Lesson 12

Grade 5

Includes:

• Blackline Masters organized by lesson
• Weekly Tests for Key Skills

Observation Checklists and other Informal Assessments can be found in the Assessment section of the Grab-and-Go™ Resources for this grade.
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Possession of this publication in print format does not entitle users to convert this publication, or any portion of it, into electronic format.
Dear Family,

This week students will consider the question, “How can people’s differences of opinion lead to a revolution?” as we read our selections. In the narrative nonfiction selection, Can’t You Make Them Behave, King George?, King George III of England felt he followed all the rules for being a good king. He might have wondered, “Why can’t those pesky Americans follow the rules for being good subjects?” Students will also read Tea Time!, a narrative nonfiction selection that includes different accounts and perspectives of the Boston Tea Party in 1773.

Activities to Do Together

Vocabulary
Review this week’s Target Vocabulary by having your child use each word in a sentence. If your child has difficulty, use a dictionary for help.

Differing Views
Discuss with your child that people can have differing views about something that has recently happened in your family or in your neighborhood. First, have your child tell his or her view, then tell your view. How much of either view is based upon fact or opinion?

Two Sides to Every Story
Look through your newspaper or watch the local TV news with your child. Help your child choose a story where there is disagreement. Have him or her write a short composition about the disagreement and include a possible solution.

This week’s...
Target Vocabulary: benefit, repeal, advantages, temporary, contrary, prohibit, previously, midst, objected, rebellious

Vocabulary Strategy: Figurative language

Comprehension Skill: Fact and opinion—decide whether an idea can be proved or is a feeling or belief

Comprehension Strategy: Question—ask questions about a selection before you read, as you read, and after you read

Writing Focus: Opinion writing—problem-solution composition

Go to the eBook to read and listen to this week’s selection.
# Weekly To-Do List

Put an X in each box when you finish the activity.

## Must Do

- [ ] Practice pages
- [ ] Comprehension and Fluency Literacy Center
- [ ] Word Study Literacy Center
- [ ] Think and Write Literacy Center
- [ ] Daily Independent Reading
- [ ] Other _______________________

## May Do

- [ ] Reading Log
- [ ] Vocabulary in Context Cards
- [ ] Practice Spelling Words
- [ ] Work on Writing Assignment
- [ ] Other _______________________

## Daily Independent Reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monday</th>
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<td>benefit</td>
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**Target Vocabulary**

Fill in the blanks in the Column Chart below with synonyms and antonyms of the Target Vocabulary words. Then complete the Column Chart with the remaining Target Vocabulary words.

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<tr>
<td></td>
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Title or Topic

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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fact</td>
<td>Opinion</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
|              | The gardens are beautiful.
More than 120,000 copies were sold in three months.
Figurative Language

Read the definition of each type of figurative language. Then circle the letter for the correct answer.

A simile compares two things using like or as.  
A metaphor compares two things without using like or as.  
An idiom is an expression that has a meaning different from what the words actually say.

1. The breeze was a warm blanket.  
   A simile  
   B metaphor  
   C idiom

2. The cat walked around the house like a king.  
   A simile  
   B metaphor  
   C idiom

3. Let’s play it by ear.  
   A simile  
   B metaphor  
   C idiom

4. He was as tall as a tree.  
   A simile  
   B metaphor  
   C idiom
Figurative Language

Read the definition of each type of figurative language. Then write three sentences: one using a simile, one using a metaphor, and one using an idiom. You can use an idiom that you already know or look one up in a print or digital resource.

A simile compares two things using like or as.
A metaphor compares two things without using like or as.
An idiom is an expression that has a meaning different from what the words actually say.

Simile


Metaphor


Idiom


Figurative Language

Read the definition of each type of figurative language. Then circle the correct type of figurative language for each example.

A simile compares two things using like or as.
A metaphor compares two things without using like or as.
An idiom is an expression that has a meaning different from what the words actually say.

1. The breeze was a warm blanket.
   A simile
   B metaphor

2. The cat walked around the house like a king.
   A idiom
   B simile

3. Let’s play it by ear.
   A idiom
   B simile

4. He was as tall as a tree.
   A simile
   B metaphor
<table>
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<th>TEST RECORD FORM</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grammar:</strong> Verb Tenses</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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<td>28</td>
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</table>

Total Student Score × 2.5 = \( % \)
Vocabulary

Answer Numbers 1 through 10 on your Answer Sheet. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What does the word *objected* mean in the sentence below?
   Neal objected to painting the house yellow.
   A. discussed
   B. explained
   C. protested
   D. reflected

2. What does the word *midst* mean in the sentence below?
   The famous actor stood unnoticed in the midst of the crowd.
   F. next to
   G. ahead of
   H. underneath
   I. surrounded by

3. What does the word *advantages* mean in the sentence below?
   There are many advantages to having a recycling program.
   A. benefits
   B. celebrations
   C. instructions
   D. solutions

4. What does the word *temporary* mean in the sentence below?
   The dentist put a temporary filling in David’s tooth.
   F. having a good flavor
   G. lasting only a short time
   H. using invisible materials
   I. costing very little money

5. What does the word *repeal* mean in the sentence below?
   The voters decided to repeal the unfair law.
   A. appreciate
   B. cancel
   C. disguise
   D. forge

6. What does the word *snap* mean in the sentence below?
   Signing up for the soccer tournament was a snap.
   F. easy task
   G. good plan
   H. sharp sound
   I. exciting step
What figure of speech is in the sentence below?

The playground was a beehive of movement and sound.

A. adage
B. idiom
C. metaphor
D. simile

What is the meaning of the sentence below?

Knowledge is power.

A. Good ideas are like bright lights.
B. Books are the key to an interesting life.
C. Learning gives you control of your future.
D. Knowing the rules doesn’t help you win the game.

Which sentence contains a simile?

F. Don’t count your chickens before they hatch.
G. Sometimes life is a roller coaster of highs and lows.
H. The car ride seemed as long as a round-the-world voyage.
I. It seems strange that Emma is eating breakfast right now.

What does the phrase went over my head mean in the sentence below?

The teacher’s explanation went over my head.

F. confused me
G. interested me
H. flew above my hair
I. went way off the topic
Comprehension

Answer Numbers 1 through 10 on your Answer Sheet. Base your answers on the passage “Can’t You Make Them Behave, King George?”

1 Which of these statements is a fact?
   A. Taxing Americans was a good idea.
   B. England had the right to tax the colonies.
   C. The French and Indian War was fought in America.
   D. When George came to the throne, England had been fighting an expensive war for too long.

2 Whose opinion is expressed in the sentence below?

   After all, the French and Indian part of the war had been fought on American soil for the benefit of Americans, so why shouldn’t they help pay for it?

   F. the king’s
   G. the author’s
   H. the colonists’
   I. the English soldiers’

3 Which word indicates an opinion in the text from the passage below?

   Now King George believed that above all a king should be firm...

   A. King
   B. believed
   C. above
   D. firm

4 Read these sentences from the passage.

   King George was amazed that Americans objected. He was flabbergasted that they claimed he had no right to tax them. Just because they had no say in the matter. Just because they had no representatives in the English government.

   You can tell from the tone of the sentences above that the author feels that King George is

   F. easygoing.
   G. foolish.
   H. intelligent.
   I. serious.

5 Read this sentence from the passage.

   King George had a habit of talking rapidly and repeating himself so that his talk often sounded like a gobble.

   To what is the author comparing King George’s way of speaking?

   A. a dog
   B. a horse
   C. a turkey
   D. a turtle
6. Which sentence from the passage contains a simile?

F. “When he was told that his troops had marched into Philadelphia, he ran into the queen’s room.”

G. “After the Battle of Lexington and the Battle of Bunker Hill, King George said he felt strong as a lion.”

H. “The English troops captured New York, and when George heard this, he said one more battle and it would be over.”

I. “They were willing to pay for the lost tea, but when instead the king punished them so severely, they became more united against him.”

7. Read these sentences from the passage.

But always in the end he had to go back to being a king. Back to the problem of America. This was the way he thought of America. A problem.

The overall tone of these sentences is

A. excited.

B. furious.

C. irritated.

D. relaxed.

8. What was Lord North’s opinion when he heard about the events at Yorktown?

F. King George would be overthrown.

G. The war would last a very long time.

H. The colonists were going to win the war.

I. England needed the next battle to be a victory.

9. Which of these sentences from the passage is a fact?

A. “It certainly hadn’t been his fault.”

B. “He hadn’t done anything wrong.”

C. “King George couldn’t fight the war all by himself.”

D. “So when the time came for him to sign the peace proclamation, he signed.”

10. Which fact would best support the opinion that King George’s taxes were a bad idea?

F. The Americans were English subjects.

G. The English government needed money.

H. The taxes led to the loss of the American colonies.

I. The French and Indian War benefited the Americans.
Decoding

Answer Numbers 1 through 10 on your Answer Sheet. Choose the best answer for each question.

1 What is the correct way to divide the word vivid into syllables?
   A. vi • vid
   B. viv • id
   C. vivi • d
   D. v • ivid

2 What is the correct way to divide the word modern into syllables?
   F. mode • rn
   G. mo • dern
   H. mod • ern
   I. mo • de • rn

3 What is the correct way to divide the word select into syllables?
   A. sel • lect
   B. sele • ct
   C. s • elect
   D. se • lect

4 What is the correct way to divide the word autumn into syllables?
   F. aut • umn
   G. autu • mn
   H. au • tumn
   I. au • tu • mn

5 What is the correct way to divide the word amaze into syllables?
   A. a • maze
   B. am • aze
   C. ama • ze
   D. amaz • e

6 What is the correct way to divide the word menu into syllables?
   F. m • en • u
   G. m • enu
   H. men • u
   I. me • nu
7. What is the correct way to divide the word *deserve* into syllables?
   A. des • erve
   B. de • serve
   C. dese • rve
   D. deser • ve

8. What is the correct way to divide the word *nuisance* into syllables?
   F. nu • isance
   G. nui • sance
   H. nuis • ance
   I. nuisan • ce

9. What is the correct way to divide the word *cousin* into syllables?
   A. co • usin
   B. cou • sin
   C. cous • in
   D. c • ous • in

10. What is the correct way to divide the word *item* into syllables?
    F. i • tem
    G. it • em
    H. ite • m
    I. i • te • m
Grammar

Answer Numbers 1 through 10 on your Answer Sheet. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Which sentence is written correctly?
   A. Next week I rented two pairs of ice skates.
   B. Last month my sister and I will learn a new sport.
   C. Yesterday, my sister and I nervously glide onto the ice.
   D. We watched our friends at the skating rink two weeks ago.

2. Which sentence is written correctly?
   F. Last year I like to ride my bike to school.
   G. Next week, my friend Juan rode with me.
   H. We will park our bikes outside our school’s entrance.
   I. Last week, we will plan to hurry home to play baseball.

3. Which sentence is written correctly?
   A. Many teams from our school will attend.
   B. We hope to win the championship last year.
   C. Next week, our school team hoped to win the championship.
   D. Our school sponsored a soccer tournament next week.

4. Which sentence is written correctly?
   F. He enjoys meeting his classmates earlier.
   G. He will attend his new school yesterday.
   H. Mario moves into his new house last weekend.
   I. He thinks he will like his new home and school.

5. Which sentence is written correctly?
   A. They flew the kite tomorrow.
   B. Many of their friends will made kites, too.
   C. The boys will make a big yellow kite yesterday.
   D. Tomorrow the sky will be filled with kites.

6. Which sentence is written correctly?
   F. Mom will bake a cake last week.
   G. I have eaten her cake next week.
   H. I love to eat Mom’s chocolate cake.
   I. The chocolate cake is eaten yesterday.
7. Which sentence is written correctly?
   A. Will you go to yesterday’s meeting?
   B. Did you enjoy the meeting next August?
   C. Cindy does not like to go to the meetings.
   D. Ted and Cindy will go to the meetings last year.

8. Which sentence is written correctly?
   F. After we ate the turkey, I will serve the pumpkin pie.
   G. I always look forward to eating Thanksgiving dinner.
   H. Juan and Miriam ate all of the turkey tomorrow morning!
   I. Please cooked a turkey for next year’s Thanksgiving meal.

9. Which sentence is written correctly?
   A. I have done tomorrow’s homework.
   B. I will do my homework yesterday afternoon.
   C. I have done all of my homework tomorrow afternoon.
   D. Why do we already have gotten homework for next week?

10. Which sentence is written correctly?
    F. Let’s have played jump rope later.
    G. Get the jump rope for me yesterday.
    H. I love jumping rope every Thursday.
    I. I tripped on the jump rope next week.
King George and the Colonists

Read the dialogue aloud with a partner. Then read it aloud again. Take turns reading each stanza.

King: What is wrong with you colonists? You are always so rebellious. Your advantages are many, yet you always act so angry.

Colonists: Repeal the tax! It isn’t fair! We refuse to pay for your war! You prohibit our trade. You punish our men. You give us new taxes again and again!

King: You Americans are so contrary. You have English soldiers, and a king. You would benefit from following rules, yet you still refuse.

Colonists: Repeal the tax! It isn’t fair! We refuse to pay for your war! You prohibit our trade. You punish our men. You give us new taxes again and again!
Can't You Make Them Behave, King George?

When King George became king of England, his government needed money. The leaders of England decided to tax the American colonists.

The colonists were loyal to King George, but they refused to pay taxes. They wanted a voice in the government. King George was surprised that they objected. He thought the colonists should obey the English government.

King George wanted to make the Americans pay, but the government decided to repeal the first tax. Then they tried to tax the Americans again. The Americans were contrary. They did not want to pay any taxes. Previously, Americans raised money to help England, but they did not want to be forced.

In the midst of the conflict, England got rid of all the taxes except the tax on tea. The Americans refused to pay it. The colonists threw a large shipment of tea into the Boston Harbor. They declared their independence.

King George sent soldiers to punish the colonists. He wanted to make the Americans behave. He thought they were like rebellious children. He thought they would give up, but they did not. They fought for their freedom.

The king thought the fighting was only temporary. But the Americans kept fighting until the British soldiers surrendered. They won the war and King George finally agreed to sign the peace agreement.
### Target Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the Column Chart below with synonyms and antonyms of the Target Vocabulary words. Then complete the Column Chart with the remaining Target Vocabulary words. Possible responses shown.

#### Vocabulary

- **benefit**: something of help
- **temporary**: brief
- **previously**: rebelious
- **repeal**: do away with
- **midst**: contrary

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<td>drawback, disadvantage</td>
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<td><strong>temporarily</strong>: brief</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>permanent, long</td>
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<td><strong>contrary</strong>: against</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>with, in agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>repeal</strong>: do away with</td>
<td>abolish, cancel</td>
<td>keep, maintain</td>
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### T-Map: Fact and Opinion

**Title or Topic**: A Song Heard 'Round the World

Possible responses shown.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the 1600s the words were changed to make fun of Oliver Cromwell.</td>
<td>The tune is catchy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British troops sang “Yankee Doodle” to the colonists during the march from Boston to Concord.</td>
<td>Singing “Yankee Doodle” to the colonists had an unexpected effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Pamphleteers of the Revolution

**Fact**
- More than 120,000 copies were sold in three months.
- It was published in 1776.
- The first edition did not include Paine's name.
- Paine suggested an independent American government would have a charter.

**Opinion**
- It may have been the most influential pamphlet printed in Revolutionary times.
- Paine's previous essays were fiery.
- They spread throughout the thirteen colonies like wildfire.
- Without a doubt, Paine had written a very rebellious document.

### A Home at Mount Vernon

**Fact**
- The mansion is surrounded by gardens and fields.
- People at Mount Vernon cook with wood burning stoves.
- Mount Vernon sits on a bluff overlooking the Potomac.

**Opinion**
- The gardens are beautiful.
- Modern technology has a lot to recommend it.
- Mount Vernon is peaceful.
### T-Map: Fact and Opinion

**Title or Topic**: Printed Words of the Revolution

**Possible responses shown.**

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### Figurative Language

Read the definition of each type of figurative language. Then circle the letter for the correct answer. (1 point each)

A simile compares two things using *like* or *as*.
A metaphor compares two things without using *like* or *as*.
An idiom is an expression that has a meaning different from what the words actually say.

1. The breeze was a warm blanket.
   - A simile
   - B metaphor
   - C idiom

2. The cat walked around the house like a king.
   - A simile
   - B metaphor
   - C idiom

3. Let’s play it by ear.
   - A simile
   - B metaphor
   - C idiom

4. He was as tall as a tree.
   - A simile
   - B metaphor
   - C idiom

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**Assessment Tip: Total 4 Points**
Figurative Language

Read the definition of each type of figurative language. Then circle the correct type of figurative language for each example. (1 point each)

1. The breeze was a warm blanket.
   A simile
   B metaphor

2. The cat walked around the house like a king.
   A idiom
   B simile

3. Let's play it by ear.
   A idiom
   B simile

4. He was as tall as a tree.
   A simile
   B metaphor

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A metaphor compares two things without using like or as.
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Grade 5

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