

**Fifth Grade
Blizzard Bag
Day 7**



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Direction Page

Day 7

Math:

- Tenths and Hundredths and Decimal Number Math

Science:

- Tissues, Organs, & Systems

English:

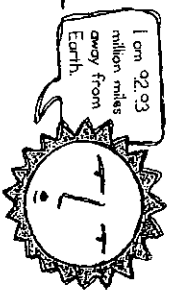
- The Mysterious Medicine Wheel (Read story and complete the Mysterious Analogy Wheel)
- Mysterious Analogy Wheel
- Examples: An analogy is relationships between 2 words and finding a similar relationship with the other 2 words to fill in the blank.
 - Day : night: _____ : late
Day and night are opposite as early and late are opposite. (I would fill in the blank with EARLY from the WORD BANK, and then cross it off!)
 - Morning : _____ : evening : sunset
In the evening there is a sunset as in the morning there a sunrise.

Suggestions: Fill in the blank with SUNRISE from the WORD BANK, and then cross it off!

Read a book of your choice for 45 minutes.

Name: _____

Tenths and Hundredths



decimal number	word name	fraction or mixed number
a. 1.4	one and four tenths	
b. .	five and fifteen hundredths	$5 \frac{15}{100}$
c. 0.9		
d. .	nine hundredths	
e. .		$3 \frac{74}{100}$
f. 6.4		
g. .	eight and eight hundredths	
h. .		$\frac{2}{10}$
i. 11.19		
j. .	one and six tenths	

Name: _____

Decimal Number Match

Match the number on the right with its name on the left.

1. 356	a. three and six tenths
2. 3.5	b. thirty and six tenths
3. 3.56	c. three and five tenths
4. 30.56	d. three and fifty-six hundredths
5. 3.560	e. three dollars and fifty-six cents
6. \$3.56	f. three hundred fifty-six
7. 30.6	g. three thousand, five hundred sixty
8. 30.65	h. thirty and fifty-six hundredths
9. 3.6	i. thirty and sixty-five hundredths

Tissues, Organs, & Systems

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science

Multi-cellular organisms have many cells that work together in specific ways, each group performing certain functions. When each group does its part, the organism gets everything that it needs.

A **tissue** is a large group of cells that all have the same purpose or function. Each kind of cell has unique characteristics such as shape, size, flexibility, color and texture. Nerve cells combine with other nerve cells to make nerve tissue. Muscle cells combine with other muscle cells to make muscle tissue. Bone cells combine with other bone cells to make bone tissue and so on.

An **organ** is a group of tissues that work together to do a certain job for the body. Some of the human body's organs include the stomach, lungs, heart, kidneys, brain and liver. Some of a plant's organs include roots, stems, fruit and leaves.

When several different organs join to meet the organism's needs, they are working together in an **organ system**. There are several different organ systems constantly working in most multi-cellular organisms. You are probably familiar with some of the human body systems. The respiratory system includes the lungs and all the body parts that allow us to breathe in oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide. The circulatory system includes the heart and all the body parts that help move blood around the body. The blood, in turn, carries nutrients and oxygen to all the cells of the body. The respiratory and circulatory systems work very closely together. The digestive system helps the body get nutrients from food that is eaten, and store energy for future use. The excretory system helps remove waste products that would otherwise harm the body.

Each of the body's systems is necessary for the overall health of the body. As the body's building blocks, cells join to make tissues. Tissues join to make organs. Organs join to make systems. It's all arranged to ensure the organism's survival.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Which statement supports the fact that bone cells are smaller than bone tissue?

2) What is an organ? Give an example of an organ.

3) List two organ systems.

4) Which organ system do you think is the most interesting? Why?

5) Why is it necessary for the respiratory and circulatory systems to work together?

The Mysterious Medicine Wheel

Early one morning in 1972, Dr. John Eddy and his family hiked up Medicine Mountain. It was the first day of summer, but ten inches of snow had fallen just days before. Darkness covered them like a blanket as they climbed. Cold air bit their noses. Dampness licked their toes. Still, the family struggled toward the mountain's summit, which was about 9,640 feet above sea level. They would be there before sunrise. Only then would Dr. Eddy be able to learn the secret of the Bighorn Medicine Wheel.

What is a *medicine wheel*? It is a large circle made of stones. More than 50 of these wheels have been discovered in North America. Many were found in Canada. Others were found in the United States. A medicine wheel looks like a big wagon wheel lying flat on the ground. It usually has a central **cairn**, or rock pile. Around the cairn is a circle of stone. **Spokes** made of **cobblestones** lead from the center. Some wheels have small piles of stone at the ends of certain spokes.

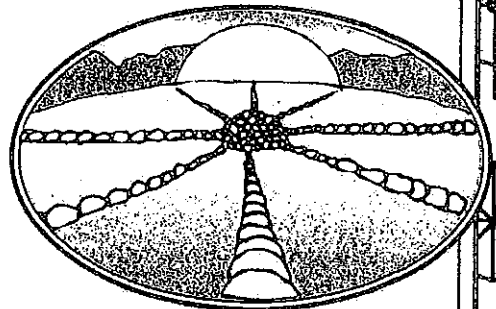
Medicine wheels were built by native people long ago. The word *medicine* was used to describe the healers of the tribes. It was thought that a medicine man, or **shaman**, had special powers. His role was to heal the sick and keep contact with the spirit world. A shaman seemed to have strange, powerful magic. The word *medicine* meant "magic" or "mystery." Since the stone wheels seemed mysterious, they became known as medicine wheels.

Medicine wheels are so old that no one remembers how they were first used. Some are thousands of years old. Dr. Eddy wanted to find out why they were built. He was an **astronomer**, a scientist who studies outer space. He was also interested in what **ancient** people knew about the sun, moon, and planets. This interest led him to study the Bighorn Medicine Wheel in 1972. Three or four hundred years before, people built the wheel that is 70 feet across using tons of rock. They must have had a reason. What was it?

Dr. Eddy thought he might have the answer. His idea was that the medicine wheel was a kind of **calendar**. Its builders might have used it to tell when each season began and ended. Dr. Eddy's plan was simple. On the longest day of the year, the summer **solstice**, he would look out from the cairn along one of the wheel's 28 spokes. If the spoke pointed right at the rising sun, it would show that the wheel probably was used to mark the change of seasons.

Ancient peoples used stone calendars to help keep track of the sun's movements. Then they used what they learned to plan the best times to plant and harvest crops. Dr. Eddy thought that the natives of North America probably watched the sky too. If they did, they might have built stone calendars such as those found in other areas of the world.

Dr. Eddy crouched near a cairn on the outer edge of the wheel. Wind had **scoured** it so it was clear of snow. Dr. Eddy peered out along one spoke as the rising sun painted the sky pink. Slowly, it rose like a giant red balloon floating into the sky. There was his answer! The sun was lined up exactly with the cairn at the end of the spoke. The morning was cold, but Dr. Eddy felt warm. He had learned the secret of the mysterious medicine wheel.



The Mysterious Analogy Wheel

Directions: Read each analogy shown on the wheel. Write the word from the word bank that best completes the analogy. Use the selection or a dictionary if you need help.

Word Bank							
calendar	rising	spoke	lowest	secret	astronomer	powerful	shaman
harvest	summit	early	damp	ancient	circular	sunrise	seasons

