John McKeever Elementary

Grade 5

Christmas Packet

Name: _____________________

John McKeever Elementary Faculty and Staff wishes you and your family happy holidays!
Dear Parents,

The John McKeever Elementary Faculty and Staff would like to thank you for the continuous support with your child’s education. This first semester is coming to an end, and we are proud to say that it has been a very successful first semester. Teachers have worked in preparing a Christmas Homework Packet for your son/daughter to reinforce some of the material learned this semester. The students have shown in the District Benchmark a high mastery level on this material. Your support with them completing the review packet is greatly appreciated. The students will be compensated campus wide for completing the packet with strategies, and it must be signed by the parent or legal guardian. The packet must be turned in on Wednesday, January 8, 2020, to their Teacher.

Have safe holidays!

Sincerely,

Susana M. Arredondo
Principal

[Signature]

Estimados Padres,

La facultad y personal de la primaria John McKeever le quiere agradecer a usted por el apoyo continuo en la educación de sus hijos. Este primer semestre está por terminar, y nos enorgullecen informarles que ha sido de muchos logros académicos. Los maestros han preparado un paquete para que su hijo/a lo hagan durante las vacaciones Navideñas. Sus hijos han aprendido este material durante este semestre y ellos han mostrado un nivel alto de entendimiento en los exámenes que el distrito ha dado. Se les agradece su apoyo en ayudarnos en que su hijo/a hagan este trabajo. Se les dará un incentivo a los estudiantes que entreguen este paquete completo, con estrategias, y la firma del padre o tutor legal a su maestro(a). El paquete debe ser entregado el miércoles, 8 de enero del 2020.

Felices fiestas,

Atentamente,

Susana M. Arredondo
Directora

[Signature]
John McKeever
Elementary

MATHEMATICS
1. An electronic book has a file size of 3.6 megabytes. What is the file size in megabytes of 18 of these electronic books?
   A 64.8 megabytes
   B 54.4 megabytes
   C 62.64 megabytes
   D 68.4 megabytes

2. Eli has a piece of yarn that measures 2.6 inches. What is the total length in inches of 16 pieces of this yarn.
   F 42.4 inches
   G 41.6 inches
   H 64.4 inches
   D 34.4 inches

3. A solar calculator weighs 4.2 ounces. What is the weight in ounces of 19 solar calculators?
   A 72.4 ounces
   B 74.82 ounces
   C 79.80 ounces
   D 78.8 ounces

4. If a newly constructed apartment unit has 3.5 bathrooms. How many bathrooms are there if the whole apartment complex has 17 units?
   F 49.5 units
   G 54.5 units
   H 58.5 units
   J 59.5 units
5. A chest freezer has a height of 2.5 meters. What is the height in meters of 13 chest freezers?
   A 32.5 units  
   B 34.5 units  
   C 35.2 units  
   D 33.5 units

6. Sharon bought a sofa bed with a width of 3.2 feet. What is the width in feet of 16 sofa beds?
   F 21.5 feet  
   G 51.2 feet  
   H 32.1 feet  
   J 41.2 feet

7. A hexagon and its side lengths are shown.

   ![Hexagon with side lengths](image)

   What is the perimeter of the pentagon in centimeters?
   A 36.2 cm  
   B 25.2 cm  
   C 26.2 cm  
   D 35.6 cm
8. A trapezoid and its side lengths are shown.

What is the perimeter of the hexagon in inches?
F 16.3 in  
G 19.3 in  
H 18.3 in  
J 17.3 in

9. A parallelogram and its side lengths are shown.

What is the perimeter of the parallelogram in meters?
A 20.4 m  
B 24.4 m  
C 23.4 m  
D 22.3 m
10. A pentagon and its side lengths are shown.

3.6 ft  3.6 ft
2.9 ft  2.9 ft
4.2 ft

What is the perimeter of the pentagon in feet?
F 15.2 ft
G 17.2 ft
H 18.2 ft
J 19.2 ft

11. A triangle has side lengths as shown.

4.5 inch  4.5 inch
2.7 inch

What is the perimeter of the triangle in inches?
A 17.7 in
B 11.8 in
C 17.1 in
D 11.7 in
12. A square has a side length of 3.8 ft.

What is the perimeter of the square in feet?
F 13. 2 ft
G 14. 1 ft
H 15.3 ft
J 15.2 ft

13. Mr. Garcia used the expression below to find the total number of miles she ran to practice for the marathon during the last 10 days. How many miles did she run?

\[(3 \times 5.4) + 3.2 + (1.7 \times 6)\]

14. Ms. Sandoval used the following expression to find the cost of 2 packages of sausage for $5.97 per package, a pack of chicken for $6.54, and a pack of fajitas for $13.09. She used a coupon for $2 off any purchase of meat. What was the price of the meat after the coupon?

\[\left[(5.97 \times 2) + 6.54 + 13.09\right] - 2\]
15. Mr. Reyna took his family to Cinemark Movies 10. He purchased 2 child tickets for $6.85 each and 2 adult tickets for $9 each. He received a coupon for $5 off for downloading the Cinemark App. The discounted price of the tickets Mr. Reyna bought can be found using this expression

\[2(6.85) + 2(9)] - 5\]

What is the discounted priced in dollars and cents of the tickets Mr. Reyna bought?

16. At Hollister, Arely Vasquez bought 3 pairs of jeans for 29.95 each and 2 shirts for 8 each. She used a coupon for $15 off the total price of the clothes. The discounted priced of the clothes Arely Vasquez bought can be found using this expression.

\[2(29.95) + 2(8)] - 15\]

What is the discounted price in dollars and cents of the clothes Arely bought?

17. Mr. Reyes bought air filters at a store.
   - He bought 8 air filters
   - Each air filter cost $16.95.
• Mr. Reyes used a coupon for $7.50 off her total cost of the air filters.

The total cost in dollars that Mr. Reyes paid for the 8 air filters can be represented by this expression.

\[(8 \times 16.95) - 7.50\]

How much did Mr. Reyes pay for these 8 air filters?

a- 80.70  
b- 143.10  
c- 128.10  
d- 78.20

18. An expression is shown.
\[8 \times (3.8 + 13.2) - 6\]
What value is equivalent to the expression?
- 37.6  
- 61.4  
- 130  
- 88

19. Which of the following comparisons is true?
   a. 10.05 > 10.1  
   b. 10.275 < 10.05  
   c. 10.39 > 10.279  
   d. 10.1 > 10.275

20. Which comparison is NOT true?
   a. 4.486 > 4.386  
   b. 7.986 < 7.999
c. $3.76 > 3.786$
d. $8.786 < 8.86$

21. Which comparison is NOT true?
   a. $4.45 > 4.44$
   b. $6.90 = 6.900$
   c. $9.88 > 9.870$
   d. $12.999 < 12.99$

22. The length of Sam’s flower garden is 6.56 meters. The width of the garden is 6.6 meters. Which correctly compares the length and width of Sam’s garden?
   a. $6.56 > 6.6$
   b. $6.6 = 6.56$
   c. $6.6 < 6.56$
   d. $6.56 < 6.6$

23. Which value makes the number sentence true?
   $1.04 = ____$
   a. 1.4
   b. 1.040
   c. 1.400
   d. 1.40

24. Mr. Garcia measures 0.065 liter of oil for a science experiment. Mr. Reyes measures 0.07 liter of oil, and Mr. Reyna measures 0.700 liter. Which statement is true?
   a. $0.065 = 0.7$
   b. $0.065 < 0.7$
   c. $0.065 > 0.7$
   d. $0.700 > 0.7$
1. While cleaning his room, Paul found 7 cents on his desk, 98 cents under his bed, and 2 dollars and 4 cents in his closet. What was the total amount of money Paul found?
   A. $2.09
   B. $3.09
   C. $3.72
   D. $4.08

2. John was doing odd jobs for his neighbors to earn money for a new video game. On Monday he earned 3 dollars and 25 cents, on Tuesday he earned 10 dollars and 12 cents and on Wednesday he earned 7 dollars and 75 cents. What was the total amount of money John earned?
   F. $11.12
   G. $17.75
   H. $21.12
   J. $30.12

3. Jane was selling candy for the school fund raising project. On the first week she raised 5 dollars and 50 cents, on the second week she raised 7 dollars and 50 cents and on third week she raised 12 dollars and 75 cents. What was the total amount of money Jane raised?
   A. $25.75
   B. $27.75
   C. $24.75
   D. $19.25

4. Allen was collecting aluminum cans to sell at the recycling center. In September, he sold 13 dollars and 17 cents worth of cans, in October, he sold 12 dollars and 13 cents worth of cans and in November, he sold 19 dollars and 70 cents worth of cans. What was the total amount of money Allen earned?
   F. $15.30
   G. $45.70
   H. $26.70
   J. $45.00
5. Don went shopping for gifts. He bought his sister a doll for 4 dollars and 99 cents, a tie for his brother for 9 dollars and 99 cents and picture frame for his grandmother for 6 dollars and 99 cents. What was the total amount of money he spent?

A. $14.98  
B. $21.99  
C. $21.97  
D. $22.98

6. Joan sold some of her things at a garage sale. She sold a book for 1 dollars and 30 cents, a puzzle for 1 dollars and 25 cents and bike 20 dollars and 50 cents. What was the total amount of money she earned at the garage sale?

A. $21.80  
B. $23.75  
C. $23.05  
D. $22.98

1. Jennifer is making a cake decorated with strawberries and blueberries for the Fourth of July. She bought 0.68 kilograms of strawberries and 0.62 kilograms of blueberries from the grocery store. Which of the following representations correctly compares 0.68 and 0.62?

A. 0.68 < 0.62  
B. 0.68 > 0.62  
C. 0.62 > 0.68  
D. 0.62 = 0.68

2. Jonathan is finding the mass of different rocks during science class. The first rock he measured had a mass of 0.325 kilograms. The second rock he measured had a mass of 0.348 kilograms. Which of the following representations correctly compares 0.325 and 0.348?

F. 0.325 = 0.348
3. Lisa and Mary each have fabric for a sewing project. Lisa has 0.658 yards of fabric, and Mary has 0.65 yards of fabric. Which of the following representations correctly compares 0.658 and 0.65?

A. 0.65 > 0.658
B. 0.658 > 0.65
C. 0.658 < 0.65
D. 0.65 = 0.658

4. Frank and Joey each walk to school every day. Frank walks 0.26 miles to school, and Joey walks 0.38 miles. Which of the following representations correctly compares 0.26 and 0.38?

F. 0.26 < 0.38
G. 0.38 < 0.26
H. 0.38 = 0.26
J. 0.26 > 0.38

5. Allison is baking cupcakes for a school bake sale. She uses 0.75 cups of sugar and 0.5 cups of butter. Which of the following representations correctly compares 0.75 and 0.5?

A. 0.5 > 0.75
B. 0.75 > 0.5
C. 0.75 < 0.5
D. 0.5 = 0.75
John McKeever
Elementary

READING
Read the next two selections and choose the best answer to each question.

A Snake Ate My Homework
By Lori Degman

A snake ate all my homework, Ma’am, I swear to you, it’s true.
It swallowed it with one big GULP. It didn’t even chew.

I chased it to my brother’s room; it headed straight for Pete.
It ate his high-top sneakers and the socks right off his feet.

It gobbled up Pete’s football pants, his soccer shirt and shorts,
His baseball bat and catcher’s mitt (I guess the snake likes sports).

It slunk into the bathroom; poor Dad was in the tub.
It drank the water, soap and all. It gurgled, GLUB, GLUB, GLUB.

My dad slipped-slided, gave a yelp, and wrapped up in a towel,
but not before the snake escaped, so Dad joined in the prowl.

We tracked it to the kitchen; it had opened up the fridge.
The only things it didn’t eat were Mother’s snacks for bridge.

“There it goes!” my father called. “It’s heading toward the door!
We have to catch that snake before it swallows any more.”

Suddenly, I thought of how I’d get my homework back.
I gathered the supplies I’d need to launch my sneak attack.

I grabbed a jar of pepper and a box fan from upstairs.
I aimed it at the snake and said, “I hope you said your prayers!”

I sprinkled pepper near the fan; it floated on the breeze.
It sprayed the snake right in the face — “Ah CHOO!” Wow! What a sneeze!

The sneeze was so gigantic that it knocked me to the ground,
and everything came flying out; it scattered all around.

I found this on the neighbor’s lawn; I’m here at school on time.
So now my homework isn’t late. But, please, excuse the slime!
Many people fear snakes because they know only the common myths about these reptiles. Few snakes are deadly. However, poisonous species have certainly given snakes a bad reputation! Here are some facts about snakes that will help you better understand these members of the animal kingdom.

Snakes can survive in many surroundings, except for the polar regions of the world. Nature has given this creature many gifts. One of these gifts is the way its skin looks. Its patterns and coloring help the reptile hide from predators that will attack and eat it. Many snake species have skin the dull color of earth. The kinds that slither up trees may be bright green, like leaves.

Snakes can go for weeks or even months between meals, and some snakes eat only once or twice a year. Because of this, they do not need to hunt constantly for food.

The snake’s lunging and flickering tongue may look frightening as it vibrates. But the tongue is part of an important sense organ for the snake. There is a special organ on the roof of its mouth. The snake
Use "A Snake Ate My Homework" (p. 1) to answer questions 1–4.

1 What idea does the poet convey through the actions of the speaker in lines 16 through 20?
   A That he is a serious person.
   B That he can solve problems.
   C That he loves snakes.
   D That he is afraid of snakes.

2 In line 8, why does the poet repeat and capitalize the word GLUB?
   F To emphasize the snake’s actions
   G To emphasize the snake’s size
   H To show that the speaker is familiar with the snake
   J To show the snake’s intentions

3 What is the meaning of the word yelp in line 9?
   A Whisper
   B Holler
   C Murmur
   D Stutter

4 The poet uses line 23 to signal that the speaker changes from –
   F cheerful to sad
   G interested to bored
   H confident to unsure
   J agitated to calm
Use "A Snake Ate My Homework" and "Super Snakes" to answer questions 9–10.

9 What is one difference between the selections?

A The selection provides scientific facts about snakes, but the poem does not.

B The selection indicates that snakes can eat things and the poem does not.

C The poem indicates that snakes can be fast, but the selection does not.

D The poem describes how snakes can inflict fear in the people, but the selection does not.

10 Which idea do both the article and the poem support?

F People often misunderstand snakes' behavior.

G Snakes are mostly harmless to humans.

H Snakes can adapt to their environment.

J People can overcome the fear of snakes.
Josh was the first to admit that things were not going perfectly with Boomer. But he knew that Boomer would do a lot better if only he were given a chance.

Maybe Boomer wasn’t the best when it came to obedience. But couldn’t any dog learn to obey? That’s what Josh believed. Yet Boomer simply wouldn’t listen to Josh’s father when he told him to get down.

It wasn’t Boomer’s fault that he didn’t know how big he was. He was just being friendly when he leaped on Josh’s father and sat in his lap. However, Josh’s dad did not see it that way.

Making things worse, no one else in the house was on Boomer’s side. Everyone in the family already seemed to have forgotten that they had gotten Boomer from the pound. He had probably been neglected by his first owner.
And who knew what he had endured at the pound? In fact, Josh was sure that he kept jumping onto his father’s lap because he was trying to show how much he appreciated his new home.

Josh felt that Boomer was misunderstood. He just needed a little time to learn a few things. The problem was, Josh’s father was running out of patience. Yesterday morning, he had threatened to send Boomer back to the pound. Josh thought he was bluffing, but what if he wasn’t? The risks were too great, and Josh was growing desperate.

Josh knew that he could teach Boomer to listen to his father. He certainly could teach him not to jump onto his father’s chair. He just needed a little more time. Unfortunately, last night Boomer had done it again. As soon as Josh’s father sat down, Boomer raced over to him and leaped onto his lap. When Josh’s father told him to get down, Boomer just licked his hand. That’s when Josh was given three days to solve the problem.

Now Josh stood in the living room next to his father’s chair as Boomer busily sniffed around.

“Sit, Boomer!” Josh said. Boomer immediately trotted over and settled down comfortably in front of Josh.

“Good dog!” Boomer wagged his tail.

“Now, you have to learn something,” Josh told Boomer. “And trust me on this—it might be the most important thing you’ve ever had to learn. Are you ready?”

Boomer barked once and stared eagerly at Josh.

“Here we go,” Josh said to himself, thinking about how important this moment was for both of them.
1. In paragraph 5, what does the word **bluffing** mean?

In paragraph 5, what does the prefix **mis**- help the reader determine about the word **misunderstood**?

2. What do Josh's actions at home suggest about his feelings for Boomer?

What evidence from the story shows that Josh has formed a bond with Boomer?
3. How can the reader identify that “Sit! But Not There!” is realistic fiction?

What text evidence supports your claim?

4. What is Josh most likely thinking when he says that no one else in the house was on Boomer’s side?

What text evidence does the author use in paragraph 4 to support Josh’s thinking?
5. How does the sequence of events develop the story?

Describe the major events in order?

6. In your opinion, do you think Josh was able to train Boomer to obey his father?
### Day 3
The drawing shows a cross section of a waterfall.

Which best explains the effect of falling water on the Earth's surface in this drawing?

A. Falling water makes plants grow.
B. Falling water builds mountains.
C. Falling water forms glaciers.
D. Falling water wears rock away.

### Day 4
Examine the merry-go-round.

The path has been made over time as children have run around the merry-go-round. The actions that have made this path are like which of these Earth-changing processes?

A. erosion
B. deposition
C. volcanic activity
D. flooding

### Day 3
Sedimentary rocks forms layers called strata which can often be seen in exposed cliffs. Sedimentary rocks cover the majority of the Earth's rocky surface but only make up a small percentage of the Earth's crust compared to other types of rocks. Which picture shows an example of a sedimentary rock?

### Day 4
Examine the picture.

The picture shows sedimentary layers. What facts are **true** about these layers?

A. How quickly they were formed.
B. How organisms die.
C. The layers are cemented and compacted, with the oldest layer at the bottom and we can find fossils.
D. The layers are caused by heat and pressure and the oldest layer is at the top.
### 4.7B & 5.7B WED, Landforms

**Day 1:**
Look at the set of drawings showing how ice causes the weathering of rock.

Which of the following pictures completes the set of drawings?

- A. Expanding ice makes rock bigger
- B. Expanding ice breaks rock
- C. Melting ice melts rock
- D. Ice melts and shrinks rock

### Week One

**Day 1:**
Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the deposition of material at the Earth’s surface and within bodies of water. Particles that form this type of rock are called sediments. Before being deposited, sediment was formed by weathering and erosion. What two different processes must happen for a sedimentary rock to form?

A. Deposition and dropping
B. Weathering and evaporation
C. Compaction and cementation
D. Precipitation and condensation

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### Day 2:
The ocean is slowly eroding the beach on which this lighthouse stands.

If the erosion continues, in time the lighthouse will be-

- A. closer to the water.
- B. farther away from the water.
- C. higher above the water.
- D. the same distance from the water.

**Day 2:**
Examine the drawing.

This picture shows how-

- A. The Earth was once worn away by a glacier for many years.
- B. The Earth has been pulled up by the trees for many years.
- C. The Earth has been worn away by the stream for a few seconds.
- D. The Earth has been pulled up by the trees for a few seconds.
**Day 1:**
Juan hears that water takes the shape of whatever it is poured into. Juan does not believe it. How can Juan test this statement?

A. Juan can pour the water into some containers and see if the water takes the shape of each container  
B. Juan can pour the water out of a container and see if the water holds the container’s shape  
C. Juan can toss the water from a container into the air and see if it holds the container’s shape  
D. Juan can pour the water on a table and see if the water keeps the shape of the container.

**Day 1:**
An ice cube is put on a sidewalk on a hot summer day. The ice cube melts into a puddle of water. The puddle of water then evaporates into the air. Which choice correctly tells how the ice cube changed?

A. The ice cube changed from a liquid to a solid. Then it changed to a gas.  
B. The ice cube changed from a solid to a liquid. Then it changed to a gas.  
C. The ice cube changed from a solid to a gas. Then it changed to a liquid.  
D. The ice cube changed from a gas to a liquid. Then it changed to a solid.

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**Day 2:**
Evelyn poured 50mL of water in a graduated cylinder. Then she placed a marble in the graduated cylinder and noticed that the water rose. Why did this happen?

A. Evelyn added more water to the graduated cylinder.  
B. Evelyn took some water out of the cylinder  
C. The marble takes up space causing the water to rise  
D. The marble adds more water to the cylinder causing it to rise

**Day 2:**
Carlos was doing an investigation in the science lab. The investigation asked him to measure the mass of a small brick. Carlos used a triple beam balance and it read—

![Triple Beam Balance](image)

What is the mass of the small brick?

A. 545 g  
B. 547 g  
C. 540 g  
D. 545.2 g
Day 3
A student practices using a balance to measure mass. The student is asked to measure the mass of a rock. Her teacher tells her that the rock has a mass of 83 grams.

If the rock has a mass of 83 grams, how many more grams need to be added in order to balance the two pans?

A. 10 grams  
B. 15 grams  
C. 20 grams  
D. 25 grams

Day 4
A student measured four different properties of an object. The measurements were recorded in a chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description of Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>amount of matter in the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>amount of space the object takes up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>amount of mass per unit volume of the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>amount of force of gravity on the object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which property of matter was X in this investigation?
A. Mass  
B. Weight  
C. Volume  
D. Density

Day 3
Carla is trying to figure out if something is a solid or a liquid. Which test can she conduct to find out what state of matter she is working with?

A. She can put the matter in a freezer and watch to see if the matter falls apart.  
B. She can put the matter in a container and watch to see if the matter takes the shape of the container.  
C. She can heat the matter on a hot plate and watch to see if the matter changed color.  
D. She can put the matter under water and watch to see if the matter mixed with the water.

Day 4
What evidence proves that ice has less density than water?

A. The water has more buoyancy than the ice cubes.  
B. The ice cubes are floating in the water.  
C. The ice cubes are resting at the bottom of the glass.  
D. The ice cubes are melting and becoming liquid.
### Day 1:

An electromagnet is a type of magnet. It needs an electrical current to attract metal objects. A simple electromagnet can be made using some wires, two batteries, a switch, and a nail. Which of the drawings shows how to make an electric circuit that can create an electromagnet?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>N and K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>M and P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>P and K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>L and N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Day 2:

The diagram below shows an electrical circuit that is open at letter B. The lightbulb is **not** lit.

Explain why using a metal paperclip to connect wires at B will light the light bulb.

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### Day 2:

A group of students made observations while constructing circuits. Which of the following is an incorrect observation?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>The path for electricity to flow must be closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Aluminum foil cannot be used as a path for electricity to flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Conductors, such as copper wire and iron nails, can be used to connect the energy source to the light bulb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Electricity does not flow through the circuit when the circuit is open.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 3
The picture shows a man pulling a heavy box toward him with a rope.

In order for the box to move, the man must apply-
A. Gravity  
B. Friction
C. magnetism
D. force

Day 3
A student jumps off a sled toward the west after it stops at the bottom of an icy hill.

What direction will the sled most likely move as the student jumps off?
A. North
B. South
C. East
D. West

Day 4
Look at the drawing

How can one or more of the materials be used to design an experiment that tests the effect of a pull force on an object?
A. The straw can be used to blow air against the ping pong ball.
B. The table can be used as a surface on which to roll the ping pong ball.
C. The straw can be used to suck in the air next to the ping pong ball.
D. The electric fan can be used to blow air against the ping pong ball.

Day 4
A pulley is used to lift a heavy box off the ground. How does the pulley change the position of the box?
A. An upward push force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move upward.
B. A downward push force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move downward.
C. An upward pull force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move upward.
D. A downward pull force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move upward.
4.7B & 5.7B WED, Landforms

Day 1:
Look at the set of drawings showing how ice causes the weathering of rock.

Which of the following pictures completes the set of drawings?

A. expanding ice makes rock bigger
B. expanding ice breaks rock
C. melting ice melts rock
D. ice melts and shrinks rock

Day 2:
The ocean is slowly eroding the beach on which this lighthouse stands.

If the erosion continues, in time the lighthouse will be:
A. closer to the water.
B. farther away from the water.
C. higher above the water.
D. the same distance from the water.

Day 1:
Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the deposition of material at the Earth’s surface and within bodies of water. Particles that form this type of rock are called sediments. Before being deposited, sediment was formed by weathering and erosion. What two different processes must happen for a sedimentary rock to form?

A. Deposition and dropping
B. Weathering and evaporation
C. Compaction and cementation
D. Precipitation and condensation

Day 2:
Examine the drawing.

This picture shows how:
A. The Earth was once worn away by a glacier for many years.
B. The Earth has been pulled up by the trees for many years.
C. The Earth has been worn away by the stream for a few seconds.
D. The Earth has been pulled up by the trees for a few seconds.
### Day 3

The picture shows a man pulling a heavy box toward him with a rope.

In order for the box to move, the man must apply:
- A. Gravity
- B. Friction
- C. Magnetism
- D. Force

What direction will the sled most likely move as the student jumps off?
- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

### Day 4

How can one or more of the materials be used to design an experiment that tests the effect of a pull force on an object?
- A. The straw can be used to blow air against the ping pong ball.
- B. The table can be used as a surface on which to roll the ping pong ball.
- C. The straw can be used to suck in the air next to the ping pong ball.
- D. The electric fan can be used to blow air against the ping pong ball.

A pulley is used to lift a heavy box off the ground. How does the pulley change the position of the box?
- A. An upward push force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move upward.
- B. A downward push force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move downward.
- C. An upward pull force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move upward.
- D. A downward pull force on the loose end of the rope causes the box to move upward.
Day 3
A student practices using a balance to measure mass. The student is asked to measure the mass of a rock. Her teacher tells her that the rock has a mass of 83 grams.

If the rock has a mass of 83 grams, how many more grams need to be added in order to balance the two pans?

A. 10 grams  
B. 15 grams  
C. 20 grams  
D. 25 grams

Day 4
A student measured four different properties of an object. The measurements were recorded in a chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description of Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>amount of matter in the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>amount of space the object takes up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>amount of mass per unit volume of the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>amount of force of gravity on the object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which property of matter was X in this investigation?
A. Mass  
B. Weight  
C. Volume  
D. Density

Day 3
Carla is trying to figure out if something is a solid or a liquid. Which test can she conduct to find out what state of matter she is working with?

A. She can put the matter in a freezer and watch to see if the matter falls apart.  
B. She can put the matter in a container and watch to see if the matter takes the shape of the container.  
C. She can heat the matter on a hot plate and watch to see if the matter changed color.  
D. She can put the matter under water and watch to see if the matter mixed with the water.

Day 4
What evidence proves that ice has less density than water?

A. The water has more buoyancy than the ice cubes.  
B. The ice cubes are floating in the water.  
C. The ice cubes are resting at the bottom of the glass.  
D. The ice cubes are melting and becoming liquid.