

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## LIFE IN SPACE

Have you ever wondered what it would be like to live in space? It's more complicated than you might think. But it's also interesting. The most important thing to remember about living in space is that there is no gravity. That means that astronauts can't do a lot of the things that we take for granted. For example, astronauts can't pour themselves a cup of juice the way you can. Why? Because gravity makes the juice pour from the bottle into your cup. Astronauts can't rely on gravity. Astronauts can't lie on beds and sleep the way you do because gravity is what holds you to your bed.

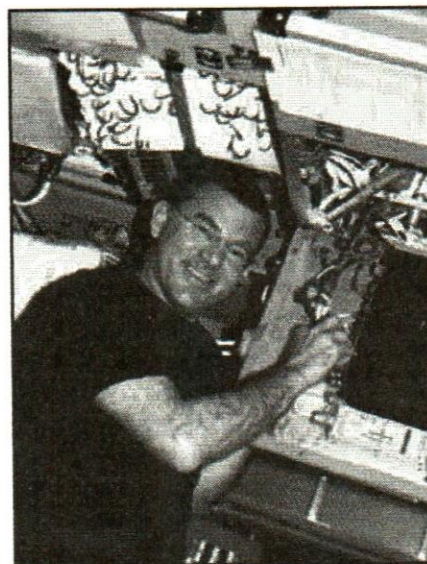


*Astronaut Susan J. Helms*

So how do astronauts live in space? Eating in space is like eating on Earth in some ways. Food like rice and mashed potatoes sticks to spoons and forks, so it doesn't float away. Other foods come in cans or packages. So they don't float away, either. But in order to eat, astronauts strap themselves into chairs or use footholds to stay in one place. Meal trays can be strapped to an astronaut's legs or attached to a wall.

What about sleeping? There is no gravity in space, so astronauts do not have to sleep on beds or the floor. They can sleep anywhere they want, and they can sleep in any position they want. They simply strap their sleeping bags to a wall, a seat, or a bunk bed. That way, they don't float around and bump into things while they are asleep.

Do astronauts get to have any fun in space? They certainly do! Astronauts are very busy people. They have jobs to do, and they work hard. But they also need to relax sometimes. Astronauts get to talk to their families on a video call once a week. They also get to stay in touch by email. Astronauts can bring checkers, chess, and other games with them. Some even bring musical instruments. Astronauts also watch movies and news programs. Sometimes they talk to schools and news reporters, too. Astronauts may have a lot of work to do, but they also find time for fun.



*Astronaut James S. Voss*



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS**

Read "Life in Space" and then answer the questions.

**1.** Which of these is a topic sentence?

- (A) They have jobs to do, and they work hard.
- (B) Astronauts may have a lot of work to do, but they also find time for fun.
- (C) Astronauts also watch movies and news programs.
- (D) Astronauts can bring checkers, chess, and other games with them.

**2.** Which of these questions is **not** answered in this text?

- (A) How do astronauts eat in space?
- (B) How do astronauts sleep in space?
- (C) How do astronauts relax in space?
- (D) How do astronauts do their work?

**3.** Which question reflects an appropriate purpose for reading?

- (A) How can I go in space?
- (B) What is life in space really like?
- (C) How long is the flight to space?
- (D) Where is space?

**4.** The author likely feels that astronauts are

- (A) interesting.
- (B) unkind.
- (C) scary.
- (D) not real.

**5.** Which do astronauts **not** need in space?

- (A) a place to sleep
- (B) food
- (C) umbrellas
- (D) toothpaste

**6.** Why do you think chairs and tables are attached to the floors and walls in space stations?

- (A) so they will not break
- (B) so they will not tip over
- (C) so they will not float around
- (D) so they will stay clean

**7.** How is life in space different from life on Earth?

- (A) There is no gravity in space.
- (B) There is a lot of gravity in space.
- (C) There is no gravity on Earth.
- (D) Astronauts do not like to be in space.

**8.** Which statement about living in space is most accurate?

- (A) Living in space would be like living on Earth.
- (B) Living in space would be impossible.
- (C) Living in space would be different because there is no gravity.
- (D) Living in space would not be much fun.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

7. (Y) (N)

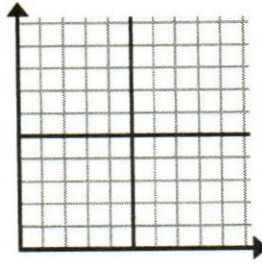
8. (Y) (N)

 \_\_\_\_ / 8  
**Total**

**Monday**

1)  $\frac{1}{5} \div 3 =$

2) Draw a circle at (2, 7).



3) (True / False) All trapezoids are quadrilaterals.

4)  $\frac{1}{7} \times 1\frac{5}{8} = ?$  Will the product be more or less than  $\frac{1}{7}$ ?

5) Use the visual model to solve:  $6 \div \frac{1}{5} =$ 

1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole

**Answers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Draw**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

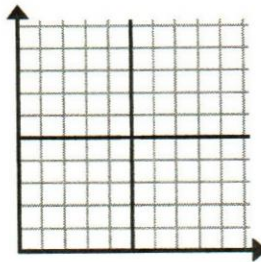
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Tuesday**

1)  $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 =$

2) Draw a circle at (5, 5).



3) (True / False) All parallelograms have four sides of equal length sides.

4)  $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{6}{8} = ?$  Will the product be more or less than  $\frac{6}{8}$ ?

5) Use the visual model to solve:  $3 \div \frac{1}{6} =$ 

1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole

**Answers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Draw**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

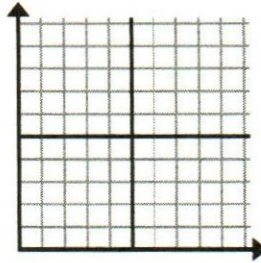
5. \_\_\_\_\_



**Wednesday**

1)  $\frac{1}{5} \div 6 =$

2) Draw a circle at (6, 9).



3) (True / False) All rhombuses have only 1 set of equal length sides.

4)  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{9} = ?$  Will the product be more or less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ ?

5) Use the visual model to solve:  $4 \div \frac{1}{5} =$ 

1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole

**Answers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Draw**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

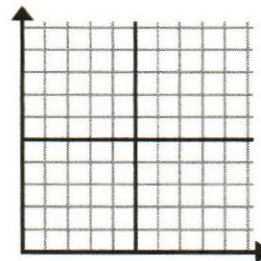
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Thursday**

1)  $\frac{1}{3} \div 5 =$

2) Draw a circle at (2, 2).



3) (True / False) All rectangles are quadrilaterals.

4)  $\frac{2}{4} \times 9 = ?$  Will the product be more or less than 9?

5) Use the visual model to solve:  $6 \div \frac{1}{2} =$ 

1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole	1 Whole

**Answers**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Draw**

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

# Chief Joseph Surrenders

By Sharon Fabian

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<sup>1</sup> For generations, the Nez Perce Indians had enjoyed the same way of life. Their lives depended on the land, and they showed their respect for the land and its creatures. They spent their time outdoors, and their lifestyle was in tune with the seasons.

<sup>2</sup> The Nez Perce were hunters and gatherers. Each season would find them in the right location for hunting wild game or gathering wild plants at that time of year. In the spring, they lived in the valleys where they dug the plentiful root crops that grew there. In the summer, they moved up the mountains. There, living in temporary camps, they would harvest summer plants, and hunt and fish. In the fall, the Nez Perce returned to their traditional villages along the rivers. In winter, they could still fish but also depended on dried fruits and berries.

<sup>3</sup> With the rivers full of fish and a variety of plentiful root vegetables, they lived a comfortable, but hard-working, life. They lived among members of their extended families in small villages. Their clothing included comfortable moccasins for walking long distances and bison skin robes that kept them warm in the cold northwestern winters. Bison skins covered the wooden poles of their tipis too. Hunters brought home game such as deer, moose, and bear. They feasted on gooseberries, huckleberries, and blackberries in season.

<sup>4</sup> At one time, there were over 50 bands of Nez Perce, who occupied millions of acres of land in what are now the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. The Nez Perce, who had aided Lewis and Clark on their famous expedition, were also warriors. They fought against other Indian tribes when there was a conflict.

<sup>5</sup> When settlers began to appear, there were new conflicts. Homesteaders claimed plots of land; railroads cut through the hunting grounds; and hunters destroyed the buffalo. The traditional lifestyle of the Nez Perce was becoming impossible. Now, the Nez Perce also fought the settlers and US troops.

<sup>6</sup> Chief Joseph became leader of his band of Nez Perce in 1877. At that time, the Indians were still fighting the settlers and the troops, but it was becoming obvious that a victory was not possible. Like other bands of Indians all over America, the Nez Perce had fought and won battles, but they had lost more. It would be only a matter of time until the Nez Perce were forced onto reservations.

<sup>7</sup> Chief Joseph decided that it was time to move. He led his band of warriors, women, children, and elderly people on a journey of over 1,000 miles, through mountains, in ice and snow, towards Canada. He planned to join other Indians already there. Chief Joseph's band was pursued by the troops, and they had to keep moving, fighting nearly all the way. They became exhausted, cold, and hungry. Finally, less than 50 miles from Canada, they stopped for a short rest. Suddenly, a force of hundreds of soldiers appears.

<sup>8</sup> Chief Joseph had few warriors left. His people no longer had enough blankets or food. They would not be able to escape this time; Chief Joseph knew that their fight was over. More fighting could mean only one thing -- more of his people dying. Chief Joseph had no choice but to surrender. From his words, we can hear that his surrender came only after he had done all that he



possibly could to save his people. Chief Joseph said, "I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Chief Joseph Surrenders

1. Chief Joseph tried to lead his people to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ (A) Oregon
- ☐ (B) Canada
- ☐ (C) Washington
- ☐ (D) Idaho

2. Chief Joseph \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ (A) Won a great battle
- ☐ (B) Surrendered
- ☐ (C) Was killed in battle
- ☐ (D) Won the war

3. Chief Joseph is a hero because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ (A) He made a great effort to save his people
- ☐ (B) He led warriors in Canada
- ☐ (C) He signed a treaty with the US
- ☐ (D) He was a great buffalo hunter

4. Which happened last?

- ☐ (A) Chief Joseph said, "I will fight no more forever."
- ☐ (B) The first battle between the US troops and the Indians.
- ☐ (C) Over 50 bands of Nez Perce lived on millions of acres in the northwest US.
- ☐ (D) Settlers began moving west.

5. In this article, the word *surrender* means \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ (A) Agree to a peace treaty
- ☐ (B) Stop fighting
- ☐ (C) Wait until more warriors arrive
- ☐ (D) Give up without ever fighting

6. This event took place in the \_\_\_\_\_.

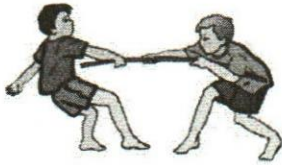
- ☐ (A) 1870's
- ☐ (B) 1900's
- ☐ (C) 1820's
- ☐ (D) 18th century

7. In the 1800's, the Nez Perce Indians were \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ (A) Hunters and gatherers
- ☐ (B) Farmers
- ☐ (C) US soldiers
- ☐ (D) None of the above

8. Problems faced by Chief Joseph during his retreat to Canada included \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ (A) Lack of food
- ☐ (B) Winter weather
- ☐ (C) Being outnumbered by US troops
- ☐ (D) All of the above



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

## Forces & Motion

Directions: Write the force words that complete each sentence.

push      pull      gravity      friction      force  
inertia      machine      energy      balance      Newton

1. The greater the \_\_\_\_\_ the easier the object will move.
2. To do the job in less time and with less energy, use a \_\_\_\_\_
3. That rock will roll down the hill due to the force of \_\_\_\_\_
4. To make something \_\_\_\_\_ both ends need to have the same weight.
5. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ to get a job done.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that something in motion will remain in motion, and something at rest will remain at rest, unless affected by an outside source.
7. It would be more difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ a wagon if it didn't have wheels.
8. If you have a few people \_\_\_\_\_ on the rope, the box will be easier to move.
9. \_\_\_\_\_'s theories on motion are still believed correct today.
10. We added wheels to our bureau to create less \_\_\_\_\_ when we move it.