LEARN

A NETWORK of college prep elementary schools

Grade 5

Home Learning Packet

The contents of this packet contains 10 days of activities in paper copy. Students should be completing this packet, along with completing lessons on their math/reading *online* programs daily. If we surpass the 10 days without school, students should continue using their online math and reading programs for 45 minutes per day per program unless otherwise specified by your campus.

(Student Name)

LEARN Charter Schools Reading Log

Name:_____

_Week Of: _____

Directions: Record the amount of time you read each day.

At home reading goal:

I will read at least 45 minutes at home five times a week.

| Day | Date | Title | Genre | Page Started | Page Finished | Total Time |
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| Day | Date | Title | Genre | Page Started | Page Finished | Total Time |
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Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

| Day | Number of Minutes |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Monday | |
| Tuesday | |
| Wednesday | |
| Thursday | |
| Friday | |
| Saturday | |
| Sunday | |
| Total Minutes This Week | |

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you

meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal?

If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?

LEARN Charter Schools Reading Log

Name:_____

Week Of:

Directions: Record the amount of time you read each day.

At home reading goal:

I will read at least 45 minutes at home five times a week.

| Day | Date | Title | Genre | Page Started | Page Finished | Total Time |
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| Day | Date | Title | Genre | Page Started | Page Finished | Total Time |
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Weekly At-Home Reading Tally

| Day | Number of Minutes |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Monday | |
| Tuesday | |
| Wednesday | |
| Thursday | |
| Friday | |
| Saturday | |
| Sunday | |
| Total Minutes This Week | |

Teacher Initials for Meeting Weekly Goal: _____

Your Weekly Goal is **225** minutes. Did you

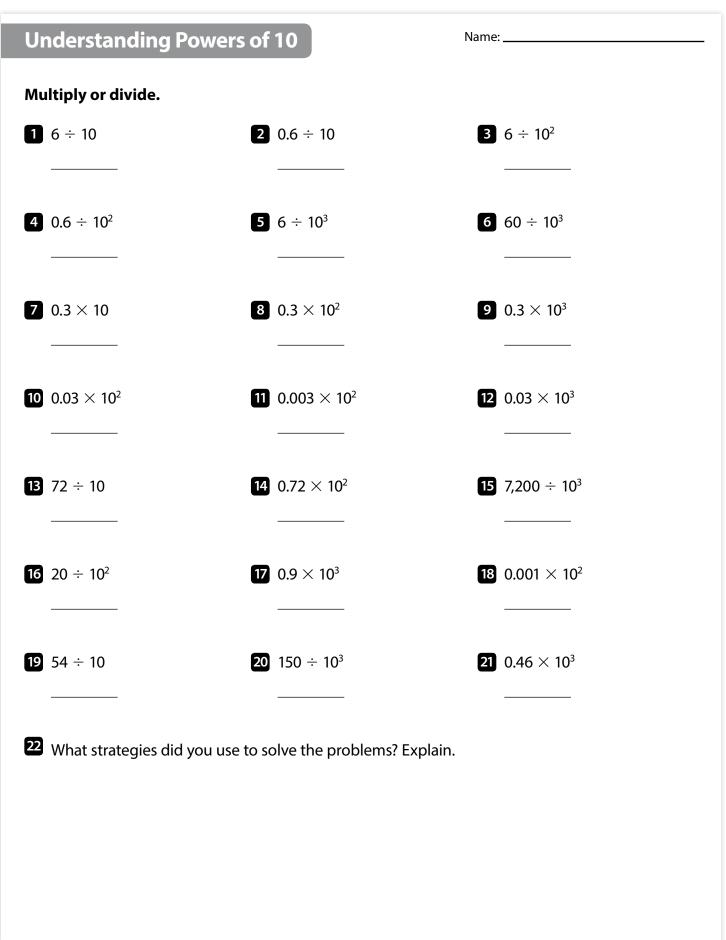
meet your goal? _____

Did you exceed your goal?

If yes, by how many minutes? _____

What is your favorite book you read this week? Why was it your favorite?





Active & Passive Transport

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science

All living things are made up of tiny units called cells. The cells are surrounded by a covering called a **membrane**. The membrane controls what moves in and out of the cell.

Cells need many kinds of materials in order to thrive. They must have water, oxygen, glucose (sugar), sodium, potassium and a variety of other minerals. The body has to have a delivery system to get these materials where they need to go. In addition, every cell produces waste materials that it needs to get rid of. The body has to have a method of waste collection and disposal. Like a fleet of trucks form a transport system to the pick up and deliver goods in the world, the body has a transport system, too. There are two types of **transport: active transport**, and **passive transport**.

Passive transport is easiest for the cells because they don't need to use any energy to make it happen. Diffusion is the simplest and most common form of passive transport. During the diffusion process, tiny particles of the materials that need to be delivered to the cells are spread through either a gas, like oxygen, or a liquid, like water. Areas with high concentrations of the materials slowly diffuse them to areas of low concentration of the materials. Osmosis is a unique form of passive transport that allows water to pass through the cell membrane but keeps most other materials out.

Active transport is used when the concentration of materials inside the cell is high, and the cell needs to push materials in to areas of high concentration of the materials. Unfortunately, this kind of transport requires the cell to work against the natural direction of diffusion. This causes the cell use energy. One example of this is how nerve cells work. They pump sodium out and pull potassium in. Although they must expend energy in this process, doing so allows them to thrive. 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) What is the covering around a cell called?

2) How are active and passive transport different?

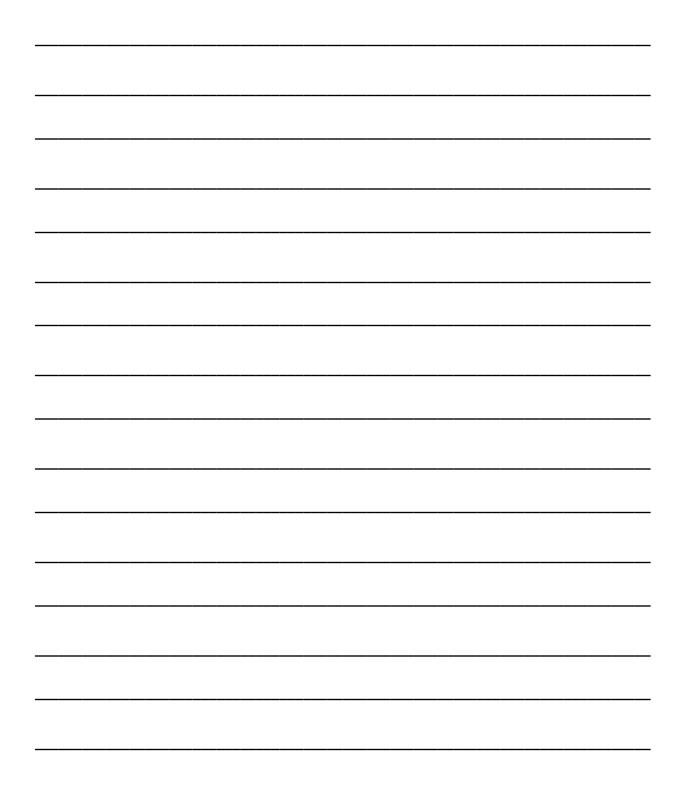
3) What is osmosis?

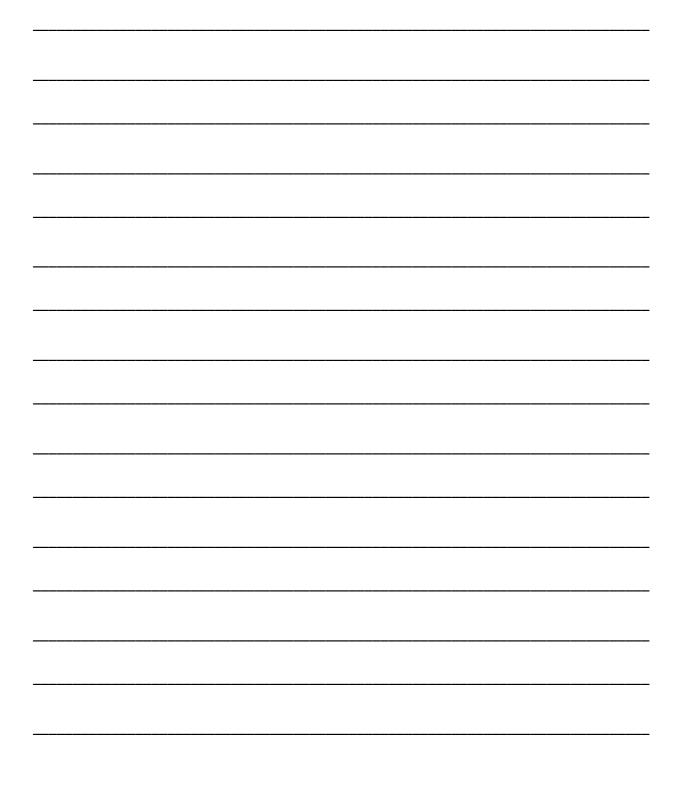
4) What comparison is made to help the reader of this passage better understand how materials are moved throughout the body?

5) Name one type of cell that uses active transport.

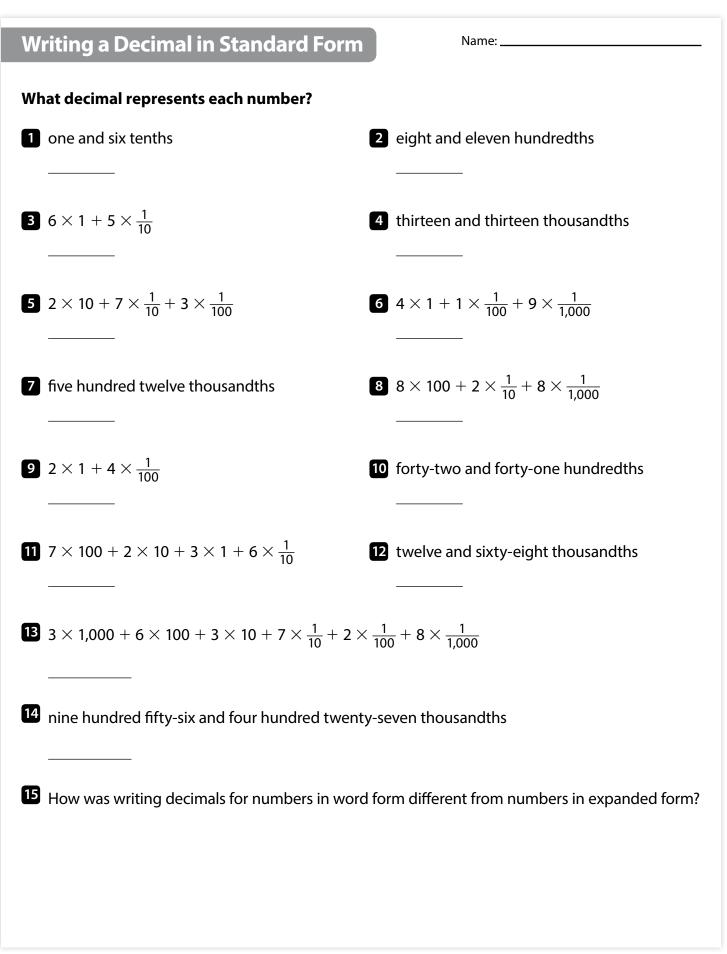
Day 1

Directions: Should cell phones be banned in schools? Write a persuasive essay in favor or against cell phones in school.





Day 2



Dear King George

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



In the late 1700s the American colonists were unhappy with King George III of England. They didn't think he was doing what a good leader should do. He charged unfair taxes, would not allow trade with other countries and made colonists open their homes for soldiers to live with them. Colonists felt very far away from their king. Something needed to change. The colonists began to **rebel**.

The Second Continental Congress formed in 1775 after fighting began in the American Revolution. Made up of delegates from the 13 American colonies, the Congress met in Philadelphia to lead the colonies toward independence. In 1776, a committee of the Congress selected Thomas Jefferson to write a letter to King George III. Jefferson had already proven himself to be an honorable and knowledgeable man. He was also an excellent writer.

The letter was a dangerous thing, because it would be considered treason by the king. The Congress was opposing their lawful ruler. People who were associated with this letter could be imprisoned or killed for saying they wanted to be independent from the king.

Jefferson's historic letter became known as the Declaration of Independence. It listed all the reasons that the colonists thought the king was not a very good king. It said that the king and the colonists should break their relationship with each other, and each should go their own way.

Congress approved the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. All the members of the Second Continental Congress signed it at the bottom. One of the men would become famous for his signature. John Hancock, president of the Second Continental Congress, signed in large, bold letters. His name has become a synonym for signature. 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) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

2) What was the Second Continental Congress?

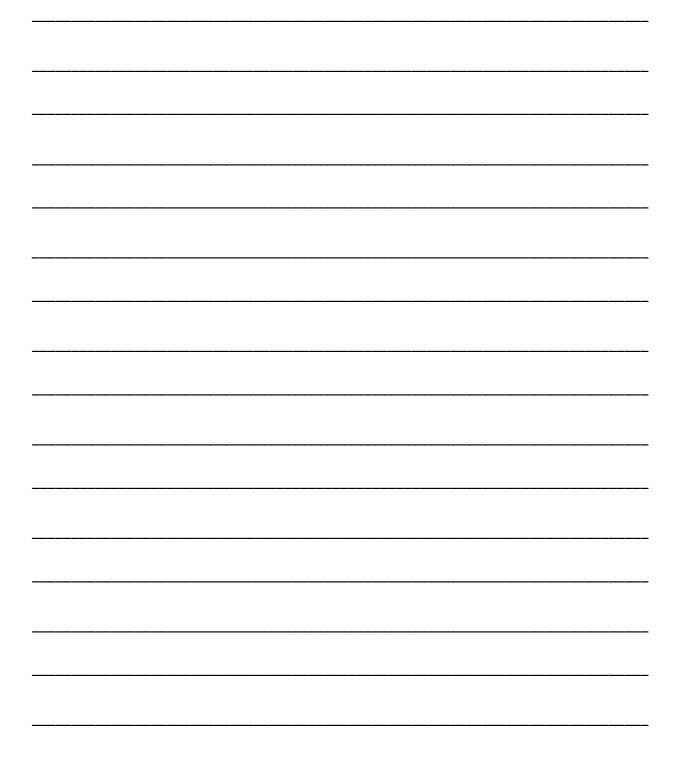
3) Why would sending the letter be considered treason?

4) Name one thing King George was doing that the colonists considered unfair.

5) What was John Hancock's position in the Second Continental Congress?

Directions: Describe one time when you were brave using the lines below.





Day 3

| 1 0.02 | 0.002 | 2 0.05 | 0.5 | 3 0.74 | 0.84 |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| 4 0.74 | 0.084 | 5 1.2 | 1.25 | 6 5.130 | 5.13 |
| 7 3.201 _ | 3.099 | 8 0.159 | 1.590 | 9 8.269 | 8.268 |
| 10 4.60 | 4.060 | 11 302.026 | 300.226 | 12 0.237 | 0.223 |
| 13 3.033 _ | 3.303 | 14 9.074 | 9.47 | 15 6.129 | 6.19 |
| 16 567.45 ₋ | 564.75 | 17 78.967 _ | 78.957 | 18 5.346 | 5.4 |
| 19 12.112 _ | 12.121 | 20 26.2 | 26.200 | 21 100.32 | 100.232 |
| 22 What st | trategies did you u | ise to solve the p | roblems? Explain | | |

Broken Promises

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



History is often the story of the never-ending struggle for control over land. People have traveled great distances for land. They have endured pain and suffering for the chance to get land. They have fought in bloody battles and wars to claim their own little corner of Earth.

Day 3

Stories of explorers claiming new lands for their countries have one stunning thing in common. In culture after culture, native peoples have been overlooked and abused. Indigenous people have often lived in a country for thousands of years before it was "discovered." In Africa, it was the native African tribes who were abused. In Australia it was the Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. In the Americas, it was the Native Americans, who were called "Indians" by mistake.

The U.S. government signed many peace treaties with Native Americans when the nation was young. A peace treaty is a document in which both sides agree on the terms for peace. Unfortunately, these treaties were often unfair to Native Americans. Many natives did not understand English well. They did not understand the treaty. Some native leaders signed away their rights to land in order to get personal wealth. They neglected the needs of their people. The ultimate purpose of the treaties was to push Native Americans off their lands. These were the lands where their people had lived long before the arrival of European explorers.

During the I830s, the U.S. government forced the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole and other tribes off their land on the east side of the Mississippi River. They were marched around 1,200 miles to eastern Oklahoma, then known as Indian Territory. Thousands died from disease and exposure on the way. This was such a devastating event to the Native Americans that it became known as the Trail of Tears.

Once that had been accomplished, settlers decided they should be able to have any land on the west side of the Mississippi River, too. Several hundred Cheyenne were killed in the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864. In 1890, Lakota people were killed by soldiers at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Sadly, they were killed even though they had already surrendered.

Many Americans are shocked and ashamed of the way native peoples were treated. We cannot change what has been. However, we can learn from our past and never treat people this way again. 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) What was the Trail of Tears?

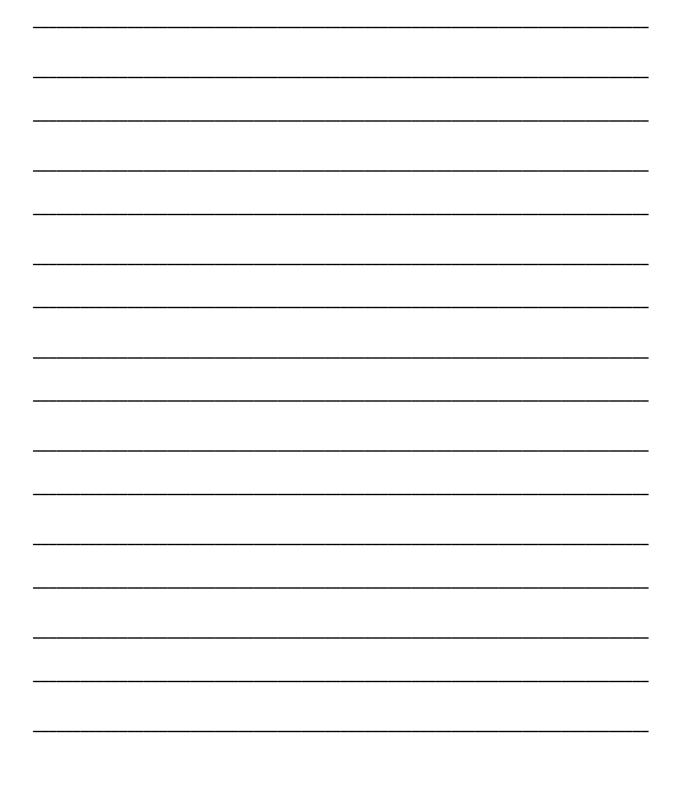
2) Name one reason that the Native Americans agreed to treaties that were unfair to them.

3) Members of which tribe were killed by soldiers at Wounded Knee?

4) What is a peace treaty?

5) What is the main purpose of this reading passage?

Directions: Imagine you opened your own restaurant. Tell the name of your restaurant. Explain what the restaurant looks like, who works there, and what you serve using the lines below.





Day 4

Multiplying Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Estimate. Circle all the problems with products between 3,000 and 9,000. Then find the exact products of only the problems you circled.

Name: _

| $\begin{array}{c} 1 & 132 \\ \times & 34 \end{array}$ | 2 247 × 15 | 3 145 × 23 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| 4 308 | 5 158 | 6 364 |
| × 12 | × 41 | <u>× 32</u> |
| 7 400 | 8 254 | 9 187 |
| × 29 | × 17 | <u>× 42</u> |
| 10 216 | 11 323 | 12 194 |
| × 12 | × 18 | × 26 |
| 13 317 | 14 385 | 15 285 |
| × 14 | × 31 | × 27 |

16 What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

Day 4

Extreme Weather

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Severe storms happen in low-pressure weather systems. Warm, wet air begins rising into the air. The higher it rises, the cooler it becomes. Water vapor in the air forms drops. This process is called condensation. The drops join together to form clouds. Precipitation in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail falls down to Earth's surface.

Conditions must be very specific for a thunderstorm to develop. Even so, thunderstorms remain the most common kind of extreme weather. Before a thunderstorm can develop, there have to be three conditions present. First, the air has to be full of moisture. Next, there must be either an approaching cold front or an intensely heated piece of Earth's surface sending warm air up quickly. Finally, the warm air that rises must be warm enough to stay warmer than the air it passes through. When these conditions are met, the moisture in the rising air condenses. Clouds form, and a storm begins.

A cold front happens when cold air is moving near the surface of Earth, and it pushes warm air up very quickly. This is often the beginning of a thunderstorm. Clouds form, and heavy rains begin falling. Opposite electrical charges inside storm clouds separate. This causes lightning to flash towards Earth. Lightning has enough energy to heat the air all around it. This sudden burst of heat is what causes the noise we know as thunder.

Thunderstorms often bring disasters with them. This can be in the form of floods, fires caused by lightning, damage from hailstones or strong winds, and even tornadoes. A **tornado** is a spinning mass of air over land that can destroy virtually everything in its path.

A **blizzard** is a combination of strong winds and extremely low temperatures. Snowfall increases until it is so heavy it is difficult or impossible to see. People can become lost in the snow and freeze to death. Homes can be covered over with snow, trapping people indoors.

A **hurricane** is the most powerful storm known on Earth. It forms over warm ocean waters off the coast of the tropics, becoming a gigantic swirling mixture of air and water. It can grow to between 100 and 900 miles wide. Wind speeds can average 75 miles per hour or more. Hurricanes do the most damage to coastal cities because they quickly lose their strength as they move over land. Hurricanes are so large and powerful that their swirling clouds can be seen from space. 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) What kind of weather system encourages a thunderstorms to develop?

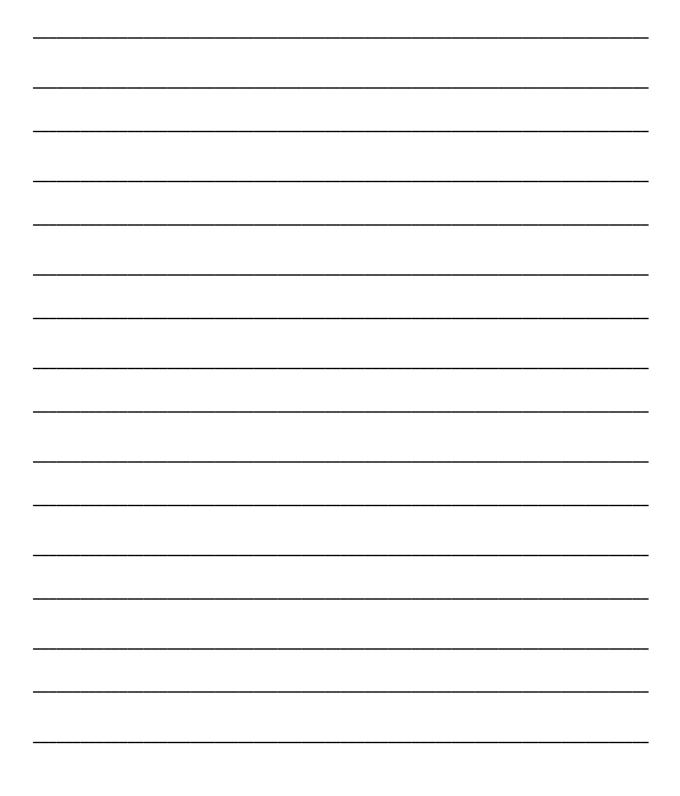
2) Why does thunder usually occur during storms that have lightning?

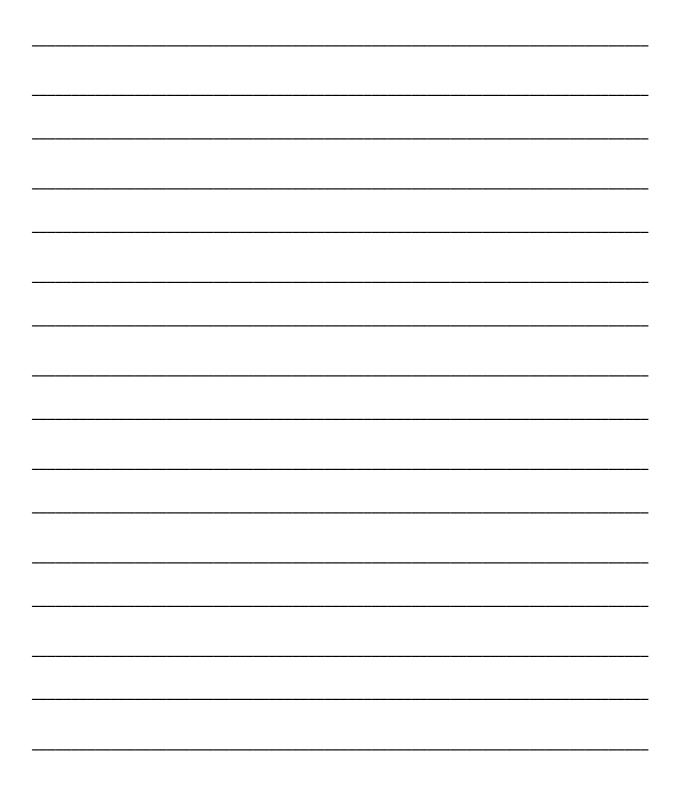
3) What is one of the conditions necessary for a thunderstorm to develop?

4) Name one danger associated with blizzards.

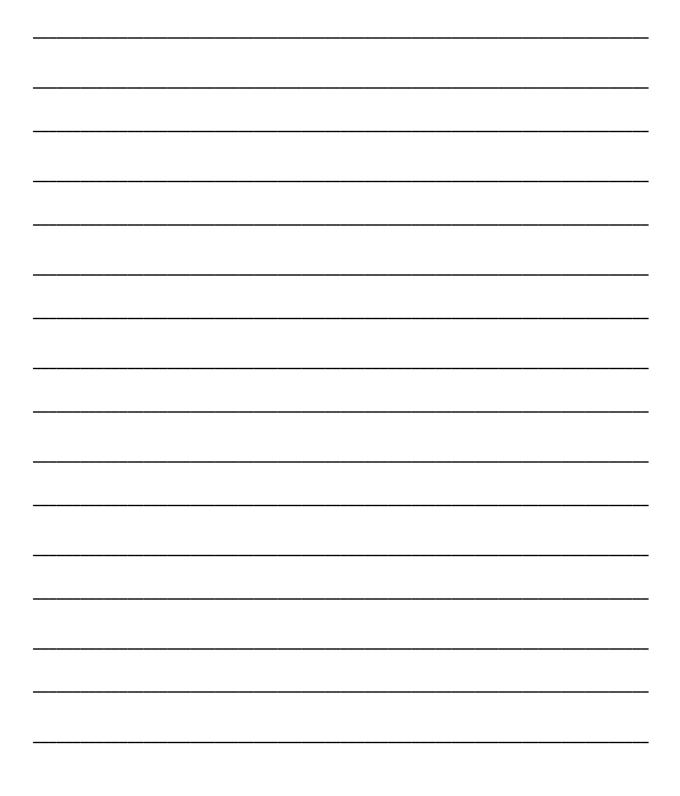
5) Which kind of extreme weather do you think would be the most difficult to face? Why?

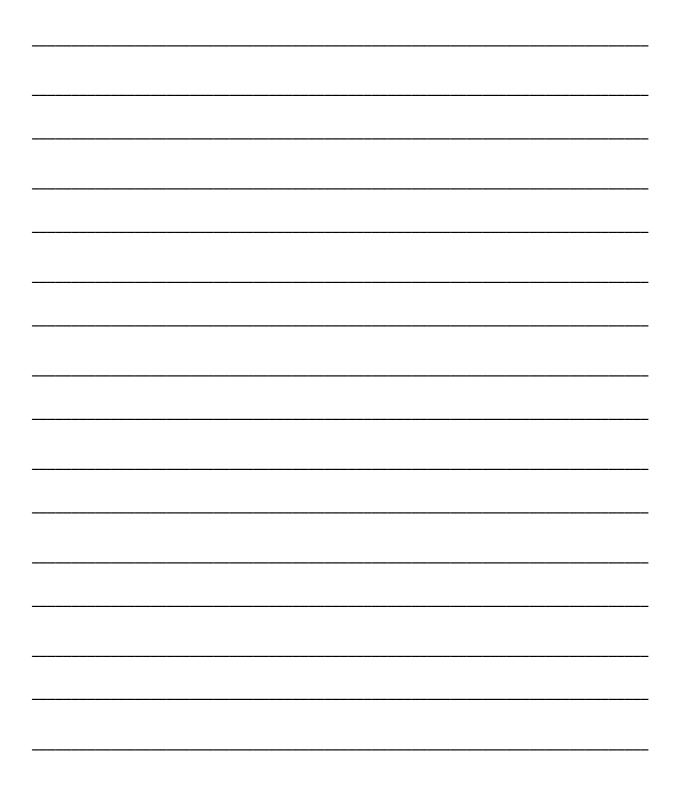
Directions: Write a descriptive essay about a fun fact many people don't know about you using the lines below.



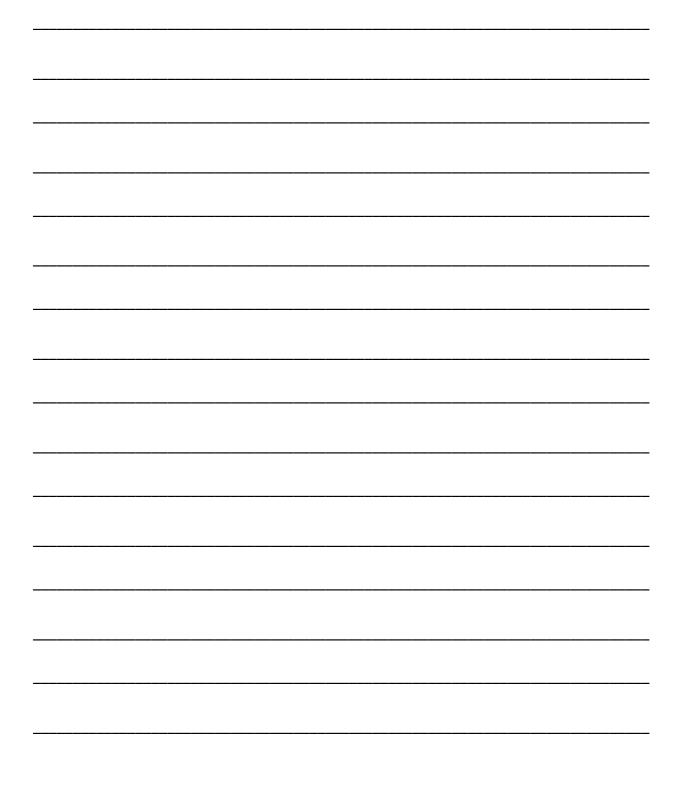


Directions: Write a descriptive essay about a fun fact many people don't know about you using the lines below.





| | Day 5 | |
|--|---|---|
| Using Area Mode Partial Quotients | | Name: |
| | problems that will have quotie otients of only the problems ye | - |
| 1 540 ÷ 12 | 2 798 ÷ 38 | 3 429 ÷ 11 |
| | | |
| 4 931 ÷ 19 | 5 925 ÷ 25 | 6 390 ÷ 15 |
| | | |
| 7 1,071 ÷ 51 | 8 1,326 ÷ 13 | 9 1,856 ÷ 32 |
| | | |
| 10 2,952 ÷ 72 | 11 1,869 ÷ 89 | 12 1,798 ÷ 29 |
| | | |
| 13 Select a problem you the quotient is not g | u did not circle. Describe two differenter than 30. | erent ways you could use estimation to tell |
| | | |



Fungi are Alive!

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science



Day 5

You might think that all living things are classified as either plants or animals, but there are some mysterious little organisms which are neither, yet are still alive. Many are invisible, hiding deep in the ground or floating silently on the air. Unlike plants, they do not rely on the heat or light of the sun for survival. They have no chlorophyll and do not create food through photosynthesis. They must find a source of nutrients outside themselves. They are very adaptable to any weather conditions. If temperatures fall too low to support life, they go into a deep sleep. This sleep is like the hibernation state that some animals use during the coldest part of the winter. In this inactive state, they wait for living conditions to get better.

These mysterious little creatures are all around us. We call them **fungi**, and we even use their extraordinary abilities to help us produce some of our favorite foods. If you enjoy biting into a nice, fluffy piece of bread, you can thank the yeast that helped the bread rise. Yes, yeast is a **fungus**. If you like mushrooms on your pizza or in your salad, you are eating fungi, too.

Because of fungi, we are able to control nasty infections with antibiotics. You may have heard of the most common antibiotic: penicillin. Dr. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928 completely by accident. He left his science experiment out on the counter instead of cleaning up after himself. When he came back from his vacation, a strange bluish fungus was growing on it. Penicillin had been discovered.

As people become more aware of better ways to meet our survival needs without harming our planet, we are finding more and more uses for fungi. We can create pesticides to control insects and make detergents that are more Earthfriendly. It makes sense that fungi can do things without harming Earth. They have been turning dead plant materials into rich soil for thousands of years. They eat the nutrients that would otherwise be wasted. Without them, we'd be walking around on thick layers of dead leaves and other discarded plant materials.

Although there are many good things about fungi, we must not forget that some fungi are harmful. There are certain varieties that will make us sick or give us skin reactions, like athlete's foot. It is important to be aware of the various types of fungi. We can benefit from the good fungi and protect ourselves from the harmful ones.

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) Why can't fungi make their own food using photosynthesis?

2) Name at least two ways that fungi can be beneficial for us.

3) Give an example of one way that fungi can be harmful for us.

4) What do fungi do when it gets too cold for them?

5) Imagine a world with no fungi. How would their absence impact your life?

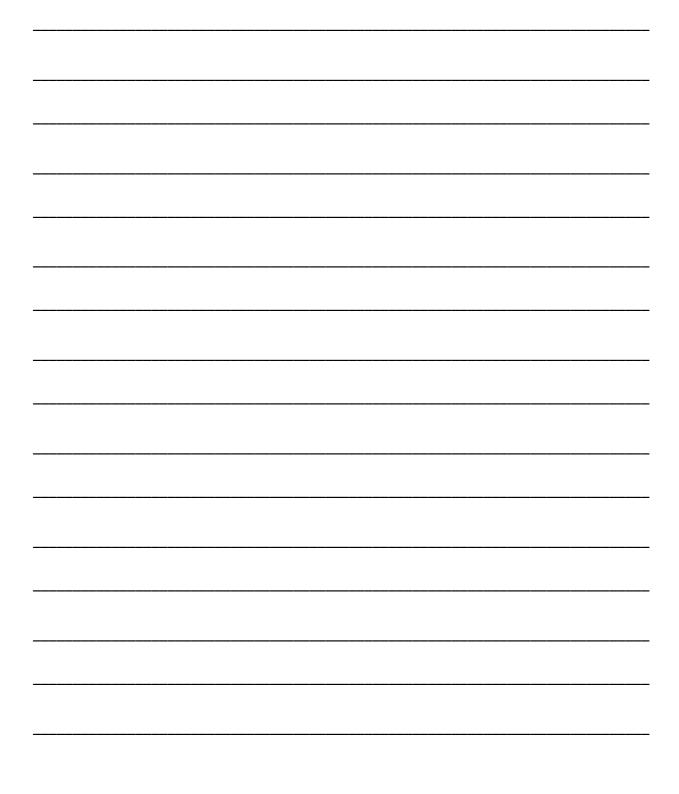
Directions: Write a short story about you and a friend using the lines below.

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Day 6

| | s are mixed up at t plete the problem | he bottom of the pag s. | e. Cross out the a | answers |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 7.5 — 1.2 | | 2 10.75 – 4.13 | 3 2 | 20.2 — 14.8 |
| 4 6.12 — 0. | 7 | 5 41.5 – 33.25 | 6 | 5.9 — 8.92 |
| 7 105.53 — | 99.28 | 8 9.46 – 3.68 | 9 7 | |
| 0 5.05 — 0. | - | 11 31.27 – 23.67 | 12 2 | 256.4 — 248.38 |
| 3 12 – 4.39 | - 9 | 1,280.01 — 1,272. | 77 15 5 | 500.2 — 494.94 |
| | _ | | - | |
| nswers | | | | |
| .25 | 5.26 | 6.62 | 8.1 | 7.6 |
| .49 | 8.25 | 7.61 | 6.98 | 5.42 |







Words and their Meanings

Fifth Grade Vocabulary Worksheet

Circle the word that has the same meaning.

to bring into being conclude halt break create to make longer in size; make last longer close hold extend cut to tell in advance that something will happen calculate predict misunderstand measure the statement of the meaning of a word or phrase question definition answer nonsense the act, process, or result of understanding inability ignorance mistake comprehension knowledge or facts that come from a source information silence opinion stock

Day 6

Directions: Write a poem in the lines below using the word *happy* at least once.









Context Clues

Fifth Grade Vocabulary Worksheet

Read each sentence and determine the meaning of the word using cross sentence clues. Explain what clues helped you work out the meaning of the word.

The results of his experiment seem to contradict the **findings** of earlier studies.

Definition of findings: _____

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

With this **variable** weather, it can be hot today and cold tomorrow.

Definition of variable:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

The ground is very **fertile**, so we expect to grow a surplus of crops this year.

Definition of fertile:

What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

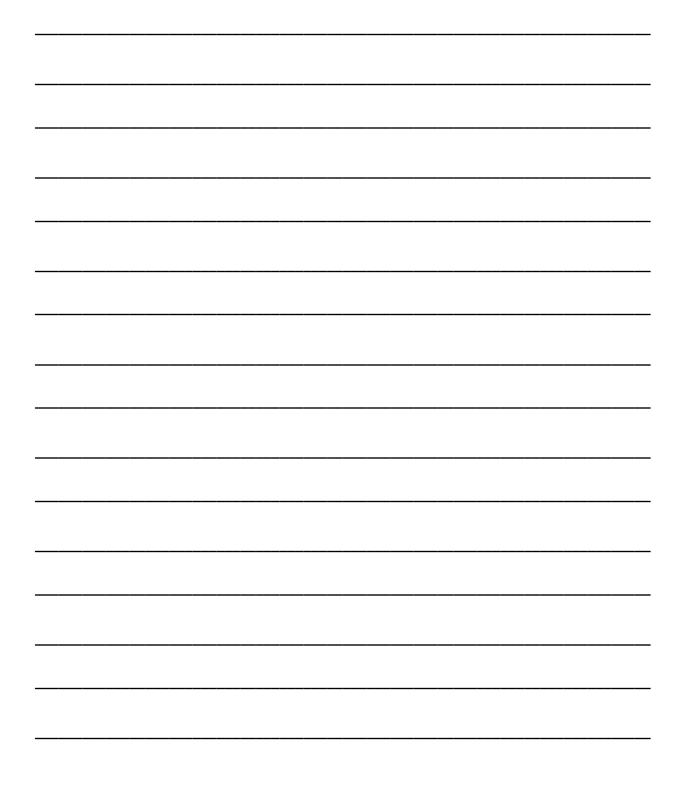
The body's **demand** for oxygen increases during strenuous exercise.

Definition of demand: _____

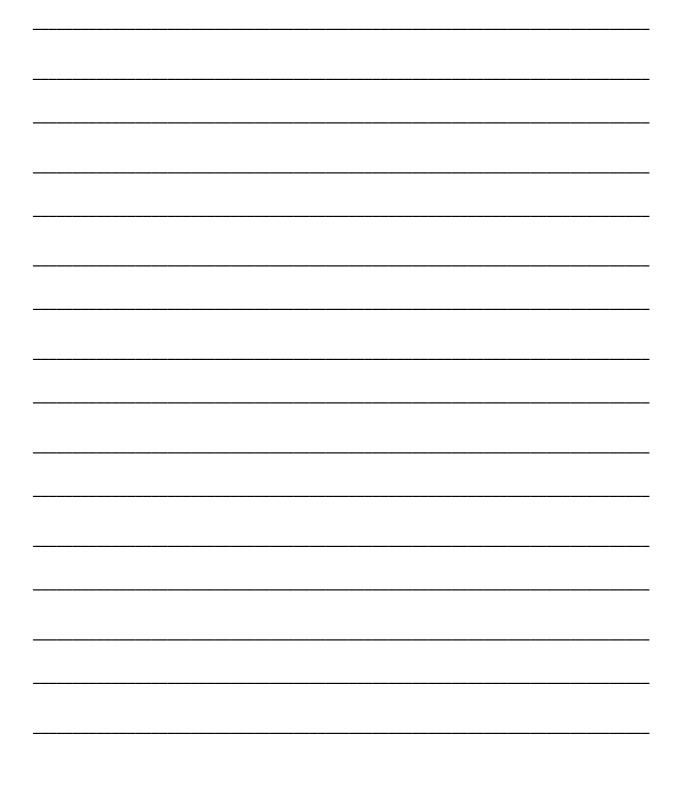
What clues in the sentence lead you to your definition?

Day 7

Directions: According to Facebook's terms of service, you need to be at least 13 years-old to have a Facebook or Instagram account. Do you think this is a fair rule? Write a persuasive essay in the lines below.

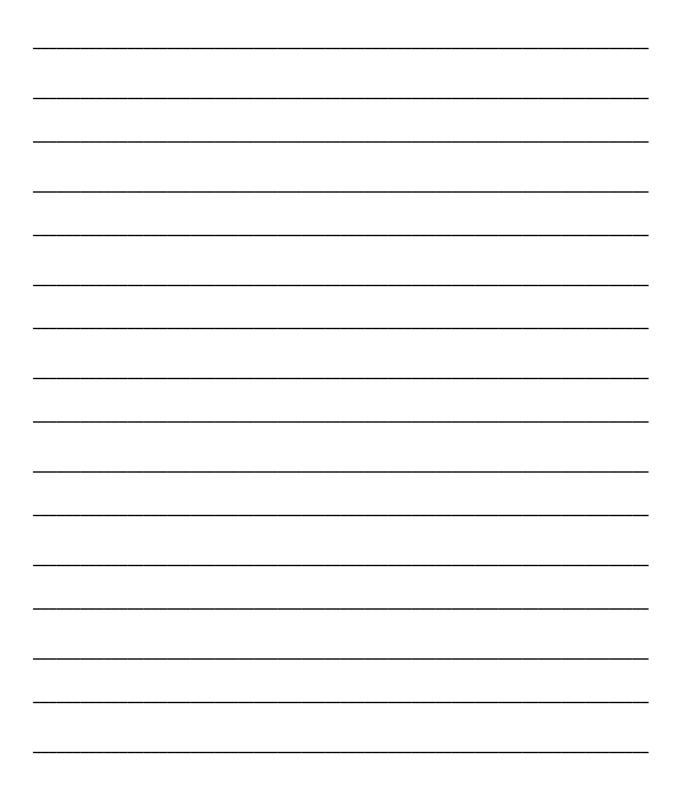


| Multiplying | ı with Decima | ls Greater Tha | n 1 Name: | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | e mixed up at the te the problems. | bottom of the pag | je. Cross out the ar | nswers |
| 1 0.3 × 1.2 | l | 2 1.2 × 0.4 | 3 1.2 | 2 × 1.1 |
| | | | | |
| 4 0.3 × 12.1 | l | 5 4.4 × 1.1 | 6 0.0 | 02 	imes 1.8 |
| | | | _ | |
| 7 7.1 × 5.1 | | 8 6.6 × 0.02 | 9 2.4 | 4	imes 4.8 |
| | | | _ | |
| 10 9.2 × 5.24 | | 11 1.2 × 1.24 | 12 8.4 | 4 × 6.2 |
| | | | _ | |
| 13 4.2 × 3.21 | | 14 4.25 × 8.5 | 15 1.9 | 9 	imes 2.78 |
| | | | _ | |
| | | | | |
| Answers | 1 22 | 12 402 | 1 100 | 10 200 |
| 0.132 4.84 | 1.32 0.48 | 13.482 52.08 | 1.488 11.52 | 48.208 5.282 |
| 36.125 | 0.036 | 0.36 | 3.63 | 36.21 |
| | | | | |

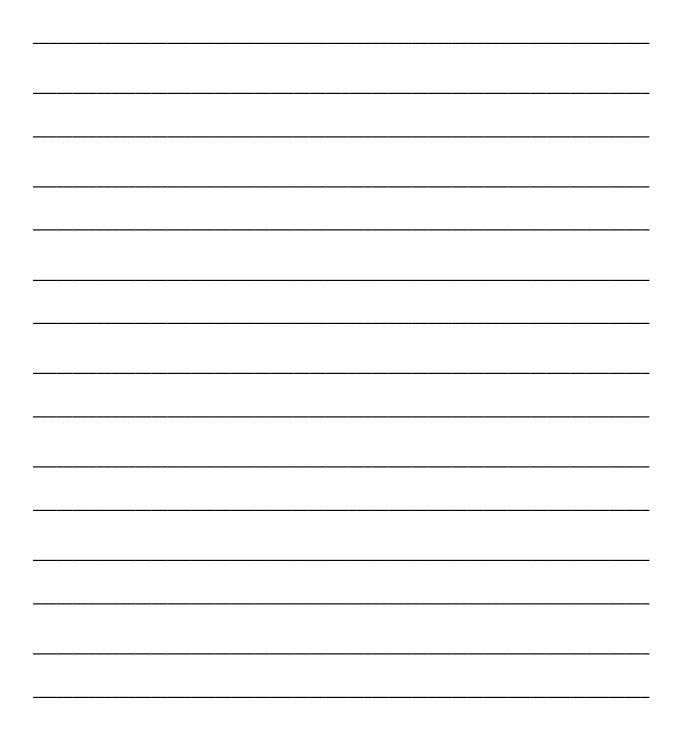


| Day 8 | | |
|---|--|--|
| Fast fact-finding | | |
| Read the passage below. Sky Colors HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED Why clear skies are sometimes deep blue and at other times almost white? Or why some sunsets are fiery red and others watery yellow? The reason is that the mixture of particles in the atmosphere is constantly changing. Every color in the sky comes from the Sun. Sunlight is white, which means it is a mix of every color in the rainbow. But as it passes through the atmosphere, gases, dust, ice crystals, and water droplets split it into the various colors, bouncing some toward our eyes and absorbing others. The colors we see depend on which colors are reflected and which are absorbed. Clear skies are blue because gases in the air reflect mostly blue light from the Sun. The sky gets paler when extra dust or moisture reflects other colors, diluting the blue. Sunsets are yellow (or red, if the air is dusty) because the Sun's rays have to travel so far through the lower atmosphere that all the yellow light is absorbed. | | |
| From <i>How the Earth Works</i> by John Farndon Underline all the main points in the paragraph above. Then answer these questions in complete sentences. What color is sunlight? | | |
| Why is the sky blue? | | |
| | | |
| What do you notice about the first four words? Why do you think they are set out this way? | | |
| What kind of sentences introduce the passage? | | |
| Words such as the reason is, because , and which means tell us that this piece of writing does more than simply list facts. What else does it do? | | |
| ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••• | | |

Directions: Create a story about a girl or boy who goes on a trip. Use the lines below.

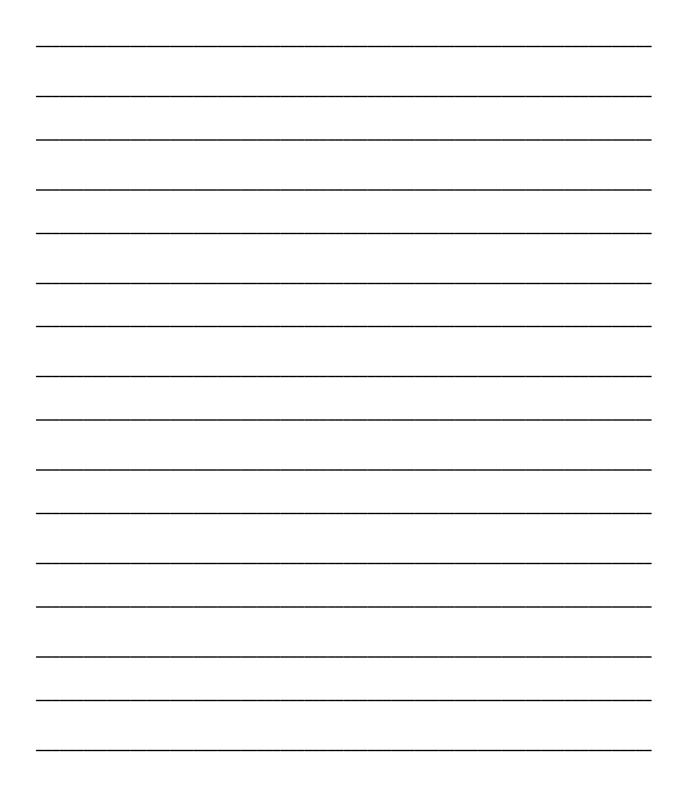


| Fractions as Division | Name: |
|--|--|
| Solve each problem. | |
| Roger has 4 gallons of orange juice. He puts the same amount of juice into each of 5 pitchers. How many gallons of orange juice are in 1 pitcher? | 2 Marta has 8 cubic feet of potting soil and 3 flower pots. She wants to put the same amount of soil in each pot. How many cubic feet of soil will she put in each flower pot? |
| Greg made 27 ounces of potato salad to serve to 10 guests at a picnic. If each serving is the same size, how much potato salad will each guest receive? | Chandra spends 15 minutes doing 4 math problems. She spends the same amount of time on each problem. How many minutes does she spend on each problem? |
| Taylor has 5 yards of gold ribbon to decorate 8 costumes for the school play. She plans to use the same amount of ribbon for each costume. How many yards of ribbon will she use for each costume? | DeShawn is using 7 yards of wire fencing to make a play area for his puppy. He wants to cut the fencing into 6 pieces of equal length. How long will each piece of fencing be? |
| 7 What is a division word problem that can be | represented by $\frac{4}{3}$? |
| | |

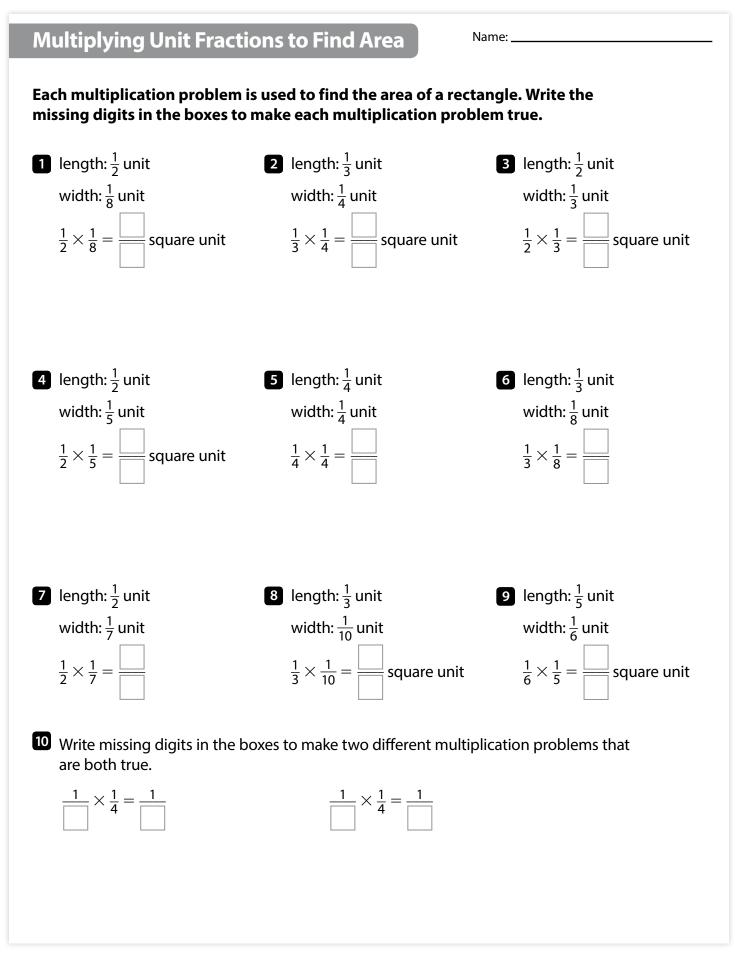


| Different types of writing | | | |
|--|--|-------|--|
| The text extracts below could have come from any of the following types of writing: instructions , explanations , poems , folk tales , novels , informative , or arguments . Read each extract, then decide which type of writing it is. | | | |
| Stop! Before you throw anything away, think | ••••• | | |
| The old miller knew he had not long to live so | ••••• | | |
| If the water is added gradually to the powder in the test tube, then | ••••• | | |
| Thus, the water evaporates and returns to the atmosphere. | •••• | | |
| That peculiar person from Putney! | ••••• | | |
| The day was warm, though cloudy, and I noticed a strange scent in the air | | ••••• | |
| a blue-gray day a Saturday | | | |
| Surely you must realize that | | | |
| Add the beaten egg | ••••• | | |
| The second planet from the Sun is called | ••••• | | |
| Choose one of the above extracts that comes from a fiction book. Imagine what the rest of the paragraph might look like, and write a draft version on a separate sheet of paper. Then write the finished paragraph below. Remember: Fiction means text that was invented by the writer. | | | |
| | | | |
| | | ••••• | |
| | | ••••• | |
| If you want to, do the same thing by choosing an extract from a nonfiction book. Write the paragraph on a separate sheet of paper. Remember: Nonfiction means that the informative in the piece of writing is factual. | | | |
| © Dorling Kindersley Limited [2010] | a a start a st | HOOLS | |

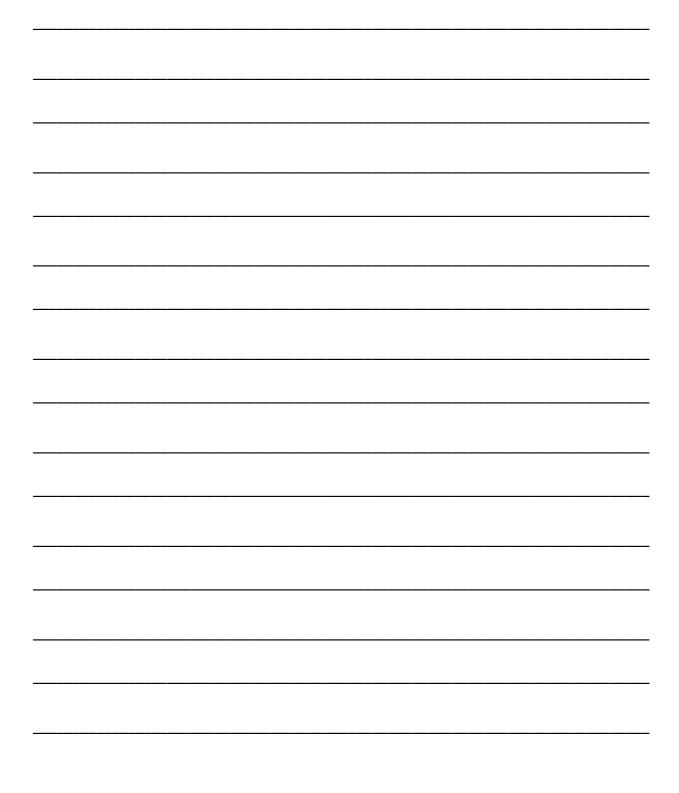
Directions: What is your dream job as an adult? Describe what you need to do to achieve your goal using the lines below.



Day 10



i-Ready



The Apprentice System

Cross-Curricular Focus: History/Social Sciences



European colonists left behind all the comforts of home to come to North America. There was no longer a corner store where they could shop for groceries or get a newspaper. If their tools or equipment broke, there was no place to buy new ones. This was a harsh reality in a world where they had to fight for their own survival.

More settlers came to the English colonies than to the French or Spanish colonies. When the settlers arrived, they were ready to work hard for themselves and their community members. They had to help each other, or they would surely die. Families up to that point were mostly self-sufficient. All of the family members helped each other get what they needed. In the colonies, they had to reinvent some of that family-style teamwork and join together for the good of the entire group.

It was not long before people began to take on new work responsibilities. Those who knew how to make things by hand were called **artisans**. Their work on things such as nails, horseshoes, barrels and even homes was critical to the success of their colony. Because their skilled work was so necessary, they began to train younger workers. They needed others who could take over their duties if death, disease or old age made them unable to continue. Artisans often had several such helpers of different ages. These helpers were called **apprentices**.

Apprentices were commonly be sent to live with the artisan. The young apprentices provided their labor in exchange for food, shelter, clothing and training in the craft. Experienced apprentices became artisans and took apprentices of their own to train. In this way, the colony would have skilled workers long into the future.

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) Most apprentices were between eight and 10 years old when they went to live with an artisan. How would you feel about becoming an apprentice now? Why?

2) What is an artisan?

3) What did an apprentice receive in exchange for his labor?

4) What was the goal for an apprentice?

5) How did the apprentice system help the community?

Directions: Using the lines below, reflect on your experience staying home from school for two weeks.

