



CBSD FID WORKBOOK

GRADE 5

Name: _____



FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTION

DAY 4





What is a Flexible Instructional Day also known as a “FID” Day?

In Pennsylvania, a flexible instructional day, as defined by the Department of Education, refers to a day when schools can deliver instruction remotely rather than canceling school due to inclement weather or other unforeseen circumstances.

What is the purpose of a Flexible Instructional Day?

The purpose of implementing flexible instructional days is to ensure that students continue to receive meaningful instruction even when traditional “in-person” learning is not possible. Flexible instructional days allow schools to maintain continuity in the educational process, ensuring that students can continue their learning without interruption. By utilizing technology and remote learning workbooks/resources, schools can provide students with access to instructional materials, assignments, and teacher support, regardless of physical location.

How will I know when Central Bucks is having a “FID” day?

- Central Bucks School District will send notifications to families via email, website, text notification, social media, etc. to communicate the “FID” day.
- Your child's teacher will publish the FID content in Canvas:
 - Link to an online survey for attendance.
 - Link to an **optional** live Teams call for teacher “Office Hours.”

How will my child use the “Flexible Instructional Books” on these “FID” days?

This “flexible instructional book” is your child's workbook that outlines the procedures, expectations, and resources for completing the work for a flexible instructional day. Here's how such a book will be used:

- The **Flexible Instructional Book** provides approximately 4 hours of instructional activities.
- Your child will complete reading, math, writing, and specials (*P.E., Music, Library, Art, or QUEST*) during the “FID” day.
- Your child will then return the “FID” book to their homeroom teacher when school resumes “in-person.”

How will my child use Canvas on these “FID” days?

- Students will access Canvas via Classlink on district provided device
- Attendance will be submitted via Canvas
- Office Hours will be offered via a Teams call linked in Canvas from 12:00-12:30
- Digital workbooks will be linked to Canvas

What if I need to use a personal device and can't find my students Username and password?

- Student usernames can be found in the Parent Portal of Infinite Campus. It is located in the “More” section of the Main Menu under “Family Information”. The username is the student's full email address. Ex: Smith.J123@student.cbsd.org. The password for new students is Uppercase first initial, lowercase last initial, and their 6 digit birthday. Ex: James Smith born on 07/08/2009 a password of Js070809



CBSD FID WORKBOOK

GRADE 5



MATH

DAY 4



FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL DAY 4: MATH

ADDING AND SUBTRACTING DECIMALS

MATH LESSON SUMMARY

Activity #1 (10-15 min)		
F Fluency Practice	Complete 15 fluency questions	
Activity #2: CHOOSE 1 ACTIVITY FROM THE 2 OPTIONS BELOW (40-50 min)		
I Independent Practice	Decimal Independent Practice page Option 1 & Writing Decimals Worksheet	Decimal Independent Practice page Option 2 & Writing Decimals Worksheet
Activity #3: (30 min)		
D Dive Into a Game	Decimal Snap!	

FLUENCY PRACTICE

1.) $4 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	6.) $8 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	11.) $50 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
2.) $7 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	7.) $25 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	12.) $7 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
3.) $17 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	8.) $18 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	13.) $45 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
4.) $100 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	9.) $42 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	14.) $23 \times 17 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
5.) $200 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	10.) $36 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	15.) $25 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

DECIMAL INDEPENDENT PRACTICE PAGE OPTION 1

Add.

Example
1.23 + 10.6 = ?

1.23

10.6

11.83

1.23 + 10.6 = 11.83

STEP 1 Add the hundredths.

STEP 2 Add the tenths.

STEP 3 Add the ones.

STEP 4 Add the tens.

Remember to regroup where necessary.

1 2 3
+ 1 0 6
1 1 8 3

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.2 \\ + 4.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.5 \\ + 1.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101.6 \\ - 36.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 90.0 \\ - 78.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24.9 \\ + 20.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 673.8 \\ - 100.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 434.1 \\ - 107.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1.) A scientist is measuring the amount of liquid used in two experiments. The first experiment uses 5.8 liters of liquid, and the second experiment uses 3.65 liters of liquid.

a.) How many liters of liquid are used in total for both experiments?

b.) If the scientist originally had 15 liters of liquid, how much liquid will remain after both experiments?

2.) A student is downloading two educational apps on their tablet. The first app is 1.75 gigabytes in size, and the second app is 2.6 gigabytes in size. How many gigabytes of data will the student download in total?

DECIMAL INDEPENDENT PRACTICE PAGE OPTION 2

Add.

Example
1.23 + 10.6 = ?

1.23

10.6

11.83

1.23 + 10.6 = 11.83

STEP 1 Add the hundredths.
STEP 2 Add the tenths.
STEP 3 Add the ones.
STEP 4 Add the tens.
Remember to regroup where necessary.

$$\begin{array}{r} 404.3 \\ - 101.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60.6 \\ + 22.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 372.6 \\ - 301.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70.2 \\ + 30.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34.9 \\ + 33.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 793.5 \\ - 100.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 555.1 \\ - 326.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1.) A librarian is cataloging new books for the library. The first shipment contains books that weigh 4.35 kilograms, and the second shipment contains books that weigh 6.8 kilograms.

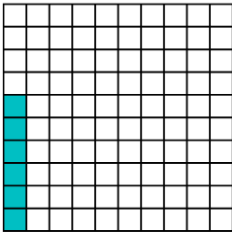
a.) How many kilograms do the books from both shipments weigh in total?

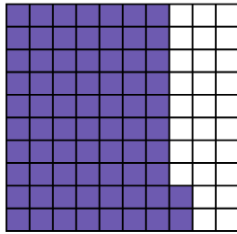
b.) If the librarian has a shelf that can hold up to 20 kilograms, how many kilograms of space will remain on the shelf after placing all the books from both shipments?

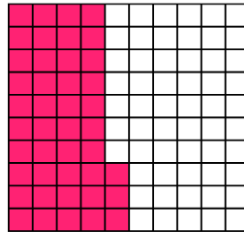
2.) A chef is preparing ingredients for a recipe. He uses 2.5 liters of milk and 1.75 liters of water. How many liters of liquid did the chef use in total?

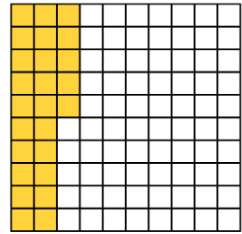
WRITING DECIMALS

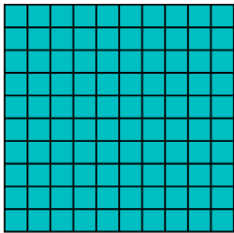
Write the decimal that is shaded.

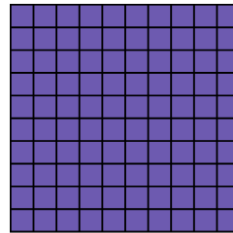
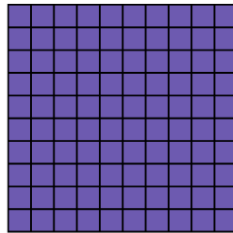
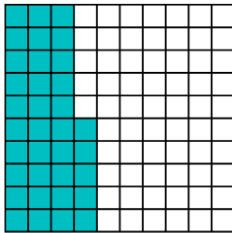


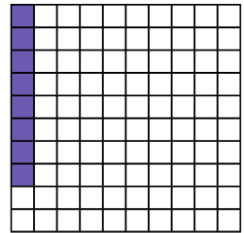












Write each in standard form.

1. thirty-three hundredths _____
2. fifty-nine hundredths _____
3. twenty-eight and five hundredths _____
4. nine tenths _____
5. seven and eleven hundredths _____

What you need:

Players: 1 or more

Materials: Decimals cards, Fraction cards



What to do:

- 1 Put all the decimal cards face up on a table.
- 2 Shuffle the fraction cards and place the deck face down on the table. Then, turn over the top card.
- 3 Check to see if the fraction on the card is equivalent to any of the decimals on the cards on the table.
 - If there are multiple players, the fastest to find the match will say, "Decimal Snap!" and collects the cards.
 - If there is only 1 player, find the decimal match. Collect both cards and place them in a pile.
- 4 Turn over the next fraction card and continue the game. Play until no more matches can be found.





$$3\frac{9}{125}$$

$$1\frac{63}{200}$$

$$2\frac{171}{200}$$

$$\frac{52}{125}$$

$$5\frac{3}{8}$$

$$1\frac{46}{125}$$

$$\frac{3}{40}$$

$$4\frac{62}{125}$$

$$\frac{27}{40}$$

$$1\frac{3}{125}$$

$$3\frac{16}{125}$$

$$3\frac{2}{125}$$

$$2\frac{5}{8}$$

$$4\frac{239}{250}$$

$$6\frac{33}{40}$$



3.072	1.315	2.855
0.416	5.375	1.368
0.075	4.496	0.675
1.024	3.128	3.016
2.625	4.956	6.825



CBSD FID WORKBOOK

GRADE 5



READING AND WRITING

DAY 4



FLEXIBLE INSTRUCTIONAL DAY 4: READING AND WRITING

READING AND WRITING LESSON SUMMARY

Total Time – 90 Minutes		
Time	Focus	Description
90 Minutes	Reading/ Writing	1. Read the text “The Origins of Sports”. 2. Respond to the prompts and questions related to the text. 3. Complete the graphic organizer on page 32. 4. Write a summary of the text using information from the graphic organizer.
30 Minutes	Independent Reading	1. Read a self-selected book. 2. Complete the Reading Log.

READING AND WRITING - 90 Minutes

1. Today you will be reading about the origins of sports.
2. Read the Fast Facts and think about what you might already know about the origin of sports.
3. Read the passage aloud or silently to yourself. Take as much time as you need.
4. Use the Building Connections page to write words or phrases to help you remember what is important.
5. Answer the Key Notes question at the end of each passage.
6. Answer the questions by going back into the text to find your answers.
7. Please write in complete sentences with evidence from the text.

The Origins of Sports



A streetball tournament in New York City happens every year.

Fast Facts

- The streetball tournament is still a big event in New York City.
- A TV show was made about streetball.
- Many pro basketball stars started in streetball.

Streetball

It was 1946 and another hot summer in New York City. That summer, a worker for the city began a street basketball²³ tournament. That tournament was the origin of a sport that many people play today. Streetball, as it is called, is like basketball,⁴⁵ but it is different, too, because the origins of streetball are in the street, not the gym.⁶²

Streetball is fast, and style counts more than it does in basketball. There is no net because most baskets have no nets.⁸⁴ In streetball, a group of people decide the rules and play. Most streetball is played without refs.¹⁰¹

Like many games, streetball comes from a particular place. Streetball was born because New York City had basketball¹¹⁹ hoops and hard surfaces on which to bounce basketballs. New York City still has these, and streetball is still played off and on its streets.¹⁴⁴

KEY NOTES

Streetball

What is streetball?

The Origins of Sports



Snowboarders use their arms for balance.

Fast Facts

- In 1998, snowboarding became a sport at the Olympic Games.
- The first snowboard was called a Snurfer.
- In 1982, the first national snowboard race was held in Vermont.

Snowboarding

In the snowy hills of Michigan in 1965, a father made a toy for his daughter. He put together two skis with a rope at the²⁷ tip so the rider could hold the toy as it went down hills. His daughter's friends loved it, so the Michigan man made more. By 1966, more than half a million of these toys were sold.⁶³

The new sport got the name *snowboarding*, and soon many people were making snowboards. One was a young man who⁸³ rode trays down the hills at his school. The young man started a business called Winterstick to make his snowboards. Unlike¹⁰⁴ the ones first made in Michigan, these snowboards did not have a rope. Instead, snowboarders used their arms for balance.¹²⁴

The sport has grown. At first, many ski areas did not allow snowboarders, but now almost all do.¹⁴²

KEY NOTES

Snowboarding

What is snowboarding?

The Origins of Sports



Rhymes and two twirling ropes are part of double Dutch jump rope.

Fast Facts

- The first jump ropes may have come from ancient China.
- The first double Dutch meet, which was held in New York in 1974, had nearly 600 jumpers.
- Today, double Dutch meets attract about 100,000 people from around the world.

Double Dutch Jump Rope

Jump rope made its way across the ocean with Europeans who settled on the east coast of North America. Although many²⁵ children in Europe jumped rope, Dutch children played the game in a different way.³⁹

Two children held the ends of two ropes and turned them in different directions. Another child stood within the twirling⁵⁹ ropes, jumping over and under them. When English children saw jump rope played this way, they named it double Dutch.⁷⁹

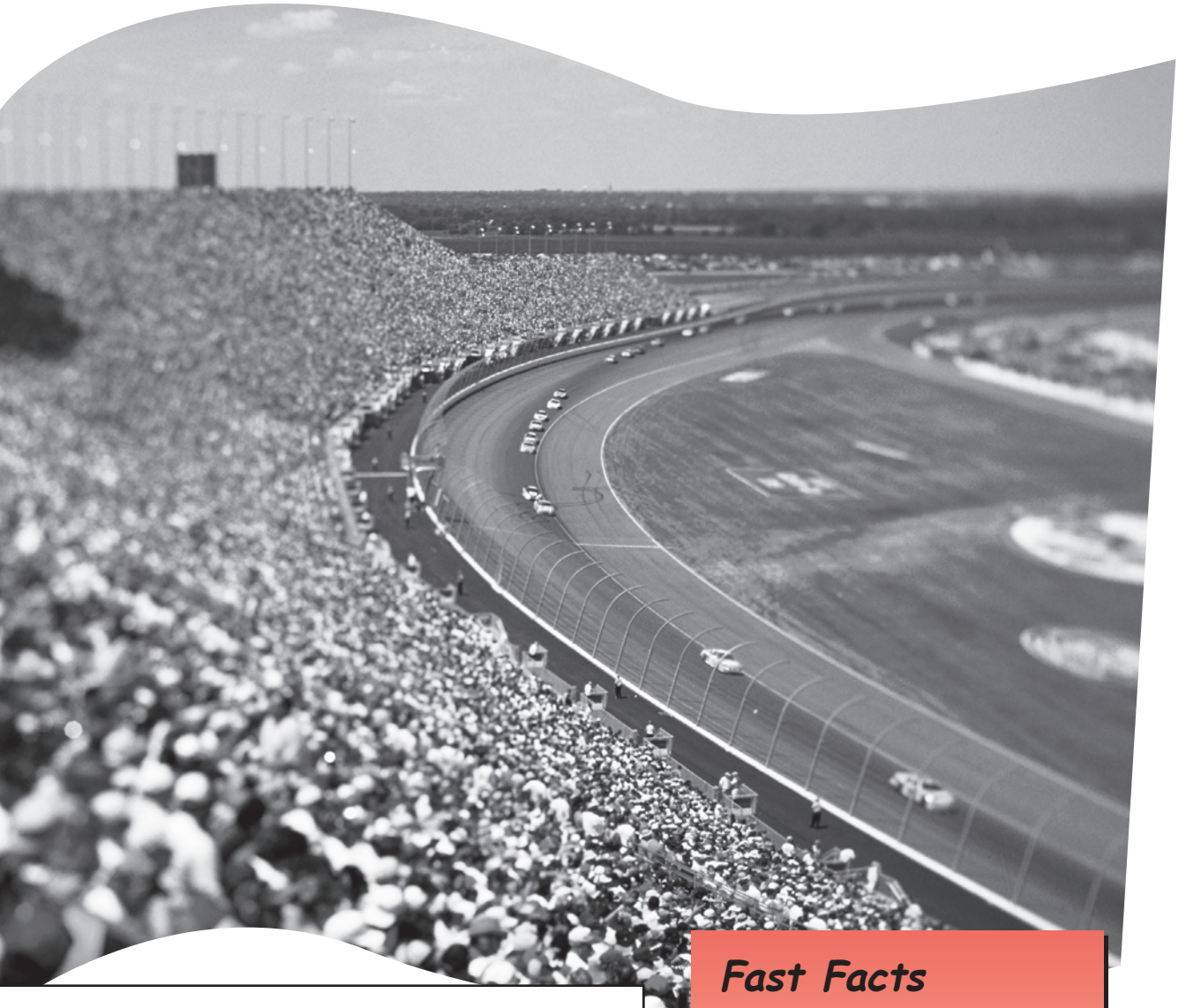
The game was always common in New York City, but in the mid-20th century, a double Dutch craze began. Children¹⁰⁰ said rhymes as they jumped to the difficult beat of the twirling ropes.¹¹³

In the 1970s, the game became a sport, with teams saying rhymes as they competed to show their speed and skill. Today, double Dutch jumpers compete in meets around the world.¹⁴⁴

KEY NOTES

Double Dutch Jump Rope How is double Dutch jump rope different from other kinds of rope jumping?

The Origins of Sports



Stock cars are built to race on a track.

Fast Facts

- Prize money for a NASCAR® race can be more than \$10 million.
- A NASCAR team with one car can cost as much as \$20 million a year.
- After football, NASCAR has the most fans of any sport in the United States.

Stock Car Racing

When World War II ended, U.S. carmakers turned their attention from tanks to cars. They made fast, powerful cars, and young men loved racing them.²⁸

People in different parts of the country raced different kinds of cars. In the South, people raced stock cars—cars from a car⁵¹ dealer. In 1948, a racer named Bill France organized stock car racers into an association called the National Association for⁷¹ Stock Car Auto Racing, or NASCAR®. Members raced stock cars on oval tracks.⁸⁴

From the time it was organized, NASCAR grew into a huge sport and a big business. Today, even though almost all the¹⁰⁶ drivers and teams are in the South, millions of fans around the country watch NASCAR drivers race. These cars don't come¹²⁷ from the dealer anymore. Instead, they're designed for one thing—going as fast as possible.¹⁴²

KEY NOTES

Stock Car Racing

What is stock car racing?

The Origins of Sports

Streetball

1. The main idea of “Streetball” is that streetball _____

- a. is a kind of basketball.
- b. can be played in streets or in fields.
- c. is played in gyms.
- d. is a kind of football.

2. Tell three ways streetball is different from basketball.

3. Tell how streetball began.

Snowboarding

1. The first snowboard might have been made in Michigan because _____

- a. people in Michigan like surfing.
- b. winters are sunny and warm in Michigan.
- c. Michigan is hilly and snowy.
- d. people in Michigan make a lot of toys.

2. What is a snowboard?

3. How have snowboards changed?

- a. Now, they have ropes.
- b. They were first used all year.
- c. Now, they don't have ropes.
- d. They cannot be used in ski areas.

Double Dutch Jump Rope

1. Another good name for "Double Dutch Jump Rope" is _____

- a. "How to Jump Rope."
- b. "Buying Jump Ropes."
- c. "Games of Early Settlers."
- d. "Jump Rope Becomes a Sport."

2. What is double Dutch jump rope?

3. How did double Dutch jump rope become a sport?

Stock Car Racing

1. "Stock Car Racing" is MAINLY about _____

- a. how stock cars work.
- b. what stock cars are.
- c. the history of stock car racing.
- d. how to race a stock car.

2. What is NASCAR?

3. Stock car racing began _____

- a. when soldiers raced in World War II.
- b. when U.S. carmakers made fast cars.
- c. when soldiers bought cars.
- d. when U.S. carmakers began racing cars.

tournament	origins	Michigan	daughter
double	rhymes	organized	association

1. Choose the word from the word box above that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line below.

- A. _____ a series of contests in which people or teams of people take part
- B. _____ words that have the same sounds at the ends
- C. _____ a female child
- D. _____ having two parts that are alike
- E. _____ beginnings
- F. _____ put together or arranged in a certain way
- G. _____ groups or people joined together for a purpose
- H. _____ a midwestern U.S. state

2. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below. Choose the word from the word box that completes each sentence.

- A. We joined the car racing _____ because we liked to watch fast cars.
- B. Our town had twice as many people as before, so we needed to _____ the number of schools.
- C. Ralph has two sons and one _____.
- D. *At*, *cat*, and *hat* are all _____.
- E. There's a lot of snow in _____ in the winter.
- F. Our team will compete in the basketball _____.
- G. No one knows the _____ of some sports because they've been played for many years.
- H. She _____ the first bird-watching club in the area.

The Origins of Sports

1. Use the chart to help you remember what you read. In each box, write what you learned about each sport in this topic.

STREETBALL

Where It Began	How You Play It

SNOWBOARDING

Where It Began	How You Play It

DOUBLE DUTCH JUMP ROPE

Where It Began	How You Play It

STOCK CAR RACING

Where It Began	How You Play It

2. What two sports that you read about became popular in New York City?

3. Why do you think two of the sports you read about started where they did?

4. Compare two of the sports you read about.

Use the chart above to write a summary about the Origin of Sports

[illegible]

INDEPENDENT READING - 30 Minutes

- 1. Continue to read your independent reading book.
- 2. IF you do not have your Independent Reading book, select a book from your home library.
- 3. Log the title, author and number of pages on the Reading Log.

Reading Log

Name: _____ Parent Initials: _____

Date	Title of Book	Author	Pages	Time spent reading



CBSD FID WORKBOOK

GRADE 5



SPECIALS

DAY 4





Fifth graders are working on the important skill of notetaking while researching. Paraphrasing means to take someone else's words and restating them in your own words, but keeping the main idea the same.

Follow the directions below to complete the paraphrasing activity.

LET'S PARAPHRASE:

Directions: First, read the passage. Next, cover the passage and write three facts, in short phrases. Finally, write a new paragraph, using your own words.

SOCCER: A TEAM SPORT

Soccer is a game loved by people all around the world. It's not just a game; it's a global team sport that brings people together. Whether you call it soccer or football, it's the same exciting game played with a round ball and two teams.

In soccer, players work together as a team to score goals. The field is big, and players use their feet, heads, and bodies to control the ball and move it toward the opponent's goal. Each team has a goalkeeper who tries to stop the other team from scoring.

Soccer teaches us important skills like teamwork, communication, and sportsmanship. Win or lose, playing soccer is about having fun and working together as a team.

MY NOTES:

Write your notes here:

-
-
-

Write your new paragraph here. Use the back of the page if needed:



Finished early? Find a good book and read!

