# The High Dive


Joel Solomon (CC BY 2.0)

The summer sun warmed the cement under Alisa's bare feet as she walked around the edge of the town pool. Her friend Maria was waiting for her by the diving boards.

"Come on, Alisa," Maria said. "Let's jump off the high dive."

Alisa looked at her with wide eyes. "The high dive? No way."

"Don't be scared," Maria said. "It's really fun."

Alisa walked away and sat on a bench. "You go. I'll watch you."

Maria shook her head. "You don't know what you're missing."

Alisa frowned and bit her lip. She watched Maria climb up the tall ladder. It made Alisa dizzy just imagining being up there. Alisa had been afraid of the high dive since she could remember. The thought of being up so high terrified her. She had never even tried to jump off.

Maria jumped off the board and then climbed out of the pool. She approached Alisa. "Come on, Alisa, you've got to try it. It's awesome," she said.

Alisa looked up at the board. Maybe it was time for a new experience. "Okay," she said.

Alisa climbed up the ladder for the high diving board. When she got to the top, she gripped the rails tightly. The water down below looked far, far away. She wanted to turn back and walk back down the ladder, but that would be way too embarrassing. There was only one thing to do. Alisa walked to the edge of the board and took a deep breath. Then she closed her eyes and jumped. A rush of excitement coursed through her as she plummeted into the pool. She emerged from the water, sputtering and splashing. "That was awesome!" she cried.

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

**1.** What is the theme of this text?

A. friends should encourage each other

B. swimming is great exercise

C. trying something new

D. your friends should not force you to do something you don't want to do

**2.** Read these sentences from the text.

Alisa frowned and bit her lip. She watched Maria climb up the tall ladder. **It** made Alisa dizzy just imagining being up there.

What does "**it**" refer to?

A. the edge of the pool

B. the high dive board

C. the hot summer sun

D. being at the top of the tall ladder

**3.** Which of the following does *not* support the theme?

A. Alisa had never been off of the high dive.

B. The sun warmed the cement under Alisa's bare feet.

C. Maria asked Alisa to go off of the high dive.

D. Alisa decided to jump off of the high dive.

**4.** What is the problem in the text?

A. Maria wants Alisa to do something new.

B. Alisa has never been off of the high dive.

C. Alisa was afraid to go off of the high dive.

D. Alisa decided to try to the high dive.

**5.** What does this text teach the reader? Explain.

# Important People

by Michael Stahl

The janitor is the person who helps keep the school clean. Every morning students come from all over and walk into the school building. A building can get dirty, especially when a lot of people go into it. The janitor sweeps and mops the floors so that the dirt brought in gets cleaned up.

The teacher is the person who runs the classroom. The teacher helps you learn about different topics and gives you assignments. If you don't understand something, you can ask the teacher for help.

The principal is the person who is in charge of the whole school. The principal is the leader of the school. The principal is in charge of all the teachers at the school. The principal is the person whom parents call when they want to talk to someone about the school. The principal

usually sets high expectations for the students and makes sure that learning is happening in the school.

American schools are in a city or town. The city or town has a leader, too. The leader is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the government of the city or town. The mayor works with the people in the city or town and the other people in the government to fix the problems of the city or town. The mayor has a lot of responsibility.

An American city or town is located within a state. Just like a city or town has a leader, a state has a leader, too. The leader of a state is called the governor. An American state is a part of the United States. There are 50 states, and each one has a governor. The person who is the leader of the United States of America is called the president. There have been over forty presidents throughout the course of America's history. The first president of the United States of America was George Washington. Who is the current president?

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

**1.** Who are some of the people described in the passage?

A. lawyers, doctors, and bankers

B. singers, actors, and dancers

C. janitors, teachers, and principals

**2.** What does the passage list?

A. This passage lists some of the different jobs people have.

B. This passage lists the mayors of America's five largest cities.

C. This passage lists all the Presidents of the United States.

**3.** A janitor helps keep a school clean. A teacher helps students learn at school. A principal is in charge of all the teachers at a school.

What can be concluded from this information?

A. Principals often work with janitors but do not often work with teachers.

B. Many janitors want to become teachers, and many teachers want to become principals.

C. People can work in the same place and do different things.

**4.** Which job mentioned in the article is not a job that involves leadership?

A. janitor

B. principal

C. mayor

**5.** What is this passage mainly about?

A. the responsibilities of janitors and governors

B. different people and their jobs

C. how a janitor keeps a school clean

**6.** Read the following sentences: "The city or town has a leader, too. The **leader** is usually called the mayor. The mayor is in charge of running the government of the city of town."

What does the word "**leader**" mean above?

A. someone who helps children learn

B. someone who has power over other people

C. someone who does not get along with other people

**7.** Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The principal makes sure learning is happening in the school, _____, the principal is in charge of the teachers.

A. but

B. before

C. so

**8.** What is the leader of a city or town called?

_____

_____

_____

**9.** What are some of a mayor's responsibilities?

_____

_____

_____

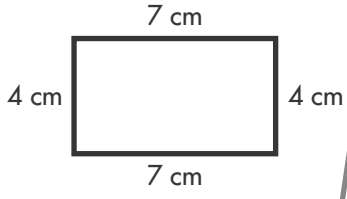
**10.** The title of this passage is "Important People." Are the people described in it important? Explain why or why not, using evidence from the passage.

Name _____

Reteach to Build Understanding
**16-1**

## Vocabulary

**1.** The distance around a figure is its **perimeter**.




To find the perimeter of a figure, add the length of each side.

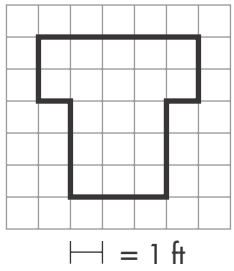
The side lengths of the rectangle are 4 cm, 7 cm, _____, and _____.

Perimeter = 4 + 7 + 4 + 7 = _____ centimeters

Joel and Eva want to build a living area for their pet hamster. They draw the two designs shown below.

**2.** Find the perimeter of Joel's design.

Joel's Design



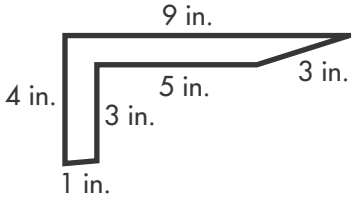

Find the lengths of the sides of Joel's design by counting unit segments.

5 + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____ units

Each unit in the design represents 1 foot, so the perimeter of Joel's design is _____.

**3.** Find the perimeter of Eva's design.

Eva's Design




Scale: 1 in. = 1ft

Add the lengths of Eva's design.

9 + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____ inches

Each inch in the design represents 1 _____, so the perimeter of Eva's design is _____.

## On the Back!

**4.** Draw a figure with a perimeter of 16 units.



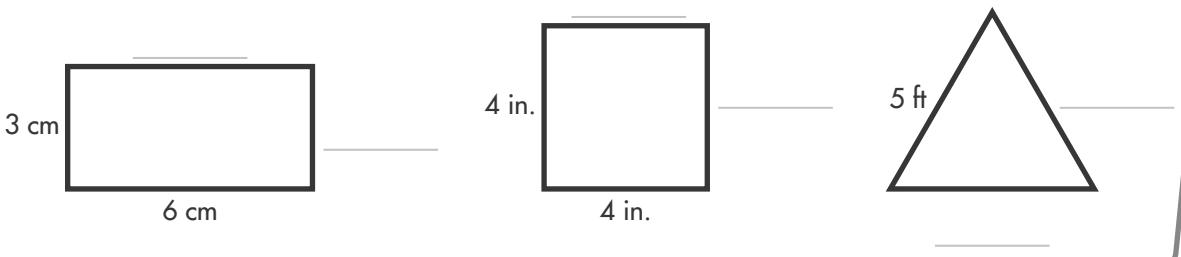
Name _____

Reteach to Build Understanding
**16-2**

## Vocabulary

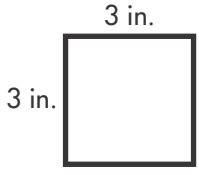
**1.** A **rectangle** has 2 pairs of sides that are the same length.
A **square** has 4 sides that are the same length.
An **equilateral triangle** has 3 sides that are the same length.

Fill in the missing side lengths for each shape.




**2.** All four sides of a square are the same length.

The missing side lengths are _____ in. and _____ in.



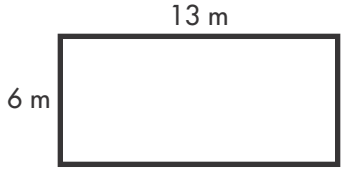

Add the side lengths to find the perimeter.

3 + 3 + _____ + _____ = _____

The perimeter is _____.

**3.** Opposite sides of a rectangle are the same length.

The missing side lengths are _____ m and _____ m.



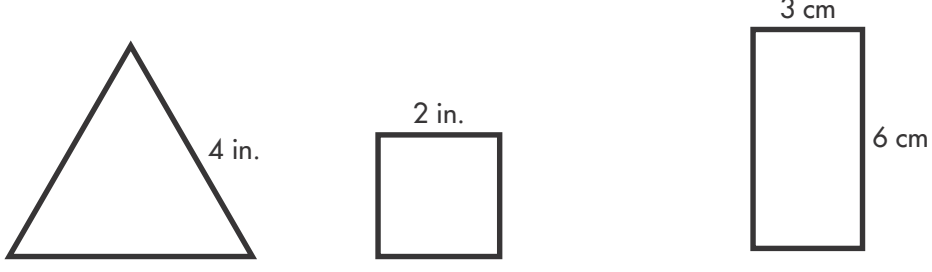

Add the side lengths to find the perimeter.

13 + 6 + _____ + _____ = _____

The perimeter is _____.

## On the Back!

**4.** Find the perimeter of each shape.





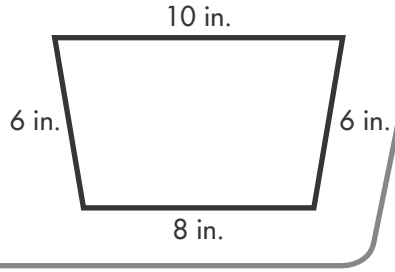

 

Name _____

Reteach to Build Understanding
**16-3**

## Vocabulary

**1.** **Perimeter** is the distance around a shape.

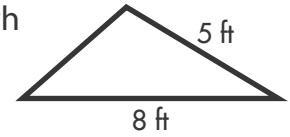



Add the side lengths to find the perimeter of the shape.

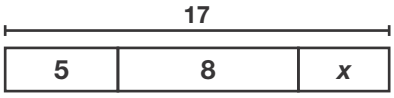
Perimeter = 10 + 6 + _____ + _____ = _____

The shape has a perimeter of _____.

**2.** The perimeter of the triangle at the right is 17 feet. Find the length of the missing side.




Draw a bar diagram and write an equation.
Let $x$ = the length of the missing side.




$5 + 8 + x = 17$

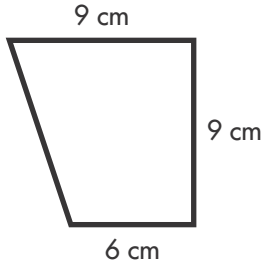
$13 + x =$ _____

Think: 13 plus what equals 17?

13 + _____ = 17, so $x =$ _____.

The missing side length is _____ feet.

**3.** The perimeter of the trapezoid at the right is 34 centimeters. Find the length of the missing side.




Write the equation for the perimeter.

$9 + 9 + 6 + x =$ _____

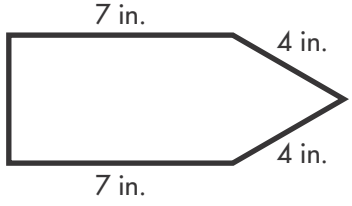
_____ $+ x = 34$

24 + _____ = 34, so $x =$ _____.

The missing side length is _____ centimeters.

## On the Back!

**4.** The perimeter of the polygon at the right is 26 inches. Write an equation for the perimeter to find the length of the missing side.





# Unified Arts

Choose 1 or more activities each day from the list to complete.

**Art:**

- ❏ **Wacky Alphabet**: create a new font (style of letter) from A-Z. Think of a theme for your letters (pizza, monsters, flowers, candy, etc.), lightly draw the alphabet in all capital letters using pencil, turn each letter into something that goes with your theme. Write your name with your new alphabet when you are finished! Use crayons, colored pencils, or markers.
- ❏ Create a found object **color wheel** using items from around your house or outside. Arrange in rainbow order (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple) Use different shades of colors too! You can also use this method to organize toys and clothes!

Please share your art, we would love to see it!
Lmarcum@monroelocalschools.com or Crilling@monroelocalschools.com

**Music:**

- ❏ Spend 15-20 minutes listening to a style of music you would not usually listen to. Journal your thoughts about this "new" style.
- ❏ Think of or listen to a favorite song of yours. Change the words to the song to match one of these themes: Springtime, Baseball, your favorite animal.
- ❏ Be a music video star! Choose one of your favorite songs and sing-a-long, ***Be creative-create a costume and choreography (moves). Get your family involved if they want. If you would like (and know how to) make a cell phone video and send it to your music teacher. Miss Badgett (Lbadgett@monroelocalschools.com) or Miss Harrell (Mharrell@monroelocalschools.com) or share it on Twitter @MESHornets.

**Physical Education:**

- ❏ UNO Fitness! Play a game of UNO with your family, adding a little fitness fun! When you lay down your card, the player to your left does that number of the activity. Example: Red 4 = 4 pushups

Red: Pushups Yellow: Burpees Blue: Situps
Green: Jumping Jacks Wild: 8x of your choice

- ❏ DANCE!! Choose your favorite music and dance for three songs. Check your heart rate after each song, count how many times it beats in 10 seconds then multiply that by six. How does it change after each song?
- ❏ Tic-Tac-Toe Relay Races: Divide your family into teams. Set up a tic-tac-toe grid on one side of your yard. Use whatever you have for x's & o's. The first person from each team runs and puts their item in a square, then runs back and tags the second person. Continue until someone wins with 3 in a row

We would love to see how you're being active with your family!
You can share it on twitter @hines_pe or email thines@monroelocalschools.com

**STEAM:**

- ❏ Engineer a Balance and determine how much an object weighs. For example, you could use a hanger, string, and two disposable cups; tie the string to each end of the hanger, poke holes at the top of the cups and tie a cup to each string. Hook the hanger on something and the cups should hang evenly. Once you've engineered a Balance, you can play "Guess How Much it Weighs". Put one object in one cup (ex banana, rock, fork, remote control) and guess how many other objects weigh the same and will make the cups hang evenly. Ex: one banana weighs the same as 72 LEGOs, my TV remote weighs the same as 50 pebbles, a cell phone weighs the same as 189 dried beans. Draw and label your balance. Make a chart listing each object and how many items weigh the same.
- ❏ Engineer Your Own Sports Equipment: use cardboard tubes (taped together if you need them longer) to make sports equipment like golf clubs or baseball bats — and then head outside to try them out! Draw and label your invention. Write about how it went and how you could improve it.