

Dear Students and Parents,

You will find the work for weeks 2 and 3 in this packet. You may do the work in any order. Be sure to read the directions carefully and contact me with any questions that you may have.

It is VERY important that I have contact with you (student or parent) at least twice a week. I have set up a Class Dojo and invited all of the parents to join. I still have 10 parents that need to join. This is an easy way for students and parents to ask questions. Other ways that you can communicate with me is by sending a message with Google Classroom, responding to questions on Flipgrid or emailing me [tsnelling@carson.k12.nv.us](mailto:tsnelling@carson.k12.nv.us) I have sent an email to each household and have received only a few replies. If you have not received an email from me, please let me know as soon as possible.

I am also offering Zoom check-in opportunities three times during the week. This allows you (the student) to log in, ask questions, or just check in. This log in will count as an attendance option as well as the other methods above. You do not need to attend the entire meeting and you do not need to attend every session. I will have the meeting open and you can log on anytime during the slot and say hello or ask a question.

I know that this is a crazy time for all of us, and I hope you and your family are doing well. Please do your best to stay in contact with me as I don't want to bother your parents with phone call after phone call. I will be making phone calls to parents that I have not heard from on Tuesday. Take care and I miss all of your smiling faces and I even miss your constant talking and giggling. I can't wait to hear those sweet sounds again soon.

Miss you-

Ms. Snelling

Name:

Date:

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## **PERIMETER WITH DECIMAL SIDE LENGTHS**

Calculate the perimeter and write your answers on the figures below.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

6.8 mm 6.8 mm 6.8 mm 6.8 mm 6.8 mm

8.25 yd 4.12 yd 4.12 yd 8.25 yd

9.5 km 9.9 km 9.9 km 9.5 km

12.3 in 12.3 in 6.13 in

1.7 cm 5.4 cm 7.1 cm 1.7 cm 1.7 cm 3.4 cm

16.92 ft 3.42 ft 3.42 ft 16.92 ft

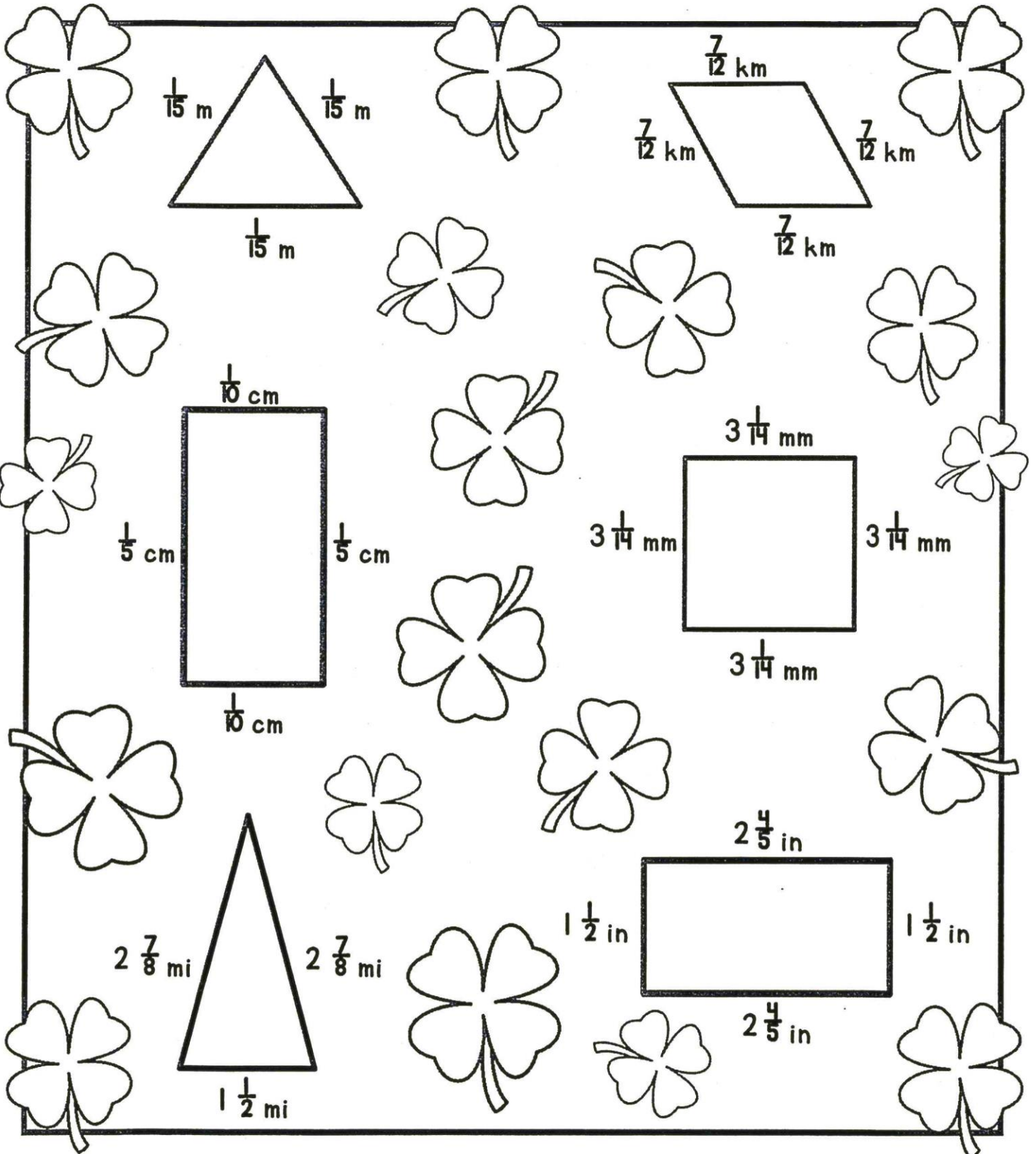
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# PERIMETER **WITH** FRACTIONAL SIDE LENGTHS

Calculate the perimeter. Simplify your answer and write it as a proper fraction or as a mixed number on the figures below.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

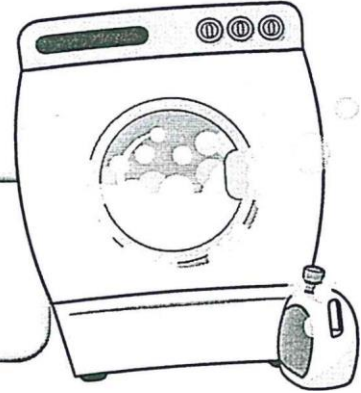


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Bubble Trouble

Evaluate each expression; then cross out each bubble number that is in your answer. When you have finished problems A–L, you should have crossed out every number on the bubbles.



A.  $8 \times 7 - (9 + 3)$

B.  $[(3 \times 7) \times 9] \div 3$

C.  $15 \times 3 - [(14 + 8$

D.  $[20 - 2 \times (1 + 14)] \times$

l.  $[(30 \times 3) - 8] + 2$

10

$3 \times \{6 + [(46 - 8) \div 2]\}$

$2 \times \{1 + [4 \times (2 + 1) + 5]\}$

G.  $[18 - \quad + 6] \times 14$

$[(7 \times 8) - 4] \div 2$

J.  $[(5 \times 12) + 6] + (4 \times 3)$

K.  $2 \times [(9 \times 5) - 15] + 12$

8

F.  $2 \times \{[64 - (5 + 3)]$

6

**Bonus:** Fill in each blank in this numerical expression with a single-digit number greater than 1. Then evaluate your expression.

$[(\quad \times 6) + \quad] - 2$

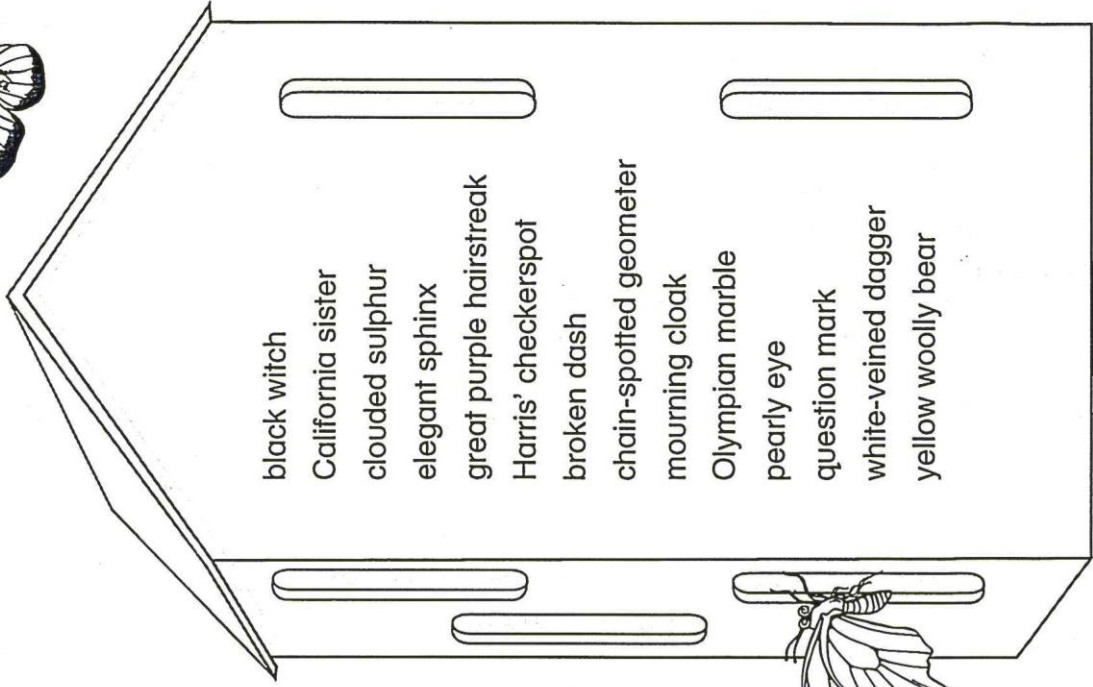


# Spread Your Wings in Spring!

Find the five moths that have gotten mixed up in the butterfly house. Do your work on another sheet of paper.

1. Cross out the pearly eye if  $1,579 \div 46 = 34$  R15.
2. Cross out the California sister if  $2,461 \div 74 = 33$  R19.
3. Cross out the white-veined dagger if  $2,142 \div 63 = 32$  R26.
4. Cross out the chain-spotted geometer if  $1,790 \div 81 = 21$  R79.
5. Cross out the question mark if  $5,209 \div 84 = 62$  R1.
6. Cross out the Harris' checkerspot if  $4,562 \div 80 = 57$  R2.
7. Cross out the yellow woolly bear if  $3,188 \div 44 = 72$  R10.
8. Cross out the broken dash if  $4,495 \div 64 = 70$  R15.
9. Cross out the clouded sulphur if  $3,640 \div 52 = 70$ .
10. Cross out the Olympian marble if  $4,335 \div 54 = 80$  R15.
11. Cross out the mourning cloak if  $4,709 \div 94 = 50$  R9.
12. Cross out the black witch if  $3,024 \div 84 = 37$  R16.
13. Cross out the great purple hairstreak if  $1,960 \div 28 = 70$ .
14. Cross out the elegant sphinx if  $2,162 \div 23 = 95$ .

**Bonus:** Solve the problems that go with the insects that are not crossed out on the butterfly house.

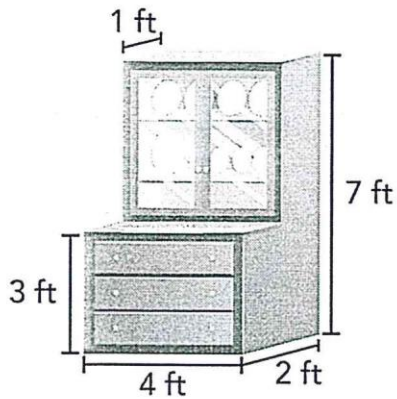


Name \_\_\_\_\_

## ★ Guided Practice ★

### Do You Understand?

1. How can you find the volume of the china cabinet?

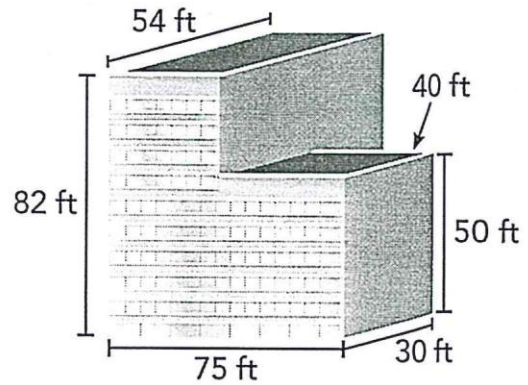


2. © MP.2 Reasoning What is the height of the top section of the china cabinet? Explain.

3. Find the volume of the china cabinet.

### Do You Know How?

4. Find the volume of the building below.



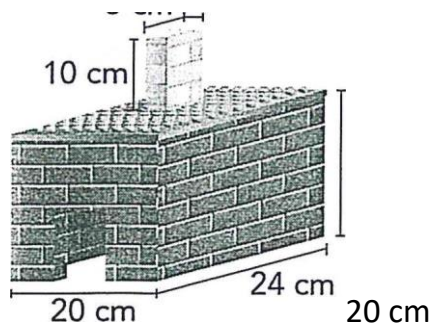
5. The nature center has a fish tank shaped like a rectangular prism that measures 6 feet long by 4 feet wide by 4 feet high. It can be stocked safely with 3 small fish in each cubic foot of water. How many small fish can safely fit in the tank?

## ★ Independent Practice ★

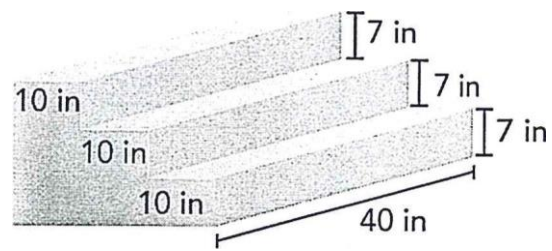
### Practice

6. Sophie built a house out of building blocks. Find the volume of the house Sophie built.  
5 cm 3 cm
7. How many cubic inches of concrete would it take to make these stairs?





\*For another example, see Set C on page 626.



### Math Practices and Problem Solving

- 8. A floor plan of Angelica's bedroom and closet is shown at the right. The height of the bedroom is 9 feet. The height of the closet is 7 feet. What is the total volume of the bedroom and the closet?
- 9. MP.3 Critique Reasoning Does it make sense for Angelica to find the combined area of the bedroom floor and closet before finding the total volume? Explain your thinking.
- 10. Higher Order Thinking An office building surrounds a rectangular open air courtyard. What is the volume of the building? How did you find the answer?
- 11. Mrs. Bhatia's closet consists of two sections, each shaped like a rectangular prism. She plans to buy mothballs to keep the moths away. She needs one box for every 32 cubic feet of space. How many boxes should she buy? Explain how you found the answer.

28 m 614 Topic 10 | Lesson 10-5  
14 ft

12 ft Bedroom

17 fr

3 ft  
4 ft

30 m 18 m

8 ft

64 m

60 m

5 ft

6 ft

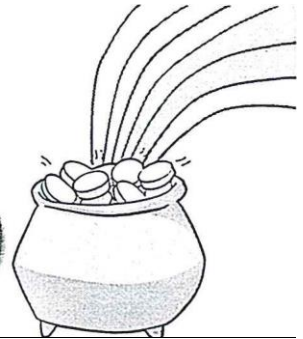
© Pearson Education, Inc. 5

What to do:

1. Cut out the strips.
2. Glue a strip to a page in your math journal or at the top of a sheet of paper.
3. Solve the problem Using the strategy of your choice. Write and label your final answer.

**Fifth Grade**

## March Word Problems



1 May buys 4 jars of peanut butter to make 12 batches of peanut-butter cookies. She uses the same amount of peanut butter in each batch. What fraction of a jar of peanut butter does May use to make each batch?

March 1 is National Peanut Butter Lover's Day.

©The Mailbox<sup>®</sup>

2 Dr. Spong orders 50 toothbrushes to give to her patients. Ten of the toothbrushes are blue. Eight of the toothbrushes are red. The rest are yellow. What fraction of the toothbrushes are yellow? What fraction are red or yellow?

National Dentist's Day is March 6.

©The Mailbox<sup>®</sup>

In March, 15 of the craft store's employees work full-time at the store. If there are 145 employees, what fraction of the employees work part-time?

March is National Craft Month.

©The Mailbox<sup>8</sup>

4 Trayvon spends 20 hours planting flowers in his 7 gardens. He works the same amount of time in each garden. How long does Trayvon work in each garden?

Plant a Flower Day is March 12.

©The Mailbox<sup>1</sup>

5 A local grocery store donates  $2\frac{1}{4}$  boxes of frozen food to area food banks. If there are 5 food banks and the boxes are divided equally, how many of the boxes does each food bank receive?

March is National Frozen Food Month.

©The Mailbox<sup>1</sup>

6 For his St. Patrick's Day party, Marco serves 13 kinds of cookie cakes: chocolate chip, sugar, peanut butter, and mint chocolate. If Marco shares the cookie cakes equally between himself and 5 guests, how much cookie cake will each person receive?

St. Patrick's Day is March 17.

©The Mailbox<sup>1</sup>

7 For her tea party, Rina buys 6 pounds of mints. She divides the mints equally into bowls. How many pounds of mints are in each bowl? How many ounces of mints are in each bowl?

Tea for Two Tuesday is the third Tuesday in March.

©The Mailbox<sup>1</sup>

8 Phoebe spends 8 hours making 20 kites for the neighborhood kids. If she spends the same amount of time on each kite, what fraction of an hour does she spend on each one? How many minutes is that equal to?

Kite flying is popular during March's windy days.

©The Mailbox<sup>1</sup>

Eric buys 3 two-liter bottles of water for the 5 puppies he has just adopted. How much water will each puppy receive?

National Puppy Day is March 23.

©The Mailbox<sup>5</sup>

10 After he finds out that "joe" is another word for coffee, Mitch decides to serve coffee and coffee cake to his book club. He bakes 9 pans of coffee cake. If Mitch divides the pans evenly between himself and the other 9 members, what fraction of a pan does each member receive?

March 27 is National Joe Day.

©The Mailbox<sup>1</sup>

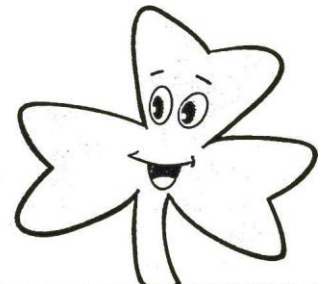
Note to the teacher: Cut a supply of envelopes in half. Direct each student to glue an envelope half to the inside cover of his math journal. Have him store any unused strips in the envelope.

What to do:

1. Cut out the strips.
2. Glue a strip to a page in your math journal or at the top of a sheet of paper.
3. Solve the problem Using the strategy of your choice. Write and label your final answer,

**Fifth Grade**

**March  
Word Problems**



1 Nina bakes two frozen pizzas for dinner with friends. After dinner, of a pizza is left over. If Nina shares the leftover pizza with her sister the next day, how much pizza does each girl get?

March is National Frozen Food Month. )  
©The Mailbox'

2 While cleaning out her closet, Julie finds a basket of ribbons. One ribbon is 6 yards long. If Julie cuts the ribbon into lengths of yard each, how many ribbon lengths does she have? How many ribbon lengths does she have if she cuts the 6-yard length into pieces that are yard each?

March 2 is National Old Stuff Day.  
©The Mailbox&

3 Bess makes a big bowl of salad to share with her friends for lunch. After lunch, of the bowl is left over. If she splits the leftover salad with her sister for

dinner, how much of the salad will each girl get? If the bowl holds 60 ounces of salad, how many ounces do Bess and her sister each get?

March is National Nutrition Month.  
©The Mailbox<sup>3</sup>

4 Kevin prepares 5 equal-sized bowls of popcorn for his movie party. Each person at the party (including Kevin) eats bowl of popcorn, and there is no popcorn left over. How many people are at the movie party?

March 8 is National Popcorn Lover's Day.  
©The Mailbox'

5 Mitch is going to visit the town's history museum to see an exhibit on famous women in American history. The museum is 2 miles away. If Mitch walks mile in an hour, how long does it take him to get to the museum?

March is National Women's History Month.  
©The Mailbox<sup>9</sup>

6 Bryson is making peanut-butter chocolate sheet cakes to take to the school picnic. He makes 6 cakes and cuts each one into twelfths. How many pieces of cake does Bryson serve at the picnic?

March is National Peanut Month.  
©The Mailbox<sup>9</sup>

7 Regina is making cupcakes for her little sister's butterfly-themed birthday party. She makes  $\frac{1}{2}$  cups of frosting. If each cupcake needs cup of frosting, how many cupcakes can Regina frost?

March 14 is Learn About Butterflies Day.  
©The Mailbox'

8 Lynn has bag of quilt squares. She shares it equally with 3 friends. What fraction of the bag of quilt squares does each of the four children get? If a full bag has 64 squares originally, how many squares does each child get?

National Quilting Day is the third Saturday in March.  
©The Mailbox<sup>3</sup>

9 Sean decides to make placemats for his St. Patrick's Day party. He buys 12 yards of green fabric. If he cuts each yard of fabric into fourths, how many pieces will he have?

March 17 is St. Patrick's Day.  
©The Mailbox'

10 Ali scoops UP 5 cups of puppy chow. She divides the food into servings. How many puppies can Ali feed if each puppy gets a serving? If Ali combines three servings to give to the puppies' mother, how many ounces will the mother receive?

March 23 is National Puppy Day.  
©The Mailbox<sup>3</sup>

Note to the teacher: Cut a supply of envelopes in half. Direct each student to glue an envelope half to the inside cover of his math journal. Have him store any unused strips in the envelope.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



## HOW MUCH WOULD YOU SPRING FOR THIS?

Solve each problem on your own paper.  
Write the answer in the blank.

1. A bin of boots and shoes is 8 feet high, 3 feet long, and 2 feet wide. What is the bin's volume?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The volume of the "junk" bin is  $800 \text{ ft.}^3$ . If the length of the bin is 20 feet and its height is 5 feet, what is the width of the bin? \_\_\_\_\_
3. A box of old magazines is 3 feet tall, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet long. What is the box's volume?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- g. A box of yard tools has a base that is 12 feet x 12 feet. The box is feet high. What is the box's volume?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The box of a board game that is for sale is 40 centimeters long and 25 centimeters wide. If the box is 8 centimeters tall, what is the box's volume? \_\_\_\_\_
6. A box of old greeting cards is 18 inches long and 8 inches wide. If the box's volume is  $288 \text{ in.}^3$ , how tall is the box? \_\_\_\_\_
1. The volume of a box of clothes is  $648 \text{ ft.}^3$ . The length of the box is 12 feet. Its height is 9 feet. What is its width? \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reading informational text

8. A box of toys is 7 feet tall and 8 feet wide. The box's length is half the measurement of its width. What is the box's volume?  
\_\_\_\_\_

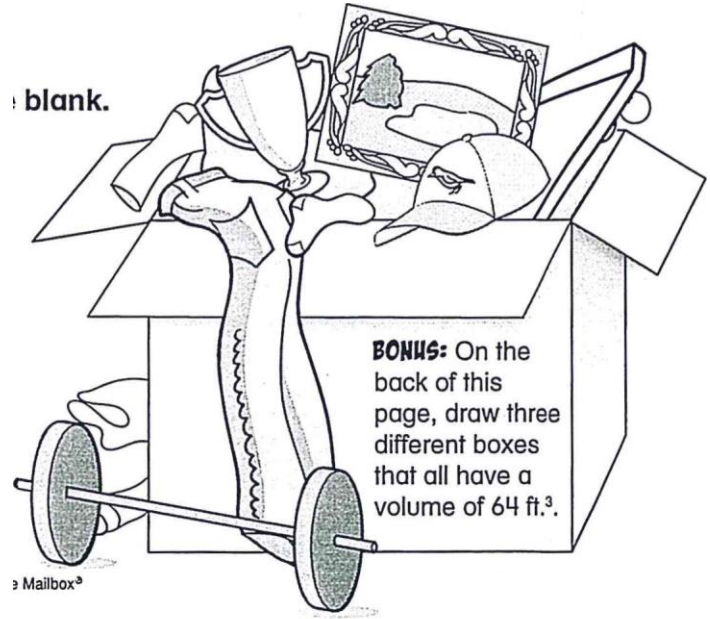
Find the missing measurement and write it in the blank.

9.  $6 \text{ ft.} \times 10 \text{ ft.} \times 12 \text{ ft.} = \text{_____} \text{ ft.}^3$

10.  $9 \text{ yd.} \times 7 \text{ yd.} \times \text{_____} \text{ yd.} = 630 \text{ yd.}^3$

11.  $14 \text{ _____} \text{ ft.} \times 12 \text{ ft.} \times 6 \text{ ft.} = \text{_____} \text{ ft.}^3$

\_\_\_\_\_ 12.  $\text{cm} \times \text{cm} \times 8 \text{ cm} = 256 \text{ cm}^3$



13.  $50 \text{ in.} \times 12 \text{ in.} \times 5 \text{ in.} = \text{_____} \text{ in.}^3$

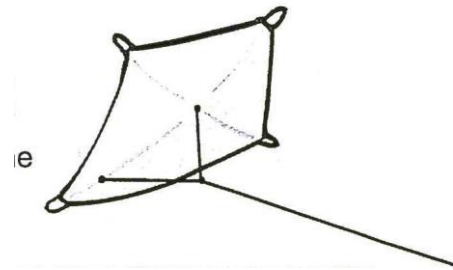
14.  $\text{yd.} \times 25 \text{ yd.} \times \text{q yd.} = 1,000 \text{ yd.}^3$

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Division with unit fractions

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# te Calculafi0fjs



On the back of this page or another sheet of paper, solve each problem using the strategy of your choice.

Write the answer in the blank. Don't forget to label your answer.

<p>(D April wants to tie a ribbon every foot on her kite's tail. If the tail is 6 feet long, how many ribbons does she need?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>g) Ty attaches of a ball of string to each kite. How many kites can he string with balls of string?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>6) Rosa spends 2 hours making kites. If she spends hour on each kite, how many kites does she make?</p> <p>_____</p>
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<p>@ Mr. Soar has 150 yards of ribbon for kite tails. If each student gets 3 yards of ribbon for a kite tail, how many students get ribbon?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>(6) Michael spends hour decorating 6 kites. He spends the same amount of time on each kite. What fraction of an hour does he spend on each kite?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>6) Hannah 1.5 gallons of paint to decorate 16 kites. She uses the same amount on each kite. What fraction of a gallon of paint does she use per kite?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>(Z) Mr. Wyndie divides gallon of paint evenly among 12 students. What fraction of a gallon of paint does each student receive?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>g) Jawan spends hour decorating each of his kites. If he works for 2 hours, how many kites does he decorate?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>9) The fifth grade uses 100 yards of craft paper for their kites. If each student uses yard of paper, how many fifth graders are there?</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>(9) Three students equally share a piece of string that is of a mile long. What fraction of a mile of string does each student receive?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Kate's Kite Shop is open for 8 hours on Saturday. She sells one kite every hour. How many kites does she sell on Saturday?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Kate spends hour unpacking each box of kites. If she works for 3 hours, how many boxes does she unpack?</p> <p>_____</p>

Solve each equation. Write each quotient in simplest form.

$$16 + 13 \frac{14}{7} \div 6$$

$$6) 12 \div a$$

Bonus: If you were to divide 12 by a, 5, and q, which divisor do you predict will result in the largest quotient? Explain your reasoning. Then check your prediction by solving all three problems.

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

If you're looking for an unusual animal, look no further than the giant anteater. With its super-long snout, bushy tail, and strange shuffle, this large mammal is one of a kind!

## That's some Snout!

e

The giant anteater is the biggest anteater in the world. It can reach a length of UP to eight feet from the tip of its snout to the tip of its tail. That tail can be UP to three feet long by itself. The giant anteater weighs from 60 to 140 pounds. Males are heavier than females.

The most distinctive feature of the giant anteater is its long snout and head. They are perfectly designed for getting into a termite mound or an anthill. The anteater's tongue is two feet long. Remarkably, the anteater can flick it in and out of its mouth UP to 150 times per minute.

The giant anteater is covered in thick, bushy hair that feels like a horse's mane. The hair is especially bushy on the anteater's tail. In fact, the anteater sometimes USES its fuzzy tail to shade itself from the sun or cover itself to stay warm. A black stripe runs from the anteater's throat all the way to the middle of its back. The stripe is outlined in gray, black, or tan. The anteater's front legs are covered in white hair, and it has sharp claws on its feet. As it moves, the anteater curls the claws under and walks on its knuckles instead of on the bottoms of its feet. This helps the anteater keep its claws sharp so they can tear into insect mounds and be used against any enemies. If attacked by a predator, the giant anteater will balance its body on its strong tail. Then it will strike out with its sharp claws.

## Bugs on the Menu

Giant anteaters are found in Central and SOUTH America. They live in grasslands, tropical forests, and wetlands. The anteaters don't make permanent nests. Instead, they roam within an area of about a square mile. Giant anteaters walk with a slow shuffle. They can also swim, breathing through their long snout like a snorkel. They are active during the day unless they live near lots of people.

Ants and termites are the giant anteater's favorite food. The anteater USES its tongue—which is coated in sticky saliva—to eat UP to 35,000 insects per day. Sometimes it will also eat beetle larvae and fruit. Because the anteater has poor eyesight, it USES its very strong sense of smell to find prey. It spends only about a minute at a termite mound or anthill before it moves on. That's because the insects bite the anteater as it feeds—ouch! When it's not eating, the giant anteater rests in a shallow hole that it digs in the ground.

## Baby on Board

Female giant anteaters give birth to one baby at a time. The baby spends the first year of its life "hitchhiking" on the mother's back. The baby has coloring that is similar to its mother, which makes it hard for a predator to notice the child. It also makes the mother anteater look bigger and more threatening to its enemies. The baby leaves the mother when it is about two years old. Wild giant anteaters live to about the age of 10.

Fortunately, giant anteaters are not endangered, but they are threatened. Much of their habitat has been destroyed. They are hunted by people who sell exotic animals. The slow-moving giant anteaters are sometimes killed by vehicles as they shuffle across a road. Efforts are being made to protect giant anteaters. Hopefully, these wonderfully weird animals will be around for many more years to come.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

...v...o

Write your answers.

Include evidence from the passage.

Use another sheet of paper if YOU need more space.

1. How does the giant anteater's snout help this animal to survive? e
  
2. What is UnUSual about the way the giant anteater walks? o
  
3. True or false? The giant anteater has no predators.
  
4. How do YOU know your answer to question 3 is correct?
  
5. Why do you think giant anteaters that live near lots of people are not active during the day?
  
6. How does carrying its baby on its back protect the female giant anteater and the baby?
  
7. Write the letter of each matching definition. e

distinctive (paragraph 3)	a. young wingless forms of many insects that hatch from an egg
snorkel (paragraph 5)	b. place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows
larvae (paragraph 6)	c. very different, strange, or UnUSual
prey (paragraph 6)	d. animal taken by predator as food
habitat (paragraph 8)	e. clearly marking someone or something as different from others
exotic (paragraph 8)	f. plastic breathing tube used for swimming near the surface with the head underwater
  
8. Which threat to the giant anteaters do YOU think is the most serious one?  
Give a reason for your choice. e

ate



Name

Reading informational text

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

The Little Bighorn River is in Montana. It was the scene of a famous battle—the 1876 Battle of Little Bighorn. In this battle, United States "Peace Through Unity" Indian Memorial soldiers and Native American warriors fought. The soldiers were from the 7th U.S. Cavalry. The warriors were from the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes. The cultures of the two groups were very different. The soldiers lived on farms and in cities. The Native Americans of the plains lived a nomadic life. This conflict of Cultures led to a historic battle.

## The Battle of Little Bighorn

For hundreds of years, Native Americans had to deal with European Americans who were moving onto their lands. These settlers fought with the native people. By the mid-1800s, the United States government wanted to end these conflicts. A treaty was written in 1868. It set aside land for a large reservation. Tribes that signed the treaty WOULD agree to live on the reservation. Some tribal leaders signed the treaty. Others, such as Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, would not sign it. Their people would live where they wanted!

Problems between the Native Americans and the U.S. government continued. In 1874, Lieutenant Colonel George Custer led a group of soldiers to explore Indian lands in South Dakota. The group found gold there. The U.S. government wanted to buy the land from the Native Americans. The Native Americans said no. The government then ordered the tribal people to move to a reservation. They refused.

In 1876, Sitting Bull was camped near the Little Bighorn River in Montana. Other Native Americans that had left the reservation camped with him. The U.S. government had warned the Indians to go back to the reservation. It said they WOULD attack them if they did not. The Native Americans refused to return. The U.S. government decided to attack. George Custer WOULD lead one of the groups of soldiers.

Custer sent out SCOUTS to find the tribal gathering. He hoped for a surprise attack, but Sitting Bull's SCOUTS saw the soldiers and warned Sitting Bull. The two sides fought. It was a fierce battle. Custer and his 600 soldiers were greatly outnumbered by thousands of Native American warriors. In the end, the Native Americans won. Custer and 262 soldiers died in the fight. At least 60 Native American warriors were killed. Unfortunately, the battle caused the U.S. government to work even harder against the Native Americans. Five years after Little Bighorn, most SIoux and Cheyenne had been forced onto reservations.

## Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

The Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument helps people remember this historic battle. Three of the monument's most important features are:

- **Last Stand Hill:** A granite memorial was erected on this hill in 1881. It is called the 7th U.S. Cavalry Memorial. It honors the soldiers who died in the battle. In 1890, white marble stone markers were placed on the soldiers' graves around the memorial.
- **"Peace Through Unity" Indian Memorial:** For many years, the Native Americans who died at Little Bighorn were not honored. In 2003, the park opened the Indian Memorial to recognize them. It is located near Last Stand Hill. Visitors can see a metal sculpture called "Spirit Warriors." It shows three warriors on horseback. A Native American woman runs next to one warrior. She is handing him a shield. There are also quotes, crafts, artwork, and artifacts at the memorial.
- **Custer National Cemetery:** This cemetery honors those who fought for the United States in various wars. These include the Indian Wars, two World Wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. More than 4,000 men and women who died in these conflicts are buried here.

The Battle of Little Bighorn was a battle between two different cultures. Visiting this historic site will help YOU understand more about this tragic conflict.

9

Name

Reading informational text

Write your answers.

Include evidence from the passage.

Use another sheet of paper if YOU need more space.

The Battle of Little Bighorn is also called "Custer's Last Stand." This is the monument on Last Stand Hill

Name

Reading informational text

Date

1. How did the cultures of the cavalry soldiers and the Native Americans of the plains differ?
  
2. According to the first paragraph in the article, what was the Cause of the Battle of Little Bighorn?
  
3. True or false? The conflicts between settlers and Native Americans did not start until the mid-1800s.
  
4. How do YOU know your answer to question 3 is correct?
  
5. Why did Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other tribal leaders refuse to sign the treaty of 1868?
  
6. Why was Custer unable to do a surprise attack on the Native Americans?
  
7. Write the letter of each matching definition.  
settlers (paragraph 2) a. to have more in number treaty (paragraph 2) b. official agreement made between two or more groups or Countries  
SCOUT (paragraph 5) c. very unfortunate outnumbered (paragraph 5) d. someone sent to get information artifact (paragraph 6) e. people who go to live in a new place where usually there are few or no people tragic (paragraph 7) f. a usually simple object (such as a tool or piece of jewelry) that shows human work and represents a culture
  
8. Why do you think it was important to add the "Peace Through Unity" Indian Memorial to The Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument?

Date \_\_\_\_\_

They're playful. They're noisy. They're whiskered—and they're also really big! Read on to find out about the king of the otter family, the o giant otter.

## Built for Swimmin

The giant otter (also known as the giant river otter) is a member of the weasel family. It is the largest species of otter. This mammal can be as large as six feet long and can weigh UP to 75 pounds. It calls South America home and is found in the rivers and creeks of the Amazon, Orinoco, and La Plata river systems.

The giant otter has a long, sleek body that is perfect for swimming. Its webbed feet and powerful tail and hind legs also help the otter to hunt and play in the water. The giant otter has a streamlined head and whiskers. The otter USES the whiskers to sense vibrations in the water. This helps the otter to easily locate prey to eat. The otter's fur is water-repellent, which helps to keep the otter warm and dry. The giant otter has cream-colored markings on its chest. No two otters have the same markings!

## Home, Sweet Home

Giant otters live on both land and in the water. They build a network of different dens, which they visit and clean regularly. The otters build their dens by burrowing into banks or under fallen logs. Each den has an entrance tunnel that can be 15 feet long. The entrance to the tunnel is often hidden by overhanging plants. The tunnel leads to a large room that can be as big as a human's family room. Otters build their dens in waterways that have lots of fish and plants, as well as high banks. The giant otters are known to defend the areas in which their dens are located.

Giant otters live in family groups of UP to ten otters. Each group includes two parents and offspring from several litters. The female gives birth on land to a litter of one to six babies. The young otters grow rapidly. In fact, they will be the same size as their parents within nine or ten months. Otters can live UP to ten years.

Giant otters are carnivores. That means they are meat-eaters. Their diet consists mainly of fish, but they will also eat crustaceans and other river animals like snakes and caimans. Giant otters hunt alone or in groups. Groups will sometimes work together to catch food. When they're not hunting, the playful otters dive, roll, and splash in the water.

## Protecting the Giant Otter

The giant otter faces several threats, which is why it is listed as endangered. Humans hunted these animals for many years for their very soft, brown fur. In the 1970s, several South American countries passed laws that made it illegal to hunt giant otters. Now, all of the countries in South America have passed similar laws. Because of these laws, the number of otters in the wild is slowly increasing. Yet, some people still hunt otters for their skin illegally.

Giant otters are also endangered by the loss of their river habitats. Chemicals from different industries located near South America's rivers have polluted the water. Gold mining operations, for example, have caused dangerous levels of mercury in the water. Overfishing is another problem. Otters eat a lot of fish. In fact, one otter eats six to nine pounds of food per day! Without enough fish, the otters can't survive. Some fishermen a who fish for a living kill the otters. They don't like the otters because they eat fish the fishermen want to catch. Efforts are being made to protect the giant otters and make sure they continue to live and play in South America's rivers.



Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The

Write your answers.

Include evidence from the passage.

Use another sheet of paper if YOU need more space.

1. What features of the giant otter's body make it perfect for swimming?
2. How is a giant otter's den designed to keep the otter safe?
3. True or false? The giant otter lives and hunts alone.
4. How do YOU know your answer to question 3 is correct?
5. What word in paragraph three is a synonym for streamlined?
6. List one threat that the giant otter faces today.

7. Write the letter of each matching definition.

hind (paragraph 3) prey

(paragraph 3) water-

repellent (paragraph 3)

burrowing (paragraph 4)

litter (paragraph 5)

crustaceans (paragraph 6)

mercury (paragraph 8)

a. keeps water from being soaked in

b. the young born to an animal at a single time

c. silver-white poisonous metal

d. animal taken by another animal as food

e. located at the back

f. type of animal like a crab or lobster that has several pairs of legs and a hard, outer shell

g. making a hole in the ground for shelter

8. Why don't fishermen like giant otters?
9. What do YOU think is most interesting about thing giant otters?

Date \_\_\_\_\_

YOU have probably heard of salamanders. They are amphibians that look like lizards. Maybe you've even held one. Did you know there is a special salamander that is so big you can not hold it in one hand?

## A Big Beast

The Chinese giant salamander is the largest salamander in the world. In fact, it is the biggest amphibian on Earth. This huge salamander can grow to almost six feet long. It often weighs between 55 and 66 pounds. That's about how much an Irish setter dog weighs!

Chinese giant salamanders are found in the mountains of China. They live in rocky, cold streams and rivers. The Chinese giant salamander lives underwater. This is UN-JSUCII because it does not have gills to take in oxygen, like fish do. Instead, it takes in oxygen through its skin. The Chinese giant salamander lives in underwater dens. It is most active at night.

## Is That Salamander Smiling at Me?

This Chinese giant salamander has a long, broad body. Its four legs are short. Its tail makes UP over half of its body length. The salamander's head is big and flat. It has tiny eyes that do not have any eyelids. Its skin can be dark brown and greenish. These colors make it hard to see the salamander on the bottoms of rocky rivers and streams. If you look at one of these salamanders, it might seem to be grinning at YOU. That's because its mouth is often bent up. The Chinese giant salamander has an UTIUSUCII nickname: "baby fish." It is called this because it makes sounds like a baby crying.

The tiny eyes of the Chinese giant salamander are not very strong. That's not a problem for it, though. This salamander has special structures along the sides of its body from head to tail. They help the salamander sense vibrations in the water. The salamander Uses these vibrations to locate prey to eat, including fish, frogs, toads, worms, snails, insects, crabs, smaller salamanders, and even small mammals.

In its underwater den, a female Chinese giant salamander lays from 400 to 500 eggs. The eggs are attached to a "string." They will hatch in one to two months. The male salamander stands guard in front of the den. His job is to protect the eggs Until they hatch. After the eggs hatch, the parents do not take care of the young. The baby salamanders are on their own. They can be UP to 20 inches long. The babies will become mature adults in five or six years.

## Giant Threats

Unfortunately, the Chinese giant salamander is in danger of becoming extinct. There are several reasons. In China, the meat of these salamanders has become a popular food. The salamander is also used in making traditional medicines. People in China are willing to pay lots of money for a Chinese giant salamander. In fact, some of these salamanders are sold for more than \$1,500 each! For these reasons, the giant salamanders are hunted by humans.-In addition, thousands of salamander farms have been built in China. The Chinese government lets farmers release some of their salamanders into the wild. These farm-raised salamanders can spread diseases that can hurt wild salamanders. Pollution and the loss of habitat is also harming these special salamanders. The number of Chinese giant

salamanders has dropped greatly in the past 50 years. Conservation groups are working hard to save the Chinese giant salamander from extinction.

There are two other types of large salamanders in the world today. The Japanese giant salamander is the second-largest salamander. It lives in the fast-flowing streams of Japan. It can grow to a length of five feet. The third-largest salamander is the

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reading informational text

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hellbender salamander. It can grow to 29 inches. It lives in North America.

Write your answers.

Include evidence from the passage.

Use another sheet of paper if YOU need more space.

1. Based on information in the article, how is a salamander like a fish?  
How is it different?
  
2. Why are Chinese giant salamanders hard to see in their natural habitat?
  
3. True or false? The Chinese giant salamander is active only at night.  
How do YOU know your answer to question 3 is correct?
  
5. How has the Chinese giant salamander adapted to having poor eyesight?
  
6. Why is it dangerous to release farm-raised salamanders into the wild?
  
1. Write the letter of each matching definition.

den (paragraph 3)	a. rapid motions back and forth
vibrations (paragraph 5)	b. handed down from age to age
mature (paragraph 6)	c. the action of making something impure and often unsafe or unsuitable for use
traditional (paragraph 7)	d. place or environment where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows
pollution (paragraph 7)	e. shelter or resting place of a wild animal
habitat (paragraph 7)	f. fully grown or developed
8. Give a reason why the Chinese giant salamander is in danger of becoming extinct.

# THE MIRACLE

On April 11, 1970, a rocket sent the Apollo 13 spacecraft into space. Three astronauts were on board. Their mission was to land on the moon. They never completed that mission.

Instead, their flight turned into a terrifying race back to Earth.

Apollo 13 Command Module

## A Launch and an Explosion

The astronauts of Apollo 13 were Jim Lovell, Fred Haise, and Jack Swigert. They had spent many hours training for the mission. Lovell was the commander. The Apollo 13 spacecraft he and his crew flew had two main parts. The astronauts stayed in the command module. The lunar module was the vehicle two of the astronauts would use to land on the moon. In Houston, Texas, the flight was being watched closely by a group of NASA scientists and engineers known as Mission Control. Their job was to help the astronauts complete the mission and get back home.

On April 13, Mission Control asked Swigert to turn on a switch. Suddenly, the astronauts heard a bang. The spacecraft shook. There had been an explosion in one of the oxygen tanks. The blast caused the command module to lose its electricity, water, and light. Swigert called Mission Control and said, "Houston, we've had a problem here." Lovell looked out the window. He saw oxygen leaking out of the spacecraft. The astronauts were in big trouble.

## The Move

It was clear that Apollo 13 would not land on the moon. Instead, the mission now was to get the astronauts back to Earth. The astronauts knew they COULD not stay in the command module without oxygen. They also knew they had a "lifeboat"—the lunar module. It had plenty of oxygen. The astronauts turned off the power in the command module. Then they moved into the lunar module. There, they faced another problem: the lunar module did not have enough power to get Apollo 13 back to Earth. The astronauts shut off power to everything that wasn't absolutely necessary. Even the heat was cut off. This made the lunar module very cold. The cold temperatures made it hard to sleep. The astronauts also had to conserve the small amounts of water and food in the lunar module.

The next problem Mission Control and the astronauts needed to solve was how to guide the damaged spacecraft back to Earth. They decided that the best idea was to go around the moon and then head back to Earth. It was hard to program this new route into the damaged spacecraft. The world held its breath as Apollo 13 successfully circled the moon and headed back toward Earth.

## The Landing

Apollo 13 would splash down in the Pacific Ocean. The astronauts knew they could not do this in the lunar module. It did not have a heat shield, so it would burn UP when it entered the Earth's atmosphere. The astronauts turned the power back on in the command module (which did have a heat shield) and moved back inside. Then they separated the command module from the lunar module.

On April 17, Apollo 13 splashed down into the Pacific Ocean. The tired, cold astronauts were picked UP by a US Navy ship. The world breathed a sigh of relief!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Apollo 13 mission may not have made it to the moon, but it showed the world what teamwork could do. Even though they were scared, the astronauts and their coworkers at Mission Control focused on finding problems and solving them. Together, they brought Apollo 13 home.



Name

Reading informational text

•oc.cccc«

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Write your answers.

Include evidence from the passage.

Use another sheet of paper if YOU need more space.

Command Module  
Apollo 13 being up from Pacific  
Ocean

1. Name one difference between the command module and the picked lunar module.
  
2. What was the job of Mission Control?
  
- 3- True or false? The astronauts did not know there had been an explosion.  
Give one reason why YOU know your answer to question 3 is correct.
  
5. Why did the astronauts move into the lunar module?
  
6. What were conditions like for the astronauts in the lunar module?

Write the letter of each matching definition.

mission (paragraph 1) a. regular, chosen, or assigned COURse of travel

commander (paragraph 2) b. officer who is in charge vehicle (paragraph 2)

c. flight by an aircraft or spacecraft to perform a program (paragraph 5) d.

to give a computer a set of instructions to perform a route (paragraph 5)

e. barrier that protects a space capsule from heat as it heat shield

(paragraph 6) f. something Used to transport or carry people or

specific task particular  
action enters Earth's  
atmosphere goods

8. Why did the astronauts move back into the command module before landing?
  
9. Do you think the astronauts panicked about the danger they were in?  
Explain your answer.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reading informational text

6

9

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reading informational text

Date \_\_\_\_\_

bikes to a nearby cave. Their plan was to explore the cave for an hour and then head home. It was a simple plan, but it went terribly wrong.

# Lost in Cave

## Rising Waters

The Wild Boars soccer team in northern Thailand finished their practice. Instead of heading home, the 12 boys and their coach rode

Two rescue divers guide a boy inside a stretcher underwater using a guide rope

Tham Luang Nang Non cave is six miles of narrow passages. On June 23, 2018, the boys parked their bikes outside the cave's only entrance. As they explored the cave, it began to rain. The cave quickly flooded. The boys had to scramble onto a small ledge to escape the rising water. Suddenly, they were trapped underground, more than two miles from the cave's entrance.

Twenty-five-year-old Ekkapol "Coach Ek" Chantawong calmed the frightened boys, who were between 11 and 16 years old. He told them their parents would come for them. He explained that they could survive by drinking the fresh water dripping down the cave's walls. Coach Ek taught the boys how to meditate as a way to stay calm in the dark, cold cave. He knew the meditation WOULD also help them conserve energy and deal with hunger.

## A Daring Rescue Plan

The boys' parents began to worry when their sons did not return home after soccer practice. They heard that the boys had gone to the cave. The parents rushed to the cave's entrance, where they found the boys' bikes and backpacks. Soon hundreds of rescuers were at the cave to try to find the missing boys.

The first thing rescuers did was to start pumping water out of the flooded cave. Teams of Thai divers began diving in the cave's waters to try to find the boys. Strong currents and murky water made the going difficult and dangerous. The local rescuers knew they needed help. Twenty Thai Navy SEALs were brought in along with expert divers from around the world. The rain continued, and diving stopped until water could be pumped out of the cave again. Finally, on July 2, two British divers entered the cave and found the boys. They were overjoyed to learn that all 13 of the Wild Boars were okay. The divers told the tired, starving boys that help was on the way and that "YOU are very strong, very strong."

## Ceting the Team Out

Divers brought medicine and food to the boys. Several divers and a medic stayed to care for the boys while they waited to be rescued. Pumps kept on pumping water out of the cave. Rescuers knew that time was running out. More rains were on the way—rains that could drown the boys. The oxygen level in the cave was also becoming dangerously low. How would rescuers get the boys out?

After much discussion, the rescue team decided that divers would guide the boys along the underwater route. Because none of the boys had experience diving, each boy WOULD be given medicine to put him into a deep sleep. He WOULD wear a wetsuit and an oxygen mask. Then he WOULD be placed on a stretcher and carried by two divers through the narrow, flooded passageways. Each trip WOULD take about eight hours. It was a very dangerous plan, as proven by the death of a diver who ran out of air while trying to place extra oxygen tanks along the route.

On July 8, a team of international divers began bringing out the boys one by one. It took three days to extract all 13 survivors. Each boy was checked by doctors and then sent to a local hospital. After a week, the team left the hospital and returned to their families.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Wild Boars were trapped for 16 days. Rescuers from Thailand and around the world pulled together to save the boys. The Thai commander of the rescue operation summed UP this amazing example of teamwork in this way: "It was a mission undertaken by the whole world, by humanity itself."

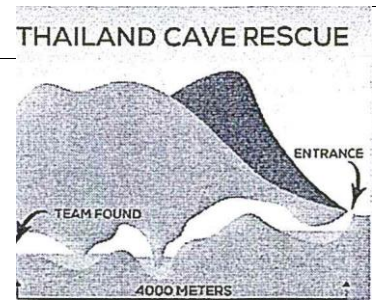
Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Lost in a Cave

Write your answers.

Include evidence from the passage.

Use another sheet of paper if YOU need more space.



1. How did the Wild Boars become trapped in the Tham Luang Nang

Non cave?

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2. Why did Coach Ek teach the boys how to meditate?

---

---

---

3. True or false? Someone told the boys' parents that the team was

---

---

4. How do you know your answer to question 3 is correct?

pped in the cave. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why was the approach of more rain so dangerous for the trapped

\_\_\_\_\_

oys?

6. What other danger did the boys face as they waited to be rescued?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Write the letter of each matching definition.

- ledge (paragraph 2) a. someone with a special skill or conserve
- (paragraph 3) b. cloudy murky (paragraph 5) c. a flat rock surface
- that sticks out expert (paragraph 5) d. remove medic (paragraph 6)
- e. person engaged in medical work extract (paragraph 8) f. all
- people humanity (paragraph 9) g. to prevent the waste of

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

nowledge in a particular area

from a cliff

8. Why do YOU think people from other countries risked their lives to

9. How do you think the experience of being trapped in the cave changed

ve the boys?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

the boys and their coach?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

## • Deep Under the Earth

Leo

August 5, 2010, was just another working day for Luis Urzua. He was a supervisor at a mine that was 2,000 feet under the mountains of Chile. Urzua and 32 other miners were mining for copper, gold, and other minerals. Suddenly, they felt the mine vibrate. Then they heard a loud explosion.

Four of the rescued Chilean miners

What caused the explosion? A huge piece of stone had broken off from the mountain above the miners. The incredible size of the stone (as tall as a 45-story building) caused the mountain to collapse and fall into the mine. The tunnel that led out of the mine was now completely blocked. The 33 miners were trapped.

Urzua and the other miners knew they were in great danger. They quickly decided to work together as a team to survive. The men gathered in a room called the Refuge. It was about the size of a classroom. The room held only enough supplies to feed 25 men for two days. The men decided to ration the food so it would last longer. Each miner would receive two cookies, a spoonful of tuna, and a sip of milk a day. The men organized themselves into work shifts. They also began to meet every day for prayer.

The miners waited to see if help would come. Conditions underground were terrible. It was very hot (90°F) and sticky. It was also totally dark except for the battery-powered lamps on the miners' helmets. The miners were constantly hungry. Worst of all, they were scared and stressed about not knowing when—or if—they WOULD be rescued.

### Digging Down

Above ground, rescuers jumped into action. A team was sent into the mine to look for the miners. The search party saw the huge rock blocking the tunnel to the mine. They realized the only way to reach the miners would be to drill a passageway down to them. This could take weeks, even months. As the rescuers got to work, the families and friends of the miners began to gather at the site. They set UP a tent camp they called Camp Hope.

- Television crews from around the globe also arrived. Soon, the whole world was watching the rescue efforts, holding its breath and hoping the miners were still alive.

Several drills began drilling long narrow shafts straight down to the mine. The hard rock made drilling difficult.

Seventeen days after the explosion, one of the drills finally broke through to the miners' refuge. The rescuers

- listened to see if they heard any noise through the shaft. Then they pulled the drill back UP. A note was tied to the end of the drill. The note read "We are well in the refuge. The 33." Cheers rang out. All 33 miners were still alive!

The rescuers began to send water, food, medicine, and other supplies through the narrow shaft to the miners. They also sent forms of entertainment, such as magazines, books, and video players. Best of all, phone and video cables were dropped down to the miners so they could see and talk to their families and friends. The rescuers reassured the miners that they were coming for them, but that it could take weeks. The miners were going to have to hang on and keep waiting.

Drilling began on another shaft that WOULD be wide enough for an escape capsule to be lowered down to the miners. On October 9, the drill finally broke through the roof of the mine. The escape capsule was sent down through the 28-inch-wide shaft. One at a time, each miner stepped into the capsule and was pulled to the surface by a huge crane. It took almost 24 hours to get out all of the miners. The last miner to leave was the group's supervisor, Luis Urzua.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- The brave Chilean miners had been buried alive for 69 days. This was the longest anyone had ever survived an underground mining accident. The miners' extraordinary courage, teamwork, perseverance, and faith inspired the world. Supervisor Urzua explained their amazing survival in this way: "We had strength, we had spirit, we wanted to fight, we wanted to fight for our families, and that was the greatest thing."

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Write your answers.

Include evidence from the passage.

Use another sheet of paper if you need more space.

The Atacama Desert in Chile,  
location of the Chilean mine

1. What happened that caused the 33 miners to become trapped underground?

2. What did the miners decide after they realized they were trapped?

3. True or false? Plenty of food and water was stored in the Refuge.

How do YOU know your answer to question 3 is correct?

What was the first thing rescuers on the ground did after the mine collapsed?

What happened after the first drill broke through to the Refuge?

Write the letter of each matching definition.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| vibrate (paragraph 1)      | a. a group of people who work together during a scheduled period of time        |
| collapse (paragraph 2)     | b. to break apart and fall down suddenly  |
| shift (paragraph 3)        | c. made (someone) feel less afraid or upset                                     |
| narrow (paragraph 7)       | d. ability to keep doing something that is very difficult                       |
| reassured (paragraph 7)    | e. a closed compartment   |
| capsule (paragraph 8)      | f. to move back and forth or from side to side with very short, quick movements |
| perseverance (paragraph 9) | g. not very wide  |

Name

Reading informational text

How was each miner brought out of the mine?

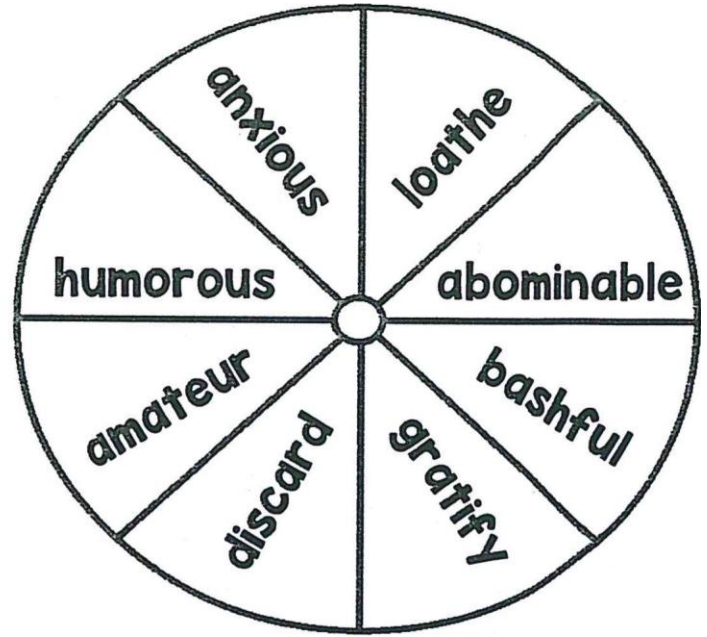
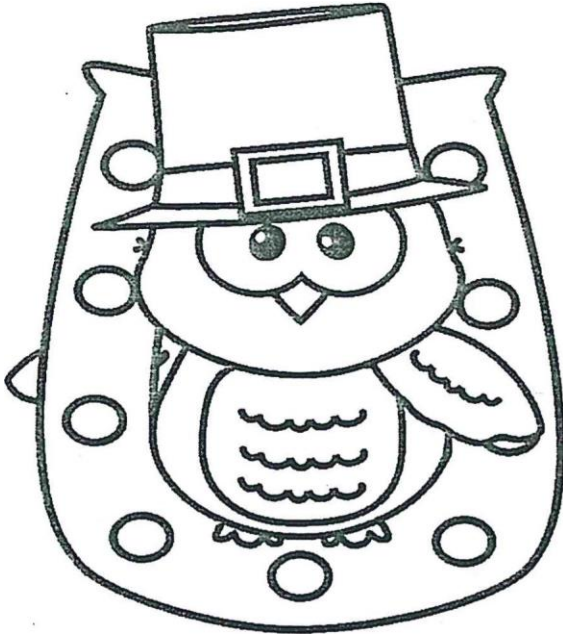
9. How did having hope help the miners, rescuers, and miners' families?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

DaTe: \_\_\_\_\_

# ANTONYMS

Use a paperclip and a pencil To spin a word and wriTe The word you landed on.  
WriTe a senTence ThaT includes an anTonym For The word you landed on and underline  
The anTonym in your senTence.



WORD	SENTENCE



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

DaTe: \_\_\_\_\_

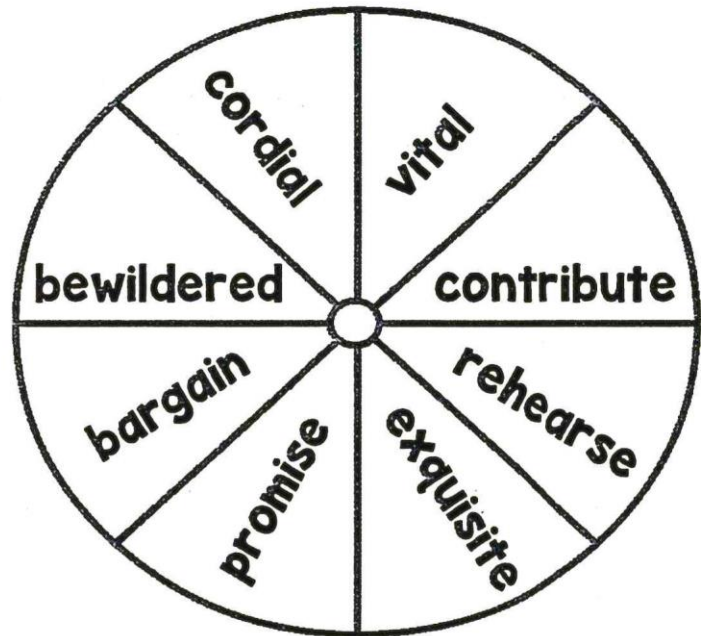
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2018HM

In Bloom

# SYNONYMS

Use a paperclip and a pencil To spin a word and wriTe The word you landed on.  
WriTe a senTence ThaT Includes a synonym For The word you landed on and underline  
The synonym in your senTence.



WORD	SENTENCE

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

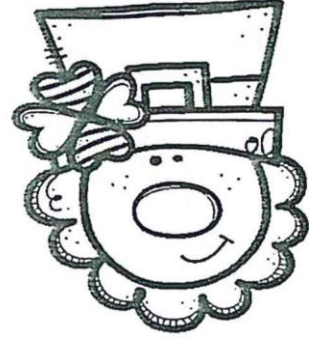
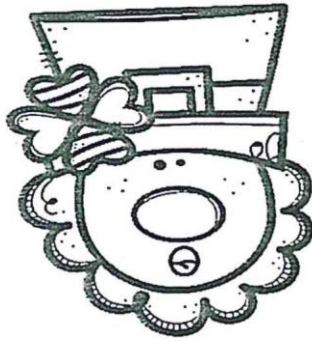
DaTe: \_\_\_\_\_


2018HM

In Bloorn

# WRITING SENTENCES WITH INTERJECTIONS

Write a sentence for each interjection listed below.



INTERJECTION	SENTENCE
eureka	
uh-oh	
ah	
ouch	
gee	
WOO-hOO	

Name:

DaTe:

hmm	
ugh	

20181-1M

in Bloom

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reading informational text, writing an opinion

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Because of Her Workooo

Read about each of these famous American women.

In blanks 1—7, rank each person in order of importance based on her accomplishments, with number 1 being the most important.

On the back of this page or another sheet of paper, write a paragraph explaining why you ranked the person YOU did as number 1.

Sacagawea (1788?—1812?) was a Shoshone Indian guide who went with Lewis and Clark on their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. Sacagawea helped Lewis and Clark complete their trip across the western United States. Because of Sacagawea's help, our government claimed the land Lewis and Clark explored for the United States.

Clara Barton (1821—1912)

- started the American Red Cross.
- She also was in charge of helping
- victims of many disasters, such as the Johnstown Flood in 1889 and the Galveston Flood in 1900. Because of her work, many - American lives today are saved by - the efforts of the Red Cross.

@The Mailbox'

Rachel Carson (1907-1964) was a marine biologist and author. She was the first person to warn that pesticides (chemicals used to kill insects) are harmful to man and the environment. Because of her work, many governments passed laws to limit the Use of pesticides.

Dorothea Dix (1802-1887) led the drive to build hospitals

- for the mentally ill in the United States. Before Dix's work, mentally ill patients were often treated very - cruelly. Many were locked in jails.
- Because of her efforts, prison conditions and the care of mentally ill patients were greatly improved.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Sally Ride (1951-2012) was an astronaut who became the first American woman to travel in space. She Urged science teachers to encourage girls to study science like she did. Because of her work, more girls and women today are interested in science-related careers.

Rosa Parks (1913-2005) was an African American woman who refused to give UP her seat to a white passenger on an Alabama bus. Her refusal helped start the civil rights movement in the Uñited States. Parks became a symbol of the fight to end racial discrimination. Because of her work, blacks and other minorities won more rights than they had ever had before.

Sojourner Truth (1797?—1883) was a former slave. She became - the first black woman to give = speeches against slavery. Truth = fought all her life to improve the

- living conditions of blacks. She
- also worked for women's rights. Because of her work, more people
- began to fight against slavery and

- conditions improved for African
- Americans, and the fight for equal rights for women was advanced.