

SPELLING LIST

FIFTH GRADE

Amsterdam

Tehran

Auckland

Brisbane

Beijing

Buenos Aires

Brussels

Vancouver

Adelaide

Caracas

Baghdad

Seoul

Pittsburgh

Helsinki

Winnipeg

Tegucigalpa

Bucharest

THINKERS AND INVENTORS

ARISTOTLE

384–322 BC

Greek thinker

When Aristotle was 17, he went to study with Plato in Athens and stayed there until he was nearly 40. After some years as a traveling professor (one of his pupils was the young Prince Alexander of Macedon, later Alexander the Great), he returned to Athens in 334 BC, to set up the school known as the Lyceum.

From boyhood, Aristotle studied everything in nature, displaying a wide range of interests. He wrote on many different subjects such as plants,



Aristotle is considered the most important thinker of ancient Greece.

marine creatures, and the diseases of bees. He organized all Earth's creatures into categories, progressing from the simplest (plants) to the most complex (human beings). He studied the nature of the universe, and this led him to lecture and write about rocks, weather, and the "elements" (earth, air, fire, water, ether) from which he said everything was made. (Ether was the name given to the element that people of Aristotle's time thought filled space beyond the Earth's atmosphere.) He developed a way of studying similar to what we now call "scientific method." Going from one step to the next, he would consider each new fact in turn until a whole pattern of ideas was logically built up.

Later in his life, Aristotle used the same logical method to study humans and their activities. He was particularly interested in "ethics": the way we organize our daily lives and deal with other people. He wrote books on law, politics, religion, and human nature. His lectures became world-famous, and many rulers, statesmen, and aristocrats sent their sons to learn from him. His ideas were rediscovered during the Middle Ages and have had a great influence on later thinkers and scholars.

BELL, Alexander Graham

1847–1922

Scottish-born U.S. inventor

Bell came from a family of well-known speech therapists in Edinburgh, Scotland. He was trained to follow in his father's footsteps. He studied the way that ears receive sound and devised all kinds of hearing aids. The family moved to Canada in 1870, and two years later, Bell opened a school near Boston to teach speech to deaf people, using his father's system. One day, while testing microphones and receivers, one of his assistants, an electrical engineer, twanged a wire by mistake. The sound traveled down the wire so clearly that Bell could hear it in the next room. Bell wondered if speech could be sent down wires in the same way, and began experimenting. The result was the tele-



When he invented the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell was actually trying to find ways of helping deaf people hear again.

phone. Bell, then aged 29, patented the telephone in 1876. The Bell Telephone Company, which he founded in 1877, was the largest phone company in the world for many years.

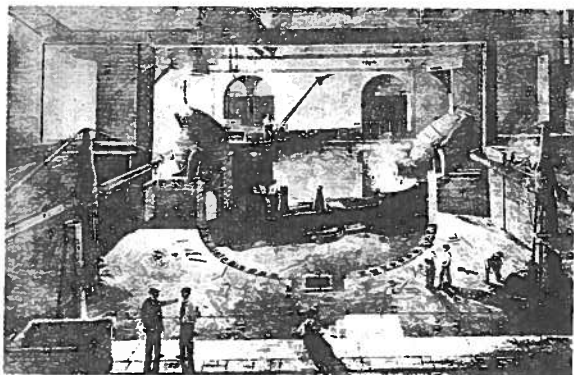
Bell invented other things as well. He built kites big enough to carry people, a hydrofoil boat that set the world water speed record in 1918, and the photophone, an early machine for transmitting through light rays. He also invented a wax cylinder record for phonographs.

BESSEMER, Henry

1813–98

English inventor

When people imagine inventors as eccentric geniuses, Bessemer is the kind of person they have in mind. He spent all his life inventing and patented no fewer than 114 different gadgets and ideas. Two of his inventions are artificial gold dust (made from brass) for gold paint and the first type-setting machine used in printing. He is best remembered for the “Bessemer process,” a way of turning pig iron (crude iron) into steel by removing impurities such as carbon.



The English engineer Henry Bessemer invented a method of producing large quantities of steel in 1856.

BRAILLE, Louis

1809–52

French teacher

Braille, who was blind himself, was a teacher at the National Institute for the Blind in Paris. He is remembered today for inventing the Braille alphabet. He adapted a system used in the French army called “night writing.” This used 12 raised dots in various patterns that could be “written” and “read” in the dark by feeling them. Braille reduced the number of dots to six and worked out an alphabet to enable blind people to read with their fingertips.

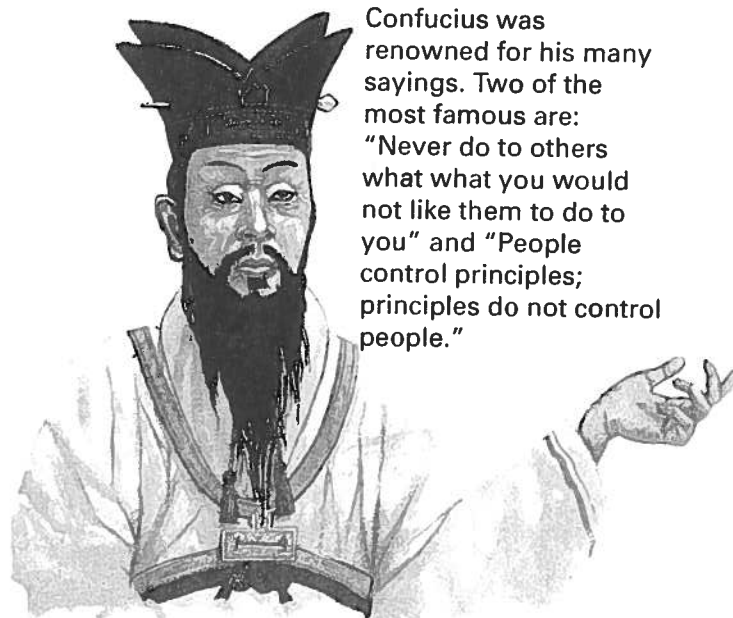
CONFUCIUS (K'ung Fu-Tzu)

about 551–479 BC

Chinese thinker

Like many early thinkers, for example Buddha or Socrates, Confucius was interested in what “goodness” was, whether it could be taught and learned, and what sort of life a “good” person ought to lead. He traveled from town to town, studying and teaching, and when he was too old to travel he settled down and continued his teaching. He also edited classical texts and may have done some writing. The *Analects*, a collection of Confucius’s conversations, lectures, and sayings, was put together by some of his pupils after his death.

By the time Confucius died, he was considered one of the greatest thinkers China had ever known.

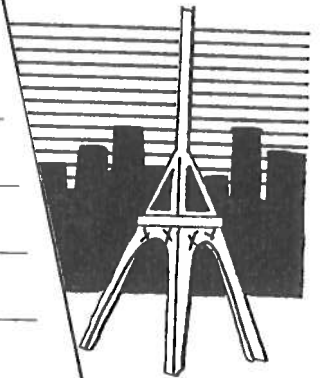


Confucius was renowned for his many sayings. Two of the most famous are: “Never do to others what you would not like them to do to you” and “People control principles; principles do not control people.”

MAJOR METROPOLITAN MISFITS

Brush up on your knowledge of the world's major cities. In each of the following lists, all of the cities have something in common—except for one misfit. Underline the misfit. Then tell what each group has in common. Try to do this without any reference books or other aids at first, just to see what you already know. Then use an atlas to help with the rest.

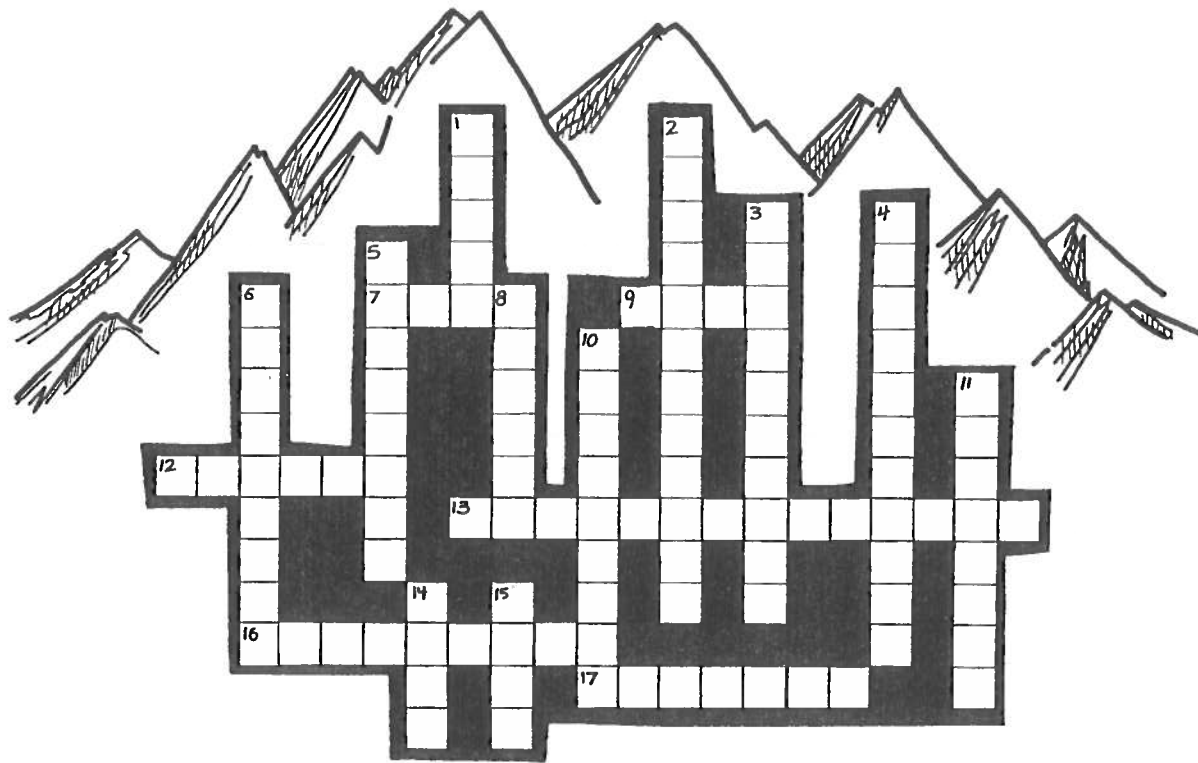
1. Sacramento/San Francisco/Denver/Los Angeles *all of these are in California*
 2. Paris/Rome/Madrid/London/Brussels _____
 3. Buenos Aires/Mexico City/Caracas/Lima _____
 4. Tokyo/Beijing/Haiphong/Shanghai _____
 5. Pittsburgh/Chicago/New Orleans/Toronto _____
 6. Bucharest/Cairo/Khartoum/Cape Town _____
 7. Rio de Janeiro/Brasilia/Sao Paulo/Montevideo _____
 8. Adelaide/Auckland/Brisbane/Canberra _____
 9. Vancouver/Guatemala City/La Paz/Manila _____
 10. Bonn/Moscow/Caracas/Warsaw/Sophia _____
 11. Bangkok/Athens/Hanoi/Singapore/Rangoon _____
 12. Helsinki/Odessa/Moscow/Leningrad/Kiev _____
 13. London/Dublin/Liverpool/Amsterdam/Glasgow _____
 14. Ankara/San Salvador/Managua/Tegucigalpa _____
 15. Tehran/Nice/Baghdad/Amman/Cairo _____
 16. Dallas/Boise/Calgary/Quito/Winnepeg _____
 17. New York City/Oklahoma City/Mexico City/Guatemala City _____
- ** Extra Challenge**
18. Atlanta/Seoul/Miami/Moscow/Los Angeles/Barcelona _____



Name _____

WHAT IN THE WORLD?

The world is full of spectacular mountains and islands, caves and craters, canyons and deserts, straits and peninsulas. But what are they? And, where are they? Find some of the world's major landforms to finish this puzzle.



| ACROSS | DOWN |
|---|---|
| 7. World's largest continent | 1. Peninsula in Northeast Egypt bordered by Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea |
| 9. Highest mountain in Oregon, USA | 2. Antarctica's highest mountain |
| 12. Large isthmus in Central America | 3. Africa's largest island |
| 13. Separates Great Britain from France | 4. Largest gorge in the world |
| 16. Island continent | 5. Large desert in southern Africa |
| 17. Great grasslands of Africa | 6. Country in southeast Asia that consists of more than 3000 islands |
| | 8. South America's largest rain forest |
| | 10. World's highest mountains |
| | 11. Mountains that border the Iberian peninsula |
| | 14. Mountains that form the border between Europe and Asia |
| | 15. Major mountain range in Europe |

Name _____

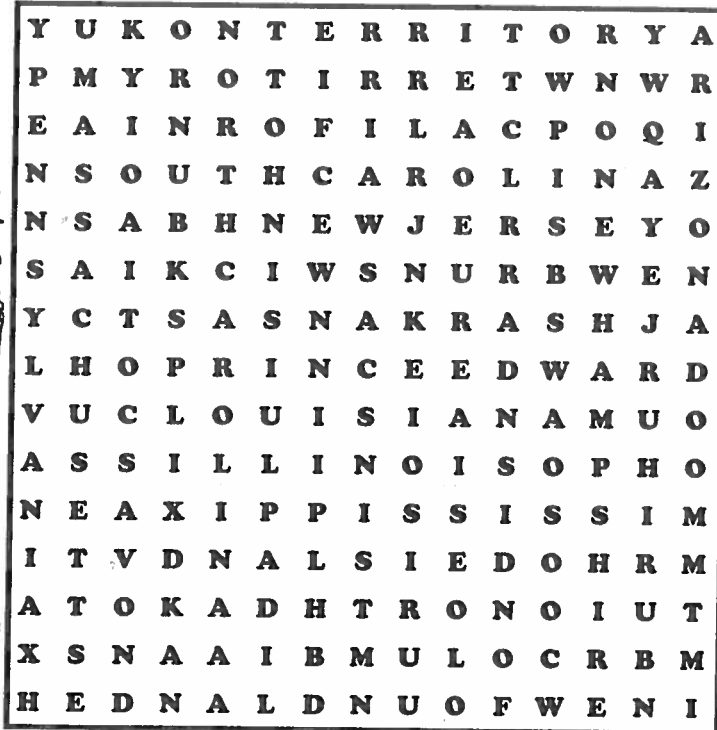
WHICH WAY USA & CANADA?

Which way do you have to look to find the name of a state, province, or territory from the USA or Canada? The names may be written up, down, or diagonally. They may read from left to right, right to left, top to bottom, or bottom to top! Use the clues to find out what state, province, or territory to locate. Then, circle its name in the scramble of letters below.



CLUES

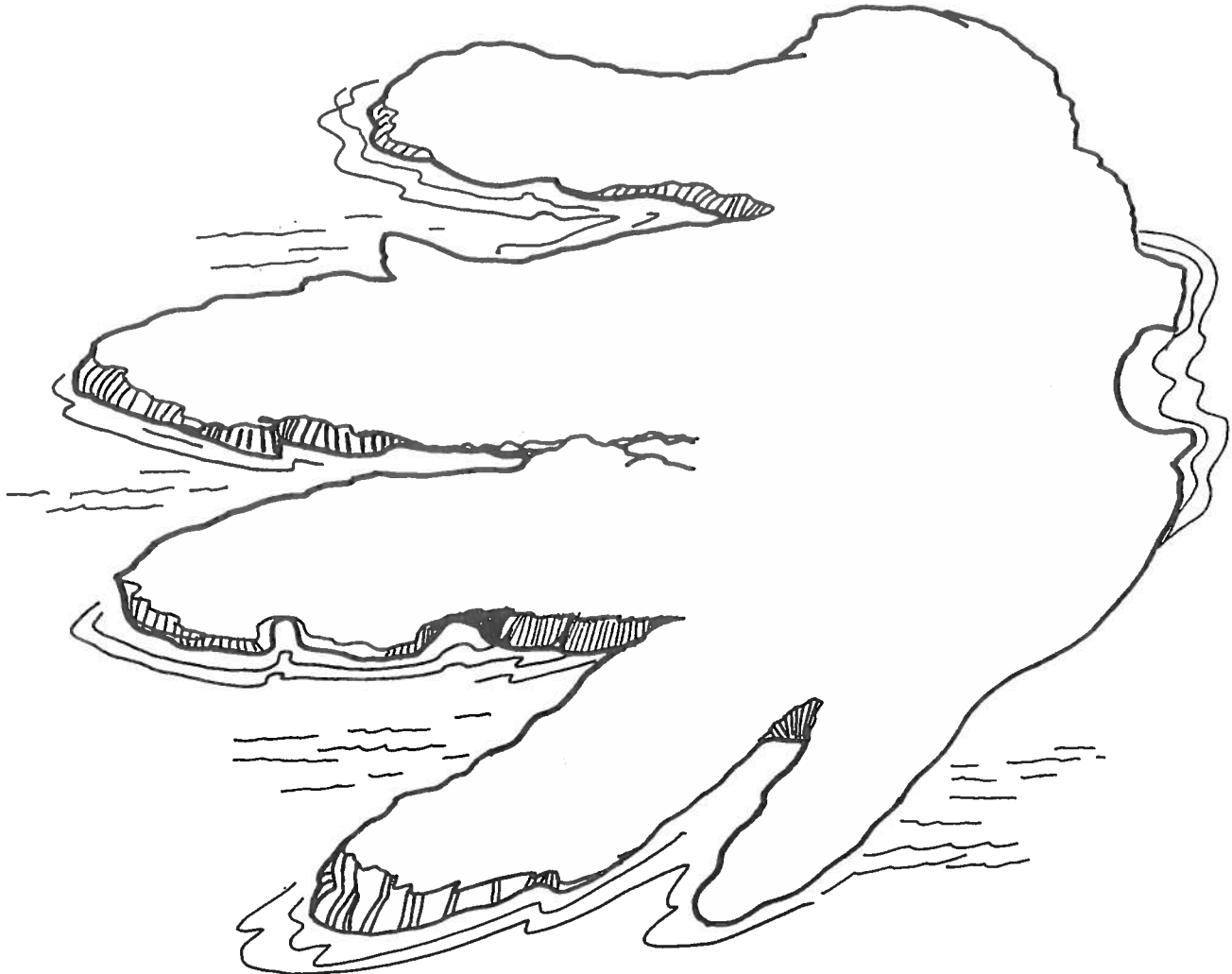
- Bordered by California and Mexico
- Just south of Vermont
- Just north of Louisiana
- Borders Minnesota, Montana, and Canada
- Across the Bay of Fundy from New Brunswick
- Touches Tennessee, Arkansas, and Alabama
- North of Washington
- Canada's largest territory
- Borders Lake Erie and Pennsylvania
- Capital city is Sacramento
- Northeast of Maine
- South of New York
- Shares border with Indiana and Lake Michigan
- Touches Canada and Maine
- Island east of New Brunswick
- Just south of Minnesota
- North of Delaware, shaped like a peanut
- U.S. smallest state
- Borders Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Colorado
- Canada's easternmost province
- South of North Carolina
- North of South Carolina
- Borders Texas and Gulf of Mexico
- Borders Alaska and British Columbia



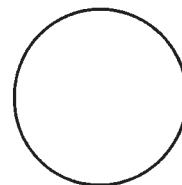
Name _____

HANDS DOWN

Your crew has been sent to explore the recently discovered island of Hands Down. You have been given an aerial outline of the island. Your job assignment is to complete a thorough ground survey to create a physical map. On the map below, sketch in all of the physical features that you discover. (You decide what is found—include such features as rivers, lakes, mountains, volcanoes, cliffs, plateaus, lagoons, canyons, caves, bays, etc.) Name the features and create a symbol key to use as a cross reference for the map. Also place a compass rose on the map to show directions.



KEY



Name _____

Room 9
Homework
March 6, 2014

Due date – March 13, 2014

Math

5th Grade

Workbook pages 41 – 42
125 – 126