

Day 7

5th Grade

Lesson 5 Multiplication

Multiply
7 ones by 5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{3}{5}7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 5 \\ \uparrow \\ 5 \times 7 = 35 = 30 + 5 \end{array}$$

Multiply 5 tens by 5.
Add the 3 tens.

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{3}{5}7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 285 \end{array}$$

$5 \times 50 = 250$
 $250 + 30 = 280 = 200 + 80$

Multiply.

a

$$1. \begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2. \begin{array}{r} 54 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$3. \begin{array}{r} 75 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$4. \begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$5. \begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$6. \begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

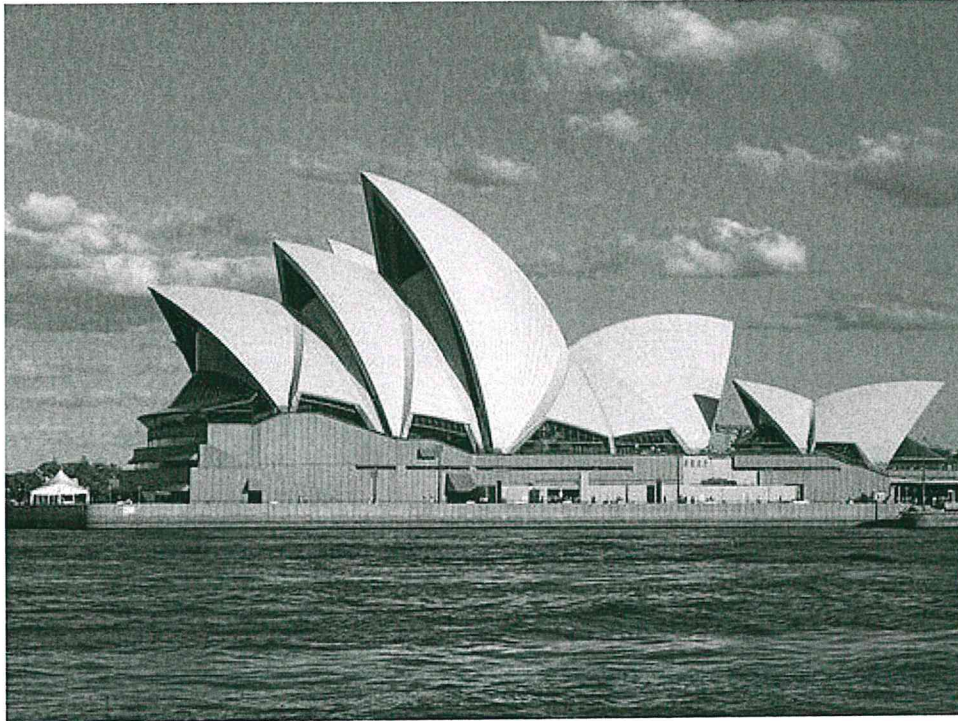
$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Perfect score: 36

My score: _____

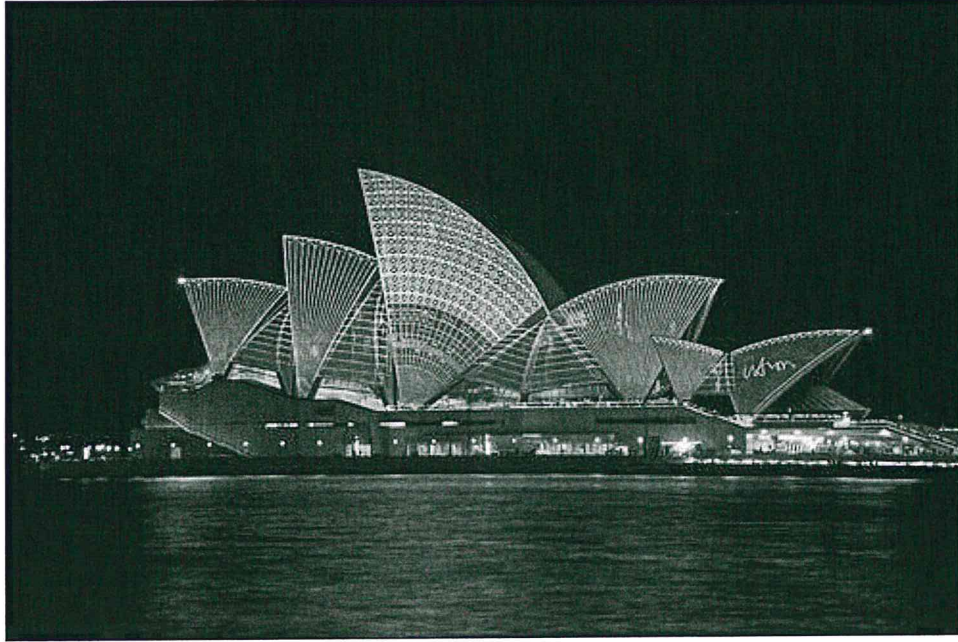
The Sydney Opera House

by ReadWorks



The Sydney Opera House

The Sydney Opera House is one of the most famous buildings in Australia. It is known for its unique architectural style. The main architect, Jørn Utzon, was inspired by the natural world as he designed the building. Utzon wanted the building to highlight the beauty of the sea. So he decided to shape his building's roof like rising boat sails. The white roof is also covered in tiles that look like the patterns found on leaves. These tiles reflect the sunlight. The roof glimmers on a sunny day. Can you guess how many tiles are on the roof of the Opera House? There are over one million tiles! Sometimes images will also be projected onto the roof, as you can see in the picture below. These projections look beautiful at night. They are often used to celebrate a holiday.



Photograph of colorful projection on Sydney Opera House

The Opera House took sixteen years to complete. Construction began in 1957 and ended in 1973. It took many years for Utzon and his fellow architects to figure out how to create the roof sails. One of the reasons why it was such a difficult process was that Utzon had to think about the acoustics of the building. Acoustics are the sounds inside a building. The Sydney Opera House needed to have good acoustics since many singers and musicians would be performing there. Thankfully, Utzon and his colleagues solved the problem. Now four million people visit or attend performances at the Sydney Opera House every year! Would you want to attend a performance at the Sydney Opera House?



Photograph of the Sydney Opera House

construction con · struc · tion

Definition

noun

1. the act or process of building.

Construction of the new mall will begin next year.

2. the job or business of building things such as houses, roads, or other structures.

If you work in construction, you use many tools.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. the act or process of building or constructing.
2. something that is put together or constructed; structure.
3. the manner in which something is constructed.
4. the job or business of constructing, esp. buildings, roads, or other large structures.

Spanish cognate

construcción: The Spanish word *construcción* means construction.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. In 1847, Sutter was hoping to increase his wealth, and he began construction on a sawmill.
2. The great bell tower in north-western Italy is an architectural marvel but an engineering mess. It started to lean soon after construction began in 1173.
3. Construction took five years, employed 12,000 workers, and cost \$320 million. When it opened in 1965, the Verrazano Narrows Bridge was the longest of its kind in the world.
4. Players can decide on where the boundaries lie or, if they're lucky, the playground's construction crew might have painted lines on the asphalt to mark "out of bounds" for them already.
5. Matt also likes getting to see the pipe systems that he designs built in the real world. He says it is a little scary because his pipe designs affect "so many people: construction workers, maintenance crews, customers."
6. The space plane is a shuttle-like craft that would sit on top of a rocket. The rocket would blast the plane into orbit. NASA accelerated the space plane's construction schedule after Columbia exploded as it reentered Earth's atmosphere.
7. There are many, many more decisions involved in the construction of a new building.

project pro · ject

Definition

noun

1. any activity that takes great effort or planning.

We're working on a new project at work. It will take several months to complete.

2. a large group of homes, usually built with public money.

My grandparents are moving into a housing project for older people.

verb

1. to make a good guess about something that is not known.

Can you project the cost of building the house?

Advanced Definition

noun

1. any undertaking that requires great effort or organization.

The project of renovating the historic church will take years.

His latest project is to put up shelves in the living room.

2. an academic undertaking involving research.

She's at the library doing research for her science project.

3. (sometimes pl.) a large group of residential buildings, usually built with public money.

The city is building a housing project for the elderly in this neighborhood.

When my dad lost his job, we moved into the projects.

transitive verb

1. to throw or cast forward or outward.

He projects the image of a hero.

Her acting coach taught her how to project her voice.

2. to plan or propose.

They're projecting a joint venture between their company and ours.

3. to estimate or develop in one's imagination.

Can you project the cost of this venture?

4. to externalize (a thought or feeling) and ascribe to another person or thing.

He says I look down on him, but he's simply projecting his own feelings of inferiority.

5. to cause (an image, light, or shadow) to extend forward or appear on a surface.

In movie theaters, a machine is used to project film images onto a large screen.

intransitive verb

1. to extend outward; protrude.

A balcony projects from the second floor.

2. to direct one's voice clearly and forcefully across a large space.

You will have to project in order for the audience to hear you.

3. in psychology, to attribute one's own thoughts or feelings to someone else.

Spanish cognate

proyecto: The Spanish word *proyecto* means project.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. Make an art project using odds and ends such as string, bottle caps, and scraps of paper.
2. The project protects millions of children in Africa from getting measles. Measles is a disease that causes a spotted rash, high fevers, and breathing problems.
3. Ben runs projects using "crowdsourcing." "Crowdsourcing" means getting a lot of people involved to help with a project. Ben is currently using the Internet to find people to help with the library's collection of menus.
4. As a first grader, the last thing on Kylie Copenhagen's mind was becoming an inventor. When she created a board game about ladybugs for a science project, the student from Pleasanton, California, thought it would be just a fun way to earn a good grade.
5. Mia Murphy was tired when she got home from school last Friday. It had been a long week- she was working on a computer project and had stayed late at school to finish her work. After stepping off the bus and trudging home, she plopped onto her chair in the kitchen.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What did the architect Utzon want the Sydney Opera House's roof to look like?
 - A. trees
 - B. fish
 - C. boat sails
 - D. clouds

2. What does this text describe?
 - A. the methods used to build the Sydney Opera House
 - B. the look and shape of the Sydney Opera House
 - C. the performances that happen in the Sydney Opera House
 - D. the way the Sydney Opera House has changed over the years

3. The text says the Opera House's main architect, Jørn Utzon, was inspired by the natural world as he designed the building. What evidence from the text supports this conclusion?
 - A. There are over one million tiles on the roof of the opera house.
 - B. It was difficult for Utzon to figure out how to create the building's roof sails.
 - C. Images are sometimes projected onto the roof of the opera house.
 - D. The white roof is covered in tiles that look like the patterns found on leaves.

4. What problem did the architect have to solve as he was planning the Sydney Opera House?
 - A. deciding what he wanted the building's roof to look like and be made of
 - B. creating a roof in the shape he wanted while making sure the building had good acoustics
 - C. creating a building that highlighted the beauty of the sea
 - D. getting people to attend performances at the opera house

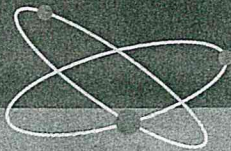
5. What is the main idea of this text?

A. The Sydney Opera House took sixteen years to complete, with construction lasting from 1957 to 1973.

B. The Sydney Opera House has to have good acoustics because of the singers and musicians performing there.

C. The Sydney Opera House has a unique design inspired by nature and the beauty of the sea.

D. The Sydney Opera House has a white roof with many tiles that reflect the sunlight.



Antonym Crossword

Finish the clues by writing the **antonym** of the highlighted word.

Then complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

1. She likes candy that is (sour) **sweet** _____.
3. Luke stepped (under) _____ the rope.
5. Stephanie wades in the (deep) _____ end of the pool.
8. He was happy to have a new (enemy) _____ move in next door.
10. The bag was too (light) _____ to carry.
12. The cowardly lion had the (most) _____ courage of everyone in *The Wizard of Oz*.

Down

1. Sean wasn't hungry, so he ordered a (large) _____ meal.
2. I have to crouch down to get things on the (high) _____ shelf.
4. Robin Hood stole from the (poor) _____ to help those in need.
5. Anne's new comforter was cozy and (hard) _____.
6. The (new) _____ vase was chipped and cracked.
7. The zoo near my house is home to many (tame) _____ animals.
9. The bridge is so (wide) _____ that only one car can go across at a time.



Name _____

character

The Journey West

Read the journal entries of Abigail, a pioneer girl, from her trip to her new home in Nebraska. Then answer the questions on page 11.

May 12, 1871

Today, we left our dear home in Ohio forever. Oh, how Grandmother cried as we said goodbye! Uncle Dan and Aunt Martha have bought our farm; it is no longer our home. When we drove past the woods at the west edge of our fields, Papa said, "Take a good look at those trees. It will be many years before we have that many trees near us again." I tried to be brave, but later I went in the back of the wagon and sobbed.

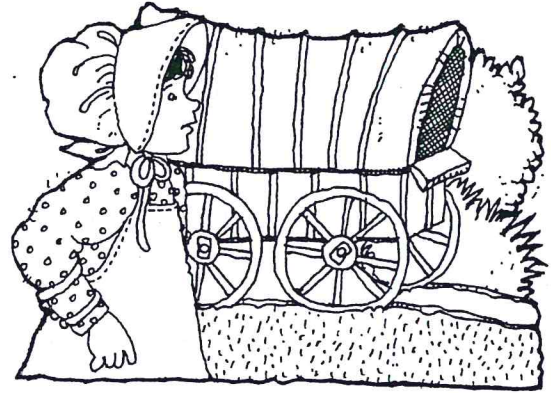
June 10, 1871

When we got to the Mississippi River, Mama paid for our crossing. Papa went to meet the other people with whom we will travel in our wagon train. The Mississippi is wide, fast, and dangerous. I stood on the shore and wondered what might happen if the ferry was not strong. It was a good raft, but Mama's face was pale. The horses did not like it one bit.

June 14, 1871

It seems awful to be traveling among strangers. I have never been in a place where I did not know everyone. Now every night when we camp, there are strange families eating dinner and staring at us as we eat. The adults talk about land prices and how they will be able to buy twice the land they had in the East.

Meanwhile, I just steal glances at the other children; I have not talked to one of them.



July 12, 1871

Every day, I walk beside the wagon; it is easier than being jolted around inside. Today, Mandy Peterson was walking and a rattlesnake bit her! The wagonmaster cut her leg with a knife and sucked out the blood and venom. I thought I would faint. Mama told me to get in the wagon, and I did at once. Mandy should not have been walking in this tall grass without boots. She is a silly girl.

August 5, 1871

We reached Lincoln, Nebraska, today, and my heart sank. It is a cheerless town with a sea of mud instead of a main street. How I long for the green fields and fine white houses of Ohio! And trees...there are no trees here at all. No shade, no rustling of leaves in the breeze, no shelter. How can I ever call this place "home"?