

Fifth Grade Parent Newsletter #12

This week we are reading “Leonardo’s Horse” by Jean Fritz. Our reading skill focus will be identifying main idea and supporting details of the selection. Our grammar focus will be identifying the principle parts of regular verbs (present, present participle, past, past participle).

We will focus on some vocabulary words in this story. It would be helpful if you will reinforce the meaning of these words at home with your child. Please practice these words at home as well. Remember that this is a guide of what the word means. This is not the only definition for it!

Vocabulary Word	Meaning
achieved	carried out to a successful end
architect	person who designs and makes plans for buildings
bronze	a dark yellow-brown alloy of copper and tin
cannon	a big gun, especially one mounted on a base or wheels
depressed	gloomy; sad
fashioned	made, shaped, or formed
midst	in the middle of
philosopher	a person who attempts to discover and understand the basic nature of knowledge and reality
rival	a person who wants and tries to get the same thing as another or one who tries to equal or do better than another; competitor

waterproof	teaspoon	grasshopper	homesick	barefoot	courthouse
earthquake	rowboat	scrapbook	countryside	lightweight	fishhook
spotlight	blindfold	whirlpool	tablespoon	greenhouse	hummingbird
postcard	thumbtack				

sledgehammer	chalkboard	brokenhearted	straightforward
granddaughter			

SCHOOL to HOME Connections

Chapter 6 Area of a Triangle

Dear Family,

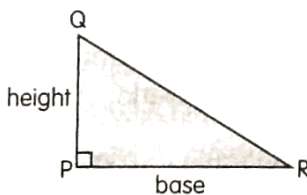
In this chapter, your child will learn to calculate the area of a triangle from its base and height.

Activity

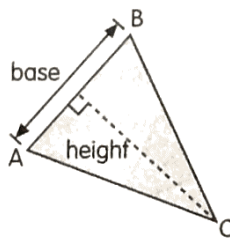
Triangles are fundamental to the study of geometry. One key aspect of studying triangles involves understanding the relationship between the base and the height. Cut out triangles of different shapes and sizes from a sheet of paper.

- Ask your child to identify examples of acute triangles, right triangles, and obtuse triangles.
- For each example, have your child point out the vertices, sides, base, and height of the triangle.

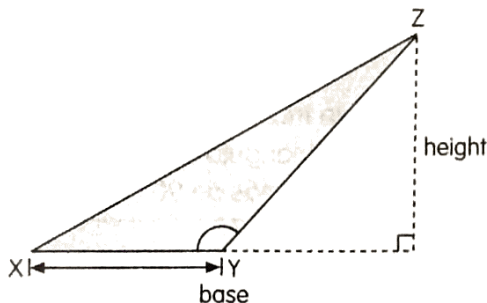
Right triangle:



Acute triangle:



Obtuse triangle:



Vocabulary to Practice

An **angle** is formed by two rays with the same endpoint.

The **vertex of a triangle** is a point on the triangle where two sides meet to form an angle.

The **base** of a triangle is the face on which it lies.

Perpendicular lines are lines that form right angles.

The **height** of a triangle is the perpendicular distance from the base to the opposite vertex.

Area is the amount of surface covered.

A **right triangle** is a triangle that has a right angle.

An **acute triangle** is a triangle with every angle measuring less than 90° .

An **obtuse triangle** is a triangle with one angle measuring greater than 90° .