



Satellite Learning Sheet

Monday, October 20th

Satellite Work Completion Grade

3	All assignments were completed and turned in on time.
2	Some assignments were missing, incomplete, or turned in late.
1	No assignments were completed.

Student's Name: _____

MEMO	Conferences: Parent Teacher Conferences are this Thursday and Friday. If you have not yet signed up for a time slot, please do so. Because of conferences, Friday will be a Satellite Day. Students will be coming home with three SLS packets on Wednesday for Thursday (10/23), Friday (10/24), and Monday (10/27). *This will be a standard parent/teacher conference. Students do not need to attend. *
Parent Initials	MEMORY VERSE / BIBLE Practice the Weekly Verse: ...and having shod your feet with the preparation of the gospel of peace; – Ephesians 6:15 Discussion Question: What does it mean to be "prepared" with the Gospel of peace? How can the message of peace in the Gospel help us walk through difficult situations?
	READING / LANGUAGE ARTS / WRITING 1. The Tower: 1. <u>Reread The Tower.</u> 2. Write a shortened version of the story from the goatherder's point of view. (The story should start from the moment the goatherder meets the advisor) 2. ELA: Daily Language Arts 10 – In Seesaw - Use the writing and drawing tools to complete the activities. 3. Spelling: Find your new spelling list in your binder. - Have a parent or older sibling give you a spelling "pretest". - After the pretest, circle the words you got wrong and write them correctly 3 times next to the misspelled word. 3. Book Report: Keep working on your Paper-Bag Book Report. Don't forget to use complete sentences and nice handwriting/coloring. Also keep in mind that if you don't have objects for all of the elements, you can draw or print out a picture of the object instead.
	MATH Decimals as Remainders: - Use the strategies we've learned in class, and the example problem, to solve the division problems. - Don't forget to write your remainders as decimals by adding zeros to bring down until the division problem is complete (if you get stuck, there is a video posted on Seesaw).
	SOCIAL STUDIES Democracy: Parents, these are high-level reading passages, so your child may need extra support. - Read the passage about democracy - Complete the crossword puzzle on the back Practice State Capitals: - Use the study tools in your binder, the online quiz in the newsletter, or other resources to study your state capitals.
	SCIENCE Interdependence with Ecosystems - Read through the information in SEESAW. - Use the information to answer the questions on your question sheet.

Parent Comments (questions/concerns):

The Tower

King Alexander wanted the moon. He was sure that the moon was filled with gold, and he had declared a rule that all gold should belong to the greatest king in the universe. Since he had also declared that he was the greatest king in the universe, he felt entitled to the moon's gold.

"I must add the moon to my royal treasury," he said to his royal advisor.

"Impossible," said the royal advisor. "The moon is far beyond your reach. But if your royal hands can't touch it, neither can anyone else's. The moon's gold is safe where it is."

As the king watched the moon shrink and grow, he reasoned that someone must be able to reach it.

One night, while looking through his telescope at a thin crescent moon, he exclaimed, "Not only has someone reached the moon, but he has also been stealing my gold. It's almost gone! If I can catch the thief, the moon will keep growing bigger and bigger and will never shrink."

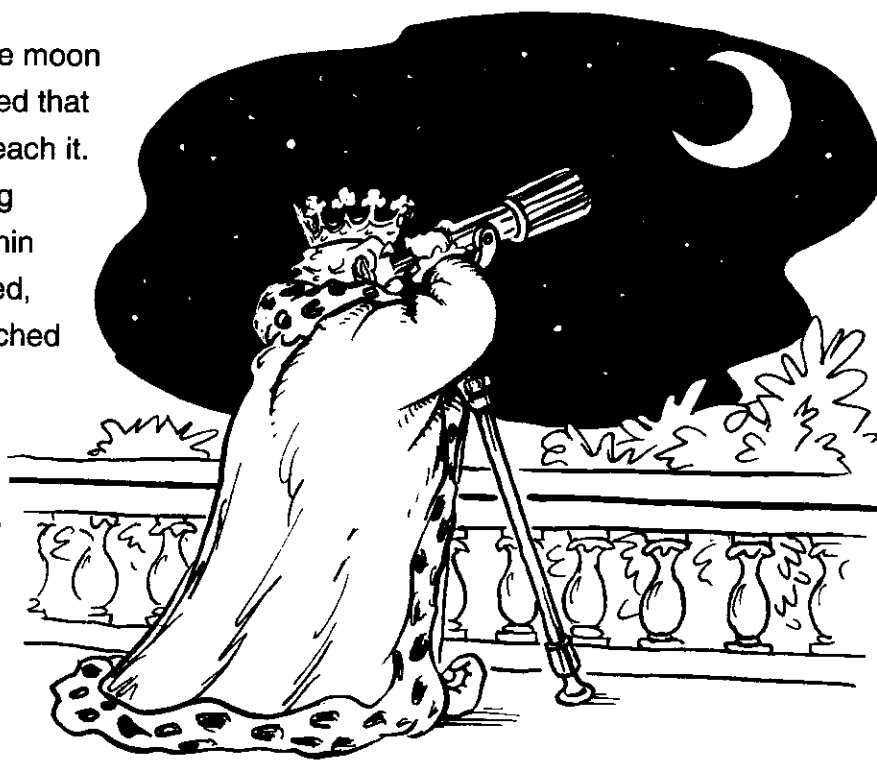
Of course, the king didn't stop to think that if a thief was taking gold out of the moon, the same thief, or someone else, was filling it up again.

"Bring me the wisest person in the kingdom," the king commanded his royal advisor. "I need help if I am to reach the moon."

"But, Your Highness," the royal advisor responded, "you have proclaimed *yourself* to be the wisest person in the kingdom."

"Then bring me the second-wisest person," demanded the king.

The royal advisor searched the kingdom. No one would assume the role of the second-wisest person. All the king's subjects knew about the king's royal temper. If they didn't do what he asked, he would toss them into the royal jail.



The royal advisor continued his search until, one day, he saw two goatherds caring for their animals on the slopes of a mountain.

"Good day," the royal advisor called out to the goatherds. "I am looking for the second-wisest person in the kingdom."

"That must be my older brother," said one goatherd, pointing to the other. "He knows where to find the best grasses in the land so that our goats provide the richest milk, which he makes into the finest cheese in the kingdom."

"Wise, indeed," said the royal advisor. "If you come with me, you can help our king with a difficult problem."

"I am happy to help," said the goatherd. "I know everything there is to know about goats."

The goatherd and the royal advisor arrived at the palace and went to the king.

"Your Highness," the royal advisor announced, "this goatherd is the second-wisest person in the kingdom. He will help you reach the moon."

"The moon?" asked the goatherd. "I thought you needed help with goats."

"What would I do with goats?" the king asked. "Since you are the second-wisest person in the kingdom, you must find a way to reach the moon. You have seven days to come up with a plan. If you don't think of something, I will throw both you and the royal advisor in jail forever."

The royal advisor took the confused goatherd to his room, where they spent half the night trying to think of a plan. Finally, they could stay awake no longer. While the goatherd slept, he dreamed that he was back with his goats. They were grazing on a hillside. He dreamed about the fresh apples on the trees that dotted the hillside. He dreamed that he stood on an old barrel to reach the fruit high up in the tree. The next morning, the goatherd told the royal advisor about the dream. Together, they drew a picture of a great tower and marched off to see the king.

"We have the answer, Your Highness," said the royal advisor. "Have the royal tax collector bring every barrel in the kingdom. We'll have the royal carpenter fasten the barrels together into a tower. You can climb to the top of the tower and reach the moon."

The whole kingdom watched the tower grow from the ground, up past the trees, and higher than the castle walls. Every piece of wood in the kingdom, even tables and chairs and beds, was used to make the tower high enough.

"It's high enough," King Alexander said one day. "I'll wait no longer. Today is the day I'll climb to the moon."

"Your Highness," said the advisor, "it's a very long climb. You should send me in your place."

"Since I am the greatest king in the universe and the wisest person in the kingdom," the king answered, "I will have the honor of reaching the moon first. You may climb up later with my dinner."

When the king reached the very top of the tower, he stretched out his arm to touch the moon.

"I must be a little higher," he called out. "Send up another table or chair or box—anything."

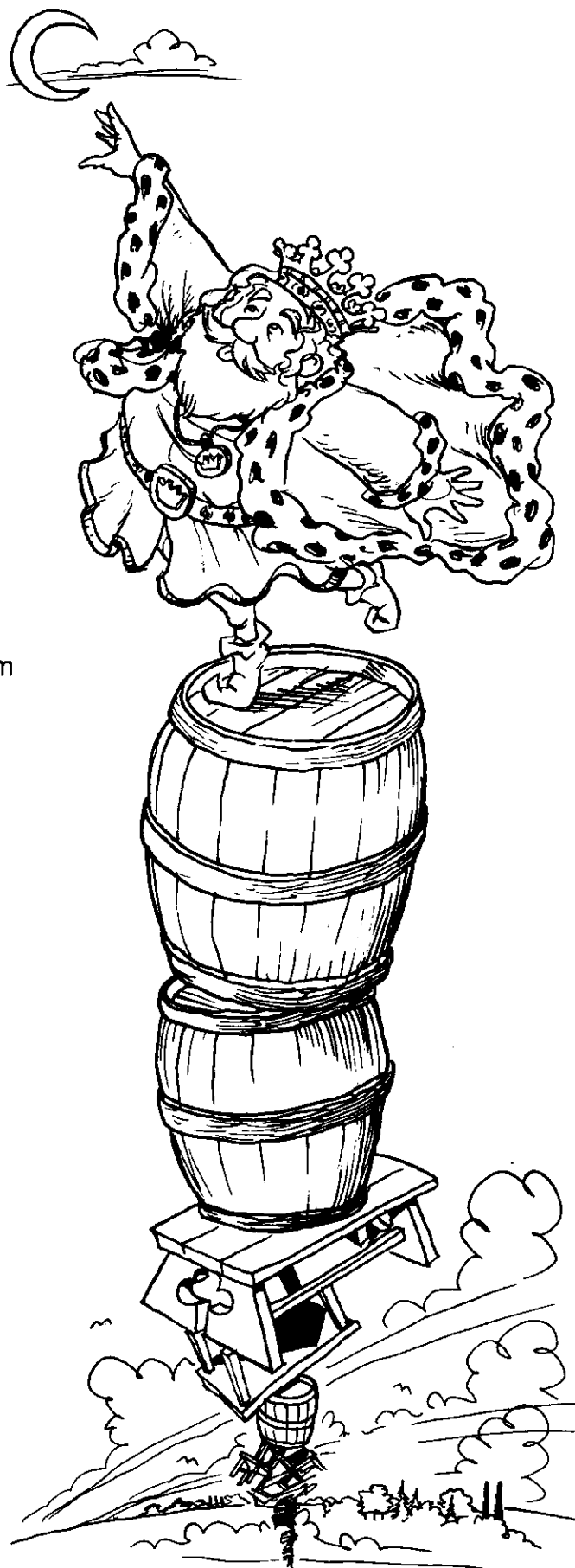
"I fear there is nothing left to send up," the royal advisor called back. "Not even a butter churn."

"Then take something off the bottom and throw it up here," the king replied.

"Your Majesty," the goatherd said, "that's impossible. If we take something off the bottom, the tower will..."

"I command you to take something off the bottom!" the king bellowed.

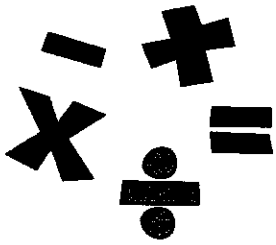
The goatherd looked at the royal advisor. The royal advisor nodded, and the goatherd pulled a barrel from the bottom of the tower.



The Tower

This story is written from the storyteller's point of view. Think about how the story would change if the goatherd was telling it. Write a brief retelling of the story from the goatherd's point of view on the lines below.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



Remainders as Decimals

Name: _____ Number: _____

Divide each pair of numbers. Write your remainders as decimals by continuing the division process. See example:

Example: $6.75 \div 0.2$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 33.75 \\
 0.2 \overline{) 6.750} \\
 \underline{6} \\
 07 \\
 \underline{6} \\
 15 \\
 \underline{14} \\
 10
 \end{array}$$

$5.6 \div 0.9$

$4.384 \div 0.08$

$5.25 \div 0.15$

$7.2 \div 0.5$

$3.5 \div 0.4$

$3.72 \div 0.12$

$4.9 \div 0.8$

$9.6 \div 0.25$

Sarah is making necklaces for her friends. Each necklace cord needs to be exactly 15.6 inches long. If she has 124.8 inches of cord, how many necklaces can she make?

Democracy



A democracy is a political system in which the government is elected by the people. Everyone who is eligible to vote can elect a representative or a political party that they want to run the country. There are different political parties in a democracy that have different ideas about how the country should be governed. Moreover, people are also allowed to run for office and get elected. In short, a democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It is the most common form of government in the Western world.

On certain occasions, governments may ask their people whether a new law should be made, or an existing law has to be changed. This is called a referendum. An example of a referendum is "Brexit", in which the British people voted to leave the European Union in 2020. Some referendums are *mandatory*, which means that a government must follow the choice of the voters. Other referendums are optional, in which the result is more like a suggestion to a government, but not binding.



The ballot of the 1946 referendum in Italy deciding on having either a republic or a monarchy as the form of government.

There are two types of democracies: direct and representative.

In a **direct democracy**, citizens have direct influence on the decisions that the government makes. There are not many direct democracies, because it is difficult to organize referenda for each time a law is made or changed. Switzerland is an example of a direct democracy.

In a **representative democracy** (or indirect democracy), people elect representatives to make laws for them. These representatives include mayors, members of parliament, and other government officials. A representative democracy is the most common form of democracy.

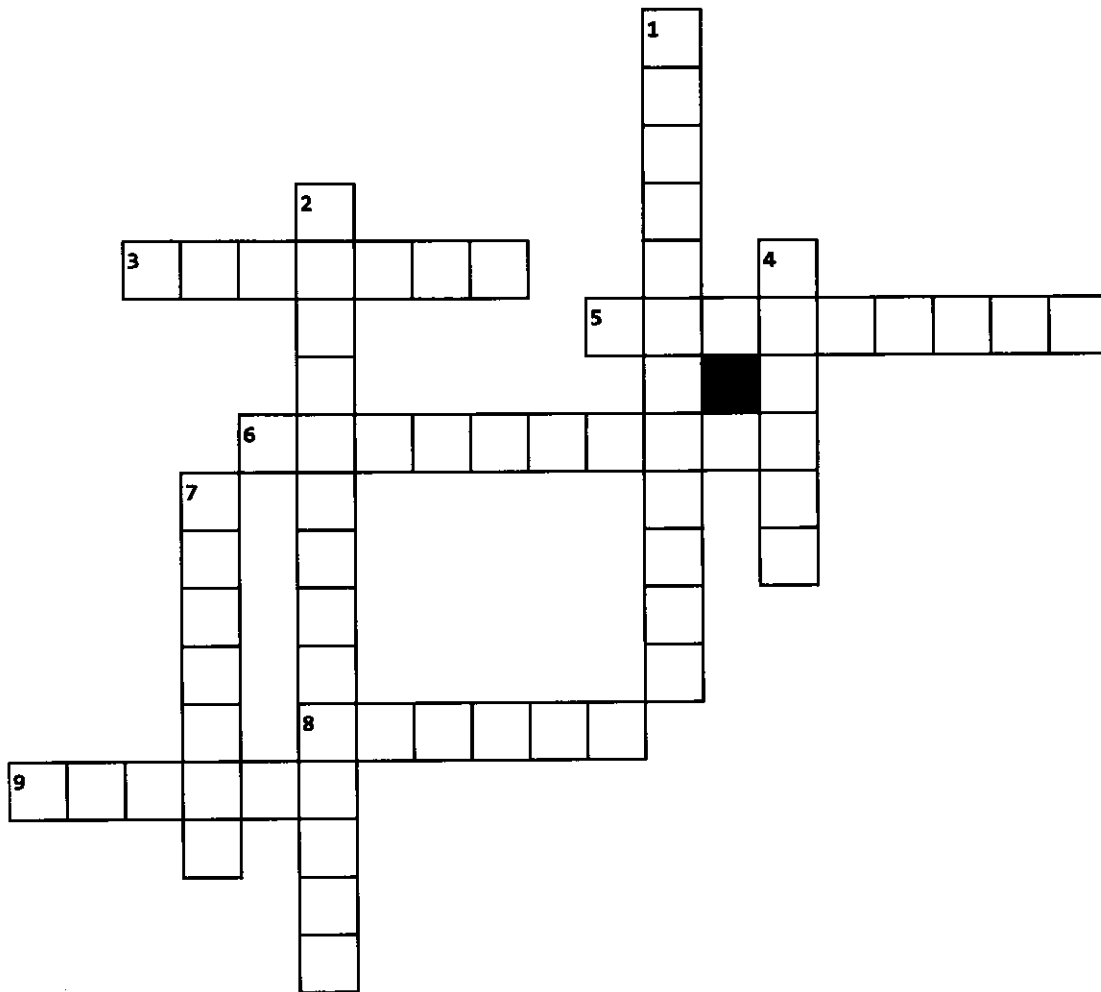


The first democratic government was first developed more than 2,000 years ago in the city of Athens in Greece. In fact, the word democracy comes from the Greek word "demos", which means people, and "kratos" which means power.

During this time, a council of several hundred people suggested new laws, and all citizens were allowed to vote for these laws. People could also vote for the leader they wanted. However, most democracies in ancient history did not last very long, as rulers or kings would often take control.

During the Middle Ages (500 AD – 1500 AD), people in various European countries began to demand more democratic governments, because they were fed up with their rulers and wanted more freedom. For example, England elected its first parliament in 1265, which reduced the power of the monarch. However, only a small minority was allowed to vote. In the United States, the people fought the Revolutionary War to gain independence from Britain and established a democratic constitution in 1788.

What is a Democracy?



Across

- 3.** People often prefer democracy over monarchy because it gives them more _____.
- 5.** A political system in which the government is elected by the people.
- 6.** A vote for new laws or to change existing ones.
- 8.** The first city to have a democratic government.
- 9.** A type of democracy where the people have direct influence over the government.

Down

- 1.** The United States fought for _____ from Britain.
- 2.** A type of democracy where people elect representatives to make laws for them.
- 4.** Democracy is the most _____ form of government.
- 7.** In a democracy, the leaders are _____ by the people.

Interdependence within Ecosystems

Use the information on SEESAW to answer the questions below.

1. Is a gila woodpecker a carnivore, omnivore, or herbivore?
2. Is a giant saguaro a producer, consumer, or decomposer?
3. Is the relationship between the saguaro cactus and gila woodpecker between a living and nonliving thing or between two living things?
4. What does the saguaro cactus provide to the gila woodpecker?

