Summer Enrichment for Students Entering Fifth Grade



Dear Crusader Families and Friends,

We are providing these summer enrichment activities for children entering grades kindergarten through eighth grade. Working with your child throughout the summer will lessen the likelihood of the "summer slide," which is a phrase used to describe the slide backwards that many children experience in reading and math skills over the summer. You can combat the "summer slide" by encouraging your child to devote a small bit of time each day to keeping up skills.

Countless studies show that reading is one of the single most important things a child of any age can do. Reading strengthens vocabulary, exercises the brain, improves concentration, improves language skills, develops imagination, and helps children to develop empathy.

We hope you find these activities helpful! Take time to preview the activities together. We encourage you to have your child create a summer journal.

Thank you for partnering with us in your child's education!

Sincerely Yours in Christ,

Betsy Davenport Principal Holy Cross Catholic School

Fluency	Comprehension	Journal Entry/Writing	Vocabulary	Word Work	Library Visit
		Ref.		AB	
Practice this tongue twister "Wunwun was a racehouse, Tutu was one, too. Wunwun won one race, Tutu won one, too". When you've learned it, challenge your family to say it with you.	Explain the book you are reading to a family member. If it is fiction, describe the main character and the problem(s) they face. If it is non-fiction, share the author's main idea.	Start a Reader's & Writer's Journal with your family and friends. For each text you read, use your journal as a place to record your wonderings, questions, and new words.	Decorate your Reader's & Writer's Journal. This journal will be used for reading, vocabulary, word work, and a place to collect new words you'll learn this summer.	How many words can you make with these letters? a, e, e, i, c, c, f, k, r, r, r, s Create at least 15 words. Write them in your journal. Sort the words into 2 columns: long vowels and short vowels. Use all letters to find the magic word.	Ask your librarian to help you find a book about careers in which you have an interest.
Listen to an audio book in the car or at home today. Then, listen again and read along.	Reread from your library book about careers. What special skills do people with these jobs require? Where do they go to get these skills? Write your answers in your journal.	The eagle is the symbol for the United States that represents strength and freedom. Think of a symbol for your family and write what it stands for in your journal.	Synonyms are words with the same meaning. A curious person is eager to know or learn something. In your journal, brainstorm a list of synonyms for the word "curious." Place a star beside the words you want to add to your vocabulary!	Find 10 adjectives in one of the books you got from the library that you think are fun. Write a sentence using each new adjective in your journal.	If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would it be? Japan? Africa? South America? Check books out from the library about the places you would like to visit
Read one of the books you checked out of the library with a family member for 25 minutes.	Culture is a word for people's 'way of life', meaning the way groups do things. What have you learned about the culture from your library books? Tell how people in other places live. Is it similar or different from the way you live in the U.S.?	Write about what you would do on your dream vacation. Where would you go? What would you plan to see when you get there? Write about the adventures you would have.	Unscramble these words that are related to travel. Use each word in a sentence (it might help to have a dictionary): yeccrurn aropspst lartnesta rafriea sairterosven sutitro urto gdeui mcaare invacnstiaco iecinus	How many words can you make with these letters? a, a, i, o, o, n, n, p, r, r, s, t, t ,t Create at least 15 words. Write them in your journal. Group words based on similar roots (like <i>art/artist</i>). Use all letters to find the magic word. <i>ClueCars and trucks are</i> <i>different kind of?</i>	Check out a poetry book. Try <i>Read a Rhyme, Write a</i> <i>Rhyme</i> by Jack Prelutsky, <i>A</i> <i>Pocketful of Poems</i> by Nikki Grimes or other poetry books.
Share a poem with a family member or friend. Feel the rhythm and rhyme as you read the poem.	Poetry uses imagery to help readers forms a picture in their brain. What picture did you form in your brain while reading a poem? In your journal, draw the picture with specific details. Write a few sentences explaining the picture in your head supported by specific evidence from the text.	Write a poem about what you did with your family on July 4 th .	Antonyms are words with opposite meaning. Provide antonyms for the following words: <i>energized</i> , <i>sharp</i> , <i>ancient</i> , <i>believe</i> , and <i>amuse</i> . Add them to your word journal.	How many words can you make with these letters? a, e, u, g, l, n, s, s, s, s Create at least 15 words. Write them in your journal. Sort the words into 2 columns: singular words and plural words. Use all letters to find the magic word.	Check out a chapter book to read. If you haven finished reading the one you previously checked out, continue reading it. If you need a new chapter book, check the recommended Summer Reading List. Start reading!

Get The Mini Page or a KidsPost from the newspaper and read with expression to a family member. Be sure you sound like a reporter.	Important ideas are the main ideas that the author wants the reader to learn from the selection. What important ideas did you find in your newspaper article? In your journal, write about how the author helped you to understand the important ideas. Did the author include pictures, diagrams, or bold print words?	Pretend you are a reviewer for the newspaper. Write a review of the last book you read. Be sure to include details from the text along with your opinion in your review.	 Idioms are a form a figurative language that should not be taken literally. The group of words has a separate meaning. What do these phrases mean? On the day of the play, I got cold feet. When I got to my new school, I felt like a fish out of water. Try using a few idioms of your own in sentences. Write them in your journal. 	How many words can you make with these letters? a, a, e, i, o, l, n, r, t, x Create at least 15 words. Use all letters to find the magic word. Sort them into categories by long vowel sounds a-e, i-e, and o-e.	Check out poetry books today. Try books by Jack Prelutsky, John Lyons or Nikki Grimes. You may also ask the librarian or check the summer read list for recommendation. Start reading!
Choose a poetry play from <u>www.gigglepoetry.</u> <u>com</u> . Read the poem aloud. Practice reading it FLUENTLY: with expression, making it sound like you think the poet meant each word to sound. Perform the poem for your family and friends.	Select another poem from your poetry book or website. What is the author trying to tell you? In your journal, describe the tone of the poem (humorous, sad, scary, uplifting, etc.). Share the author's message with a friend.	Choose your favorite poem. Talk about what the poem meant to you and why you liked it. Ask a family member or friend to share his/her ideas about the poem. How are your ideas alike or different from your family member or friend? In your journal, write a paragraph comparing your thoughts.	Figurative language is used to help the reader create a picture in their mind. A simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the words "like" or "as." Examples: She is a pretty as a picture. My mom watches me like a hawk. Describe a person you know using similes. Write at least 3 similes your journal.	How many words can you make with these letters? a, o, u, d, g, l, n, p, r, y Create at least 15 words. Use all letters to find the magic word. Sort the words into 2 columns: Words with 1 syllable and Words with 2 syllables.	Time for a new book! Check out a biography about a famous American. Think about a person you are interested in learning about. Books about Mamie Johnson, Louis Armstrong, Marian Anderson and others can be found at the library. Start reading!
Reread a part of your book to your younger brother or sister or a friend. Use different voice inflections to match the mood of the story.	Read a biography about a famous American. In your journal, write about a life lesson you learned from this person. How will this lesson impact your life?	Think about a person you admire. It could be a family member or friend, a teacher or another person from the community. Write a biography about that person. Share it with that person after you write it.	Figurative language is used to help the reader create a picture in their mind. Metaphors compare without the words "like" or "as." Examples: His hands are icicles The soldier is a fearless lion in battle. Describe a person you know using metaphors. Write at least 3 metaphors in your journal.	How many words can you make with these letters? a, e, o, g, h, p, p, r, r, s, s Create at least 15 words. Use all letters to find the magic word. Sort the words into 2 to 3 columns of your choice!	Ask the librarian at your local library to explain the Dewey Decimal system. Ask him/her to help you use these call numbers: • J 551.21 Rus • Easy 571.3 Jen • J 926 T If these books do not interest you, get the call numbers for books you like, and check them out.

Record you and a family member reading your favorite type of book. Think of ways to make it interesting. Read at different paces, add sound effects, whisper or even read loudly. No matter how you read, read it fluently!	Plan a Booknic! That's a reading themed picnic with your friends. Discuss the books you have read this summer. Share your favorite parts and thoughts.	Choose one of your favorite books. Think about why this is your favorite book. In your journal write a letter to the author telling him/her how much you like their book. Give specific evidence from the text to support your reasons.	Think of five words you have learned this summer. In your journal, practice some of the vocabulary skills you reviewed this summer. Write synonyms or antonyms for the words. Can you use them to write a simile or metaphor to describe someone or something? Be as creative as you like.	How many words can you make with these letters? a, a, o, b, d, k, l, r, w Create at least 15 words. Write them in your journal. Use all letters to find the magic word. Sort them into 2 to 3 categories of your choice	Check out the Summer Project on one of the following pages. Check out books that will help you with your project. For your project, you will write your own nonfiction article on a topic of your choice. Check out books by Bobbie Kalman, Seymour Simon, Steven Jenkins or Simon Adams or other nonfiction books to help you with your project.
Write a poem about the last days of summer. What was the most fun you had with your family? Was it at the beach? Or the 4 th of July cookout? Add as many sensory details as you can. When you are finished, practice it until you read it fluently.	Try this recipe at http://www.iwashyoudry.com/ super-easy-cherry-turnovers/ with your parents help.	Review all of your journal entries for the summer.	Review 3-4 of the vocabulary activities that you did this summer. What are some of the words that you will plan to use in your writing, as you begin preparing for the new school year.	Enjoy the rest of your summer, and have a great year!	

	Write a Nonfiction Article					
Sunday Today you will begin your summer project. Before you begin writing your nonfiction article, let's study examples of nonfiction books or articles. Peruse through the books you checked out from the library yesterday. Pay close attention to what the author does to help the reader understand the topic. How does he/she present the factual information? Complete this chart in your journal. Nonfiction Feature Chart Text Purpose Feature of text feature feature Think about which text features you would like to add to your article. Select at least two examples.	Monday Nonfiction authors write about things they know a lot about. What topics do you spend a lot of time thinking about? Brainstorm a list of those topics. Place a star next to the topic you like the most. It should to be a topic you know a lot about. This will be the topic for your nonfiction article.	Tuesday Nonfiction writers spend time gathering research and reading about their topic. In your journal, generate a list of things you already know about your topic. Also think about questions you have about your topic and where you can look to find the answers to those questions. My Topic: Things I Questions I Know have Also be sure to include terminology that is specific to your topic. Brainstorm a list of words. Include them in your journal. Think about how you will incorporate these words into your article. Will you include bold print	Write a Normetron Artice Wednesday Write your notes in order. How can you group or categorize your information? If your topic is an animal Did you include where the animal lives, what it eats, what it looks like, and how it moves? If your topic is a sport or hobby Did you include how to play the sport, the rules, equipment/materials needed to play, or famous player of the game?	Thursday Authors often have to collect additional information after they have organized the information they already know. Interview family and friends, search newspaper, magazines, and the internet to find out more about your topic. You may also look at additional texts online at http://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/ or http://en.childrenslibrary.org/ Write your new ideas in your journal.	Friday Authors include pictures with captions, charts, diagrams, and maps in their texts so that they are more interesting to read. Look at the information you've collected and think about text features you can use to that support your writing. In your journal complete the following sentences: Text How/Why What it will look to add help the reader	Saturday Write a draft of your article. 1. Reread your journal 2. Circle the information you want to include. 3. Write and circle new ideas. 4. Write a draft. Organize the text in order from start to finish.
Sunday When writing nonfiction text, the author has to be sure to include authentic and concrete details. That means you want your readers to know you are an expert on your topic and you present it in an interesting way. Read your article and think about how you can revise it to make sure it is interesting and full of factual information. Think about what you can do to grab the reader's attention. Do you want to: ask a question give a description give definitions	Monday Think about your writing voice. Do you want to sound full of authority or use words that show emotion and feeling? Revise your draft by adding words and phrases that bring out your voice.	Tuesday Capitalization and punctuation in nonfiction texts are important. Use this checklist to edit your work. Titles, headings, and subheading are capitalized. Make them stand out by making them larger or bolder. Captions are written in complete sentences. If you included quotes (someone else's words), use quotation marks. Charts, diagrams, maps have titles.	Wednesday Authors reread their work with someone else to make sure they have said what they wanted to say. Have a family member or friend read your draft and mark areas that need to be fixed. Go back through your draft and check each one.	Thursday Authors include a dedication in each book that honors someone special to them. That could be your mom, dad, sibling, or friend. Read the dedication page of a book you have and then create one of your own.	Friday Authors also include acknowledgements in their books to thank people that have helped. Read an acknowledgement from a book you have and then write one of your own.	Saturday Publish your nonfiction article by writing your final copy. Be sure to include your text features! Plan a premiere night! Invite family members and friends over to share your final book.

Summer Project

Summer Adventure ~ Books I've Read

Chart your summer adventures here! List the books you have read on this page. Depending on how fast you read and how much you read each day, you may have completed more books than suggested on the calendar.

Book Title	Author	Genre	Number of Pages	Recommendation to Other Readers

Throughout the summer continue to <u>practice for fluency</u> all basic fact operations, recognize and understand benchmark fractions, and think mathematically!

Look in a catalog/or online for the price of a game you want. Determine how much change you will receive if you paid with \$100. Count your change for a parent.	Read a math book from the attached list of books.	Find a recipe. Order the fractions from least to greatest.	List the factors of 93. Write the divisibility rule(s) that works for 93.	How many: Tenths in 1? Hundredths in 1? Thousandths in 1? Ten-thousandths in 1? Explain your answer
Estimate and then measure the length and height of your bed in inches. Convert the measurements from inches to feet.	Mark McGwire's 70 th homerun ball sold for about \$3,000,000. Babe Ruth, an earlier homerun king, hit 60 in 1927. Suppose that Ruth's ball was valued at \$3,000 in 1927 and, like many good investments, doubled its value every seven years. Would you rather have had the value of Ruth's ball or McGwire's in 1999? What would the values be today?	In your math journal, draw rectangular arrays for: 1. 12 x 6 = 2. 15 groups of 9 Create 3 additional rectangular arrays and ask a friend to write the equations for each.	In your math journal, write how many minutes there are in 2 hours? How many seconds are in 2 hours? Show how you got your answer.	
	What could be the measures of two acute angles if the sum of the two angles is an obtuse angle? Explain your answer.	Is the sum of $6\frac{7}{8}$ and $4\frac{5}{8}$ closer to 11 or 12? Explain your answer.	Suppose the current time is 4:45 p.m. and the train is due to arrive in 14 and a quarter hours. What time is the train due to arrive?	List the multiples of 6 and 8 that are less than 100. Circle the common multiples. What is the least common multiple for 6 and 8?

Ms. Hill divided 4 th graders into groups of 7. If there are 45 fourth graders, how many are not yet in a group? Explain your answer.	Read a math book from the attached list of books.	Find the area and perimeter of your bedroom floor. Draw a picture and label the dimensions on the graph paper. Paste in your math journal. What unit of measurement did you use to find the area and perimeter of your bedroom?		Write the number 23.69 as a fraction, in word form, and expanded form. Also draw a model using place value blocks to represent the number.
Look in magazines for pictures of angles. Cut out and paste 2 examples of right angles, acute angles, and obtuse angles. Be sure to label each angle.	Solve the following problems in your math journal. Reduce to simplest form: 1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = ?$ 2. $1\frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8} = ?$	A ticket at Six Flags cost \$49.99 for adults and \$39.99 for a child over 2. How much will a day at Six Flags cost for 2 adults, an 11-year-old and a 1- year-old? Show your work.	Estimate the measures of the angles between your fingers when you spread out your hand.	A rule for a given pattern is add 6. Starting with the number 3, list the next 9 numbers. Describe all features of this pattern.
Determine if this number sentence is balanced: $3 \times 12 = 100 \div 2$? If it is not balanced, add more numbers and operations to one (or both) sides to balance it!	Create a story problem (with the answer) focusing on elapsed time for a family member to solve.	Find the largest container in your house and estimate how much water it will hold. Record the estimate and the actual amount in cups, quarts, pints, and gallons.	Take a walk around your neighborhood with a family member and make a map of the streets. Label the streets as parallel or intersecting lines.	

The cost of a sofa your mom wants to buy is \$820. It is on sale for \$699. Estimate the difference between the regular and the sale price. Determine the actual difference between the two prices.	In your math journal, list 5 fractions that are equivalent to 3/8.	There are 365 days in a year. Divide the number of days in a year by the number of people who live with you. Before dividing, estimate the quotient. Show your work in your math journal.	Solve in your math journal: Jennifer buys 5 yards of fabric to make pillows. Each pillow needs 25 inches. Will she have enough fabric to make 9 pillows? If not, how much more fabric will she need? If she has enough, can she make more pillows? Show your work and explain your answer.	Read a math book from the attached list of books.
Draw a picture of a playground. Be sure to include 3 obtuse angles, 2 acute angles, and 4 right angles.	Find the unknown(p): 1. 352 + p = 924 2. 700 - p = 254 3. 25 x p = 175 4. 400 ÷ p = 8	Juan goes to the grocery store. He spends \$87.88 a week. Estimate how much Juan will spend in one month. Explain how you got your answer.	Noriko multiplies 13 x 45. What are the partial products? Draw an area model to show the partial products.	

Suggested Math Reading for Intermediate Grades

Title	Author
1. If You Made a Million	David M. Schwartz
2. Is a Blue Whale the Biggest Thing There Is? (Size)	Robert E. Wells
3. Math for All Seasons	Greg Tang
4. The Go-Around Dollar	Barbara Johnston Adams
5. The Cat in Numberland	Ivar Ekeland
6. Cook-A-Doodle-Doo! (Capacity)	Susan Stevens Crummel
7. The Grapes of Math	Greg Tang
8. Math Potatoes:Mind-Stretching Brain Food	Greg Tang
9. The Story of Clocks and Calendars	Betsy Maestro
10. Full House: An Invitation to Fractions	Dayle Ann Dodds
11. A Cloak for the Dreamer (Shapes)	Aileen Friedman
12. A Fly on the Ceiling (Ordered Pairs)	Julie Glass
13. Cubes, Cones, Cylinders, and Spheres	Tana Hoban
14. Grandfather Tang's Story (Spatial/Shapes)	Ann Tompert
15. Sir Cumference and the Dragon of Pi (Circles)	Cindy Neuschwander
16. Sir Cumference and the Great Knight of Angleland (Angles)	Cindy Neuschwander
17. The Adventures of Penrose	Theoni Pappas
18. Three Pigs, One Wolf, and Seven Magic Squares (Tangrams/Shapes)	Grace Maccarone
19. What's Your Angle, Pythagoras? (Angles)	Julie Ellis
20. X Marks the Spot! (Ordered Pairs)	Lucille Recht Penner