



Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

Step 5

Molly will continue using toothpicks to extend her pattern. How many toothpicks will Molly use for the next step of her pattern?

a. 10

c. 6

b. 11

d. 12

## Virginia Studies Homework:

### >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> the Virginia Colony

How did the arrival of European settlers affect where Virginia's

American Indians were forced inland.

American Indians lived?

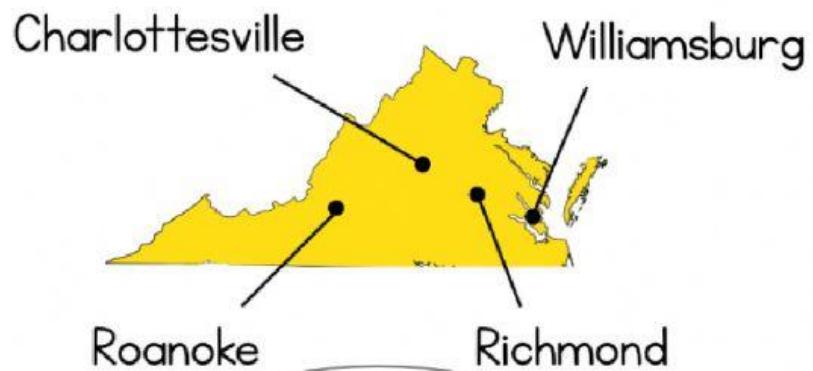
American Indians lived throughout Virginia.

Before the Settlers	
After the Settlers	

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>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> *the Virginia Colony*

Drag the oval to the Virginia colony's second capital.



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## Science Homework:

#5 DONOVAN IS IN A SUBMARINE EXPLORING THE CONTINENTAL SLOPE. HE SEES AN AREA START TO RISE. THE AREA IS COVERED IN ROCKS, DIRT, AND DECAYING FISH. WHAT AREA OF THE OCEAN FLOOR IS DONOVAN SEEING?



Continental Slope

Continental Shelf

Continental Rise

Trench

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