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**PREVIEW**  
**PREVIEW**  
**PREVIEW**  
**PREVIEW**



5

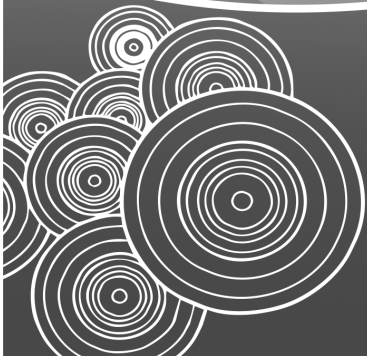
# Common Core State Standards

Fifth Grade Workbook  
STUDENT EDITION

Grade 5

- Math Standards
- English Standards

Worksheets that teach every  
Common Core Standard!



# The Little Prince

**Directions:** Read *The Little Prince*, By Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. Answer the questions below and be sure to support your description with evidence from the text.

Read carefully to understand what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it. Cite specific text evidence correctly to support your conclusions. Make accurate quotes from the text.

Describe the setting of The Little Prince's home planet.

What can you infer about the snake The Little Prince finds in the desert?

Was it easy for the pilot to find out about The Little Prince? Find a quote to support your answer.

Why was The Little Prince so upset to find that his flower was not unique?

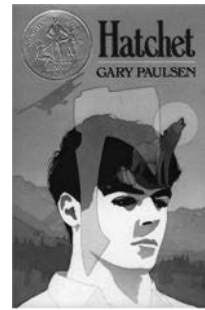
# Fiction Evidence

**Directions:** Choose text to read from the fiction genre. As you read make inferences, predictions, and conclusions, and determine the author’s purpose.

Read carefully to understand what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it. Cite specific text evidence correctly to support your conclusions. Make accurate quotes from the text.

Make an inference. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Cite evidence from the text. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Draw a conclusion. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Cite evidence from the text. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Make a prediction. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Cite evidence from the text. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
What is the author’s purpose? <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Cite evidence from the text. <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

# Determining Theme



**Directions:** Read the story *Hatchet* by Gary Paulsen. Summarize the story and determine its theme.

Who is the main character in this story?

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What problem or obstacle does the character face?

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How does the character respond to the problem? How does he or she feel? Use details from the story to explain the character's actions, words, and feelings.

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How does the story conclude? Are problems solved? Obstacles overcome? Has the character changed?

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What do you consider the theme of this story to be?

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# Determining Theme



**Directions:** Read the story *Knucklehead* by Jon Scieszka, an autobiography. Summarize the story and determine its theme.

Who is the main character in this story?

What problem or obstacle does the character face?

How does the character respond to the problem? How does he or she feel? Use details from the story to explain the character's actions, words, and feelings.

How does the story conclude? Are problems solved? Obstacles overcome? Has the character changed?

What do you consider the theme of this story to be?

# Comparing Characters

**Directions:** Read the chosen story and compare two characters from the story. Draw upon specific details from the text to support your ideas.

\_\_\_\_\_

Title and Author

Character 1

Character 2

Character Similarities

Character Differences

# Comparing Settings

**Directions:** Read the chosen story and compare two settings from the story. Draw upon specific details from the text to support your ideas.

\_\_\_\_\_

Title and Author

Setting 1

Setting 2

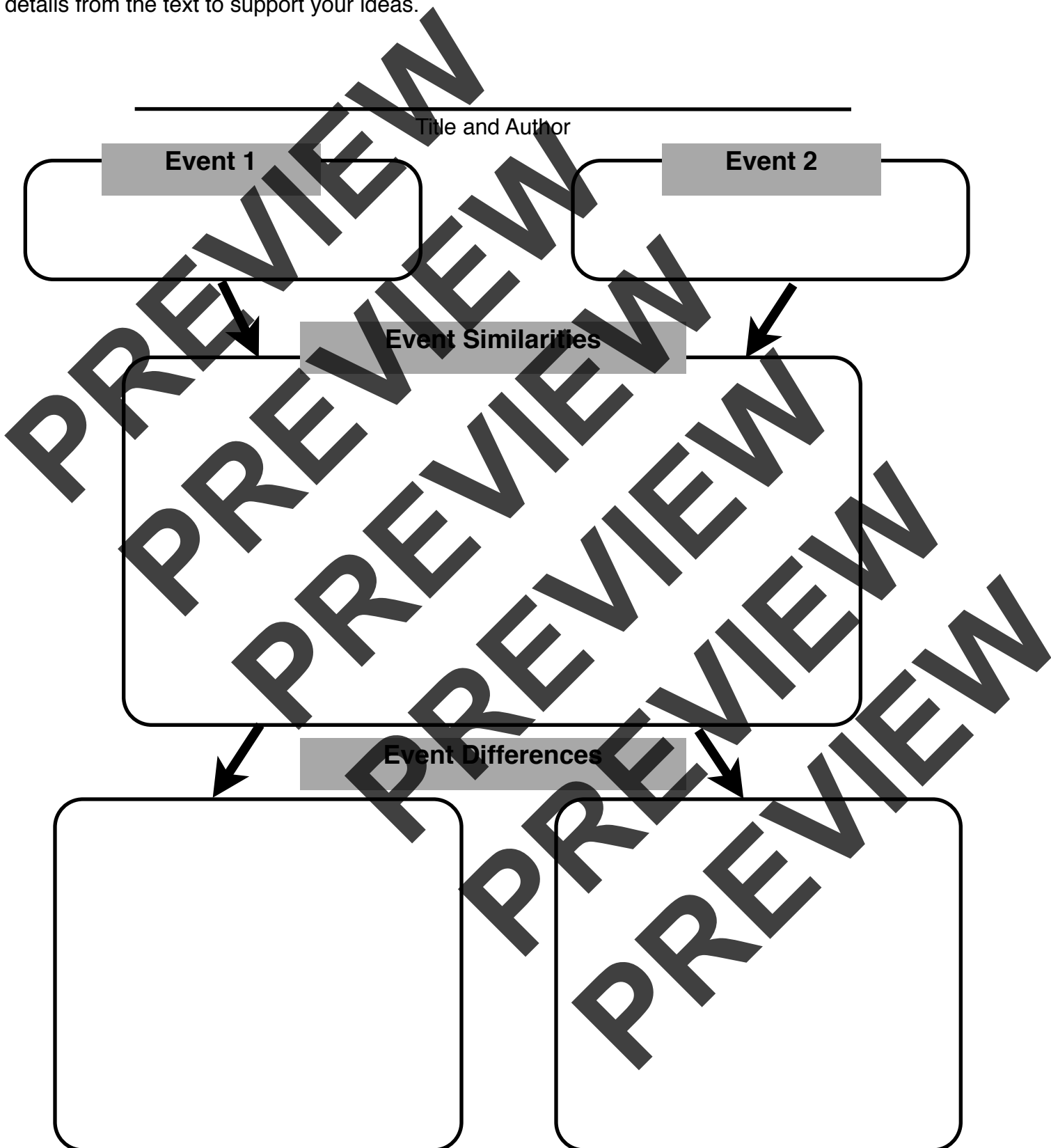
Setting Similarities

Setting Differences

PREVIEW

# Comparing Events

**Directions:** Read the chosen story and compare two events from the story. Draw upon specific details from the text to support your ideas.



# Figuring out the Figurative Language

**Directions:** Match the figurative language to the correct examples.

- 1. personification
- 2. simile
- 3. metaphor
- 4. hyperbole
- 5. alliteration

- \_\_\_\_\_ He turned as white as a ghost.
- \_\_\_\_\_ She is an angel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I had a ton of homework.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Peter's piglet pranced priggishly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The flowers danced in the breeze.

**Directions:** Read your favorite stories and locate examples of each type of figurative language.

Book Title		Figurative Language Example
	P	
	S	
	M	
	H	
	A	

Draw an example of a simile.

Draw an example of a hyperbole.

# Metaphor, or Five

Metaphors are creative ways to describe something or someone by comparing it to something else that is known and recognizable.

**Directions:** Use the adjectives below to write a metaphor to describe someone.

Example: If Kyle was thin you could say, *He is a toothpick.*

kind

\_\_\_\_\_

tall

\_\_\_\_\_

mean

\_\_\_\_\_

stubborn

\_\_\_\_\_

funny

\_\_\_\_\_

sneaky

\_\_\_\_\_

beautiful

\_\_\_\_\_

ugly

\_\_\_\_\_

short

\_\_\_\_\_

scary

\_\_\_\_\_

smart

\_\_\_\_\_

loud

\_\_\_\_\_

quiet

\_\_\_\_\_

fast

\_\_\_\_\_

slow

\_\_\_\_\_

Draw a picture for one of your metaphors.

Draw a picture for one of your metaphors.

# How Things Flow

**Directions:** Choose either a fiction or nonfiction chapter book, poem, or play to read. Discuss and write how the components of the piece fit together to make the writing flow.

I chose the genre \_\_\_\_\_

This is what I read: \_\_\_\_\_

Written by \_\_\_\_\_

How many chapters, scenes, or stanzas are there? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain how the chapters, scenes, or stanzas fit together to provide structure to the piece you read.

\_\_\_\_\_

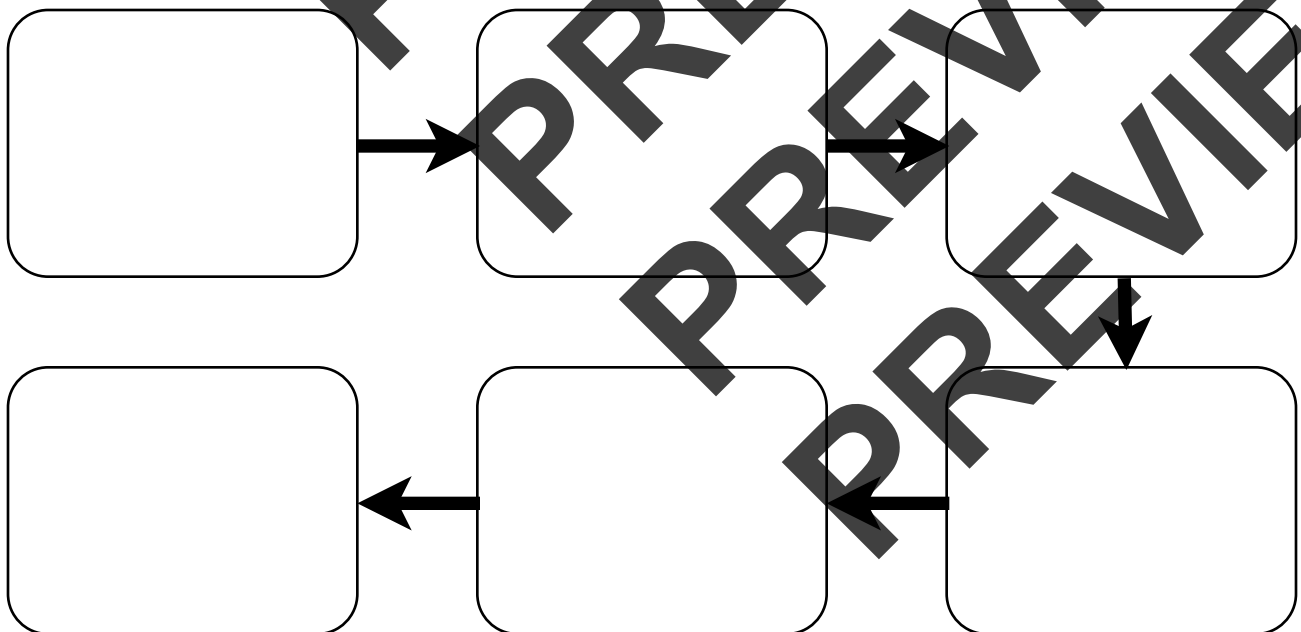
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Complete the flowchart to illustrate how the story, poem, or drama fits together because of the chapters, scenes, or stanzas.



# Ernest L. Thayer

**Directions:** Read the poem *Casey at the Bat*, by Ernest L. Thayer. Ernest Thayer wrote this poem in 1888 and first published in *The San Francisco Examiner* on June 3, 1888.



Read each of the stanzas and discuss what the poem means, picturing what the narrator is describing.

How do the stanzas create a structure for the poem? Would the poem make sense if the stanzas were in a different order?

Use these questions to guide you.

What story does this poem tell?

How do the first two stanzas set the tone for the rest of the poem?

What words help you visualize Casey when he was at the plate?

Describe Casey just before his last pitch. What were you expecting?

Did you expect the poem to end the way it did? Why or why not?

Why do you think this poem has remained popular for over a century?

## Point of View

**Directions:** Read a fictional story. Choose an event from the story and summarize it. Think about the narrator's point of view and describe how it influences how the event is described.

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Write a short summary of an important event that takes place in the story.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Narrator's point of view: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

How does the narrator's point of view influence how this event is described? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Point of View



**Directions:** Read *The Secret Garden*, by Frances Burnett. Choose an event from the story and summarize it. Think about the narrator’s point of view and describe how it influences how the event is described.

Write a short summary of an important event that takes place in the story.

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Narrator’s point of view:

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How does the narrator’s point of view influence how this event is described?

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# Multimedia Elements

**Directions:** Read a traditional fairy tale and describe its setting, characters, and plot. Make note of figurative and symbolic language in the story. Using contemporary storytelling media, think about how the story might be updated to reflect modern settings and characters. Recreate the fairy tale with a newer storytelling method.

**Traditional Fairy Tale:** \_\_\_\_\_

Characters: \_\_\_\_\_

Setting: \_\_\_\_\_

Plot: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contemporary Media Choice:** \_\_\_\_\_

*some ideas:* power point    comic book    television commercial    popular song    digital photography

**In what ways will the story elements change with this new form of storytelling?**

Characters: \_\_\_\_\_

Setting: \_\_\_\_\_

Plot: \_\_\_\_\_

**Create a new version of the fairy tale you chose. Present it to the class. Explain the ways the visual or multimedia elements contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of the text.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Multimedia Elements

**Directions:** Compare the film version of a story to its traditional written counterpart. Analyze the differences in character development, presentation of the setting, and storyline.

Traditional Story	Film Version
Characters:	Characters:
Setting:	Setting:
Plot:	Plot:

How did the film version of the story contribute to the meaning, tone, or beauty of the text version?

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# Genre and Theme

**Directions:** Compare and contrast the two mysteries below. What theme do they share?

<b>Something Wickedly Weird: The Silver Casket</b> by Chris Mould	<b>Misty Gordon and the Mystery of the Ghost Pirates</b> by Kim Kennedy
Characters: 	Characters: 
Setting: 	Setting: 
Plot: 	Plot: 

How do the authors approach the theme differently within each story?

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# Genre and Theme

**Directions:** Compare and contrast the two historical fiction stories below. What theme do they share?

<p><b>Weedflower</b> by Cynthia Kadohata</p>	<p><b>A Boy At War</b> by Harry Mazer</p>
<p>Characters:</p> 	<p>Characters:</p> 
<p>Setting:</p> 	<p>Setting:</p> 
<p>Plot:</p> 	<p>Plot:</p> 

How do the authors approach the theme differently within each story?

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# Nonfiction Evidence

**Directions:** Choose text to read from the nonfiction genre. As you read make inferences, predictions, and conclusions, and determine the author’s purpose.

Read carefully to understand what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it. Cite specific text evidence correctly to support your conclusions. Make accurate quotes from the text.

<p>Make an inference</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Cite evidence from the text.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Draw a conclusion.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Cite evidence from the text.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Make a prediction.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Cite evidence from the text.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>What is the author’s purpose?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Cite evidence from the text.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

# African Wild Dogs

**Directions:** Read the passage below about African wild dogs. What are two main ideas that can describe this text? Underline the key details and explain how they support the main ideas. Summarize the text.

What's the difference between African wild dogs and the dogs we know as pets? For one thing, African wild dogs, which live in Africa, south of the Sahara desert and only have four toes, while domestic dogs and wolves have five. Wild dogs are not somebody's domestic dogs that ran away and didn't come back, although some people used to think that. They are actually Africa's wolf, and just like wolves, they do not make good pets. They need to be out in the wild doing what they are supposed to be doing - ranging many miles every day and hunting to find the food they need to survive and feed pups.

In fact, they travel so far that researchers use radio collars to keep track of them. The collars send out radio signals that tell people where the dogs are. African wild dogs are a separate species from domestic dogs: *Lycan pictus*, which means painted, wolf-like animal. No two wild dogs have the same pattern to their coats, so it is easy to tell them apart. Roaming through grasslands, savannas, and wooded areas, they hunt gazelles and other antelopes, baby wildebeests, warthogs, birds, and rats. Incredible hunters, they can run up to 35 miles per hour (56 kilometers per hour). These are the ways that African wild dogs are different from the dogs we know and love as pets.

main idea \_\_\_\_\_

main idea \_\_\_\_\_

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.



# Jellyfish Invasion

**Directions:** Read the passage below about a jellyfish invasion. What are two main ideas that can describe this text? Underline the key details and explain how they support the main ideas. Summarize the text.

Are aliens attacking the Sea of Japan? Not exactly. But these gigantic blobs are unwelcome visitors from another place. Called Nomura's jellyfish, the wiggly, pinkish giants can weigh up to 450 pounds (204 kilograms) - as heavy as a male lion - and they're swarming by the millions.

The supersize sea creatures - normally found off the coasts of China and North and South Korea - occasionally drift east into the Sea of Japan to feed on tiny organisms called plankton. But now one hundred times the usual number of jellyfish are invading Japanese waters. And local fishermen are feeling as if they are under siege. The fishermen's nets are getting weighted down, or even broken, by hundreds of Nomura's. The jellies crush, slime, and poison valuable fish in the nets, such as the tuna and salmon that the fishermen rely on to make a living.

No one knows for sure what's causing this jellyfish traffic jam. It's possible that oceans heated by global warming are creating the perfect jellyfish breeding ground. Another theory is that overfishing has decreased the numbers of some fish, which may allow the jellies to chow down without competition for food. Out of necessity comes invention, since, for now, all the fishermen can do is design special nets to try to keep the jellies out. Some of them hope to turn the catastrophe into cash by selling jellyfish snacks. Peanut butter and jellyfish, anyone?

main idea \_\_\_\_\_

main idea \_\_\_\_\_

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Key Detail _____
How it supports the main idea.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Jellyfish Invasion

**Directions:** Read the passage above about a jellyfish invasion. Summarize the text below.

PREVIEW  
PREVIEW  
PREVIEW  
PREVIEW  
PREVIEW

# Relationships

**Directions:** Read about a historical event using at least two sources. Present the information you learned in a dialogue format between two individuals that experienced or witnessed the event.

person

person

PREVIEW

Level: Fifth Grade

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Compare & Contrast

**Directions:** After reading two different historical texts about the same event, compare and contrast the events with the bubble chart.

Text \_\_\_\_\_

Text \_\_\_\_\_



# Word Meaning

**Directions:** Read about a historical or scientific event. Write key vocabulary words from the text. Choose one vocabulary word from the list and write its synonyms and antonyms, definition and other forms of the word, and finally, a sentence that illustrates the word's meaning.

Vocabulary

Synonyms

Antonyms

My Word

Definition

Other Forms

My Sentence

Level: Fifth Grade

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## A Word's Meaning

**Directions:** Read a historical or scientific text. Write a key vocabulary word from the text. Write its synonyms and antonyms, and other things that are like it to show understanding of the word's meaning

Text: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

word \_\_\_\_\_

synonyms \_\_\_\_\_

things that are like this \_\_\_\_\_

antonyms \_\_\_\_\_

# Structure of a Text

**Directions:** Informational text uses structure to organize the text. A text can use one structure, or a combination of structures. Look through several different informational texts. Find examples of the different text structures below. Write some examples of each type of structure.

Chronological  
Order

Cause  
and Effect

PREVIEW

PREVIEW

Problem and  
Solution

Compare and  
Contrast

PREVIEW

PREVIEW

# Text Structure

**Directions:** Two types of text structure are *Compare & Contrast* and *Chronology*. Read an example of each type of text structure and complete the charts below.

Text: \_\_\_\_\_

What is being compared and contrasted?

*Compare & Contrast*

Ways Similar

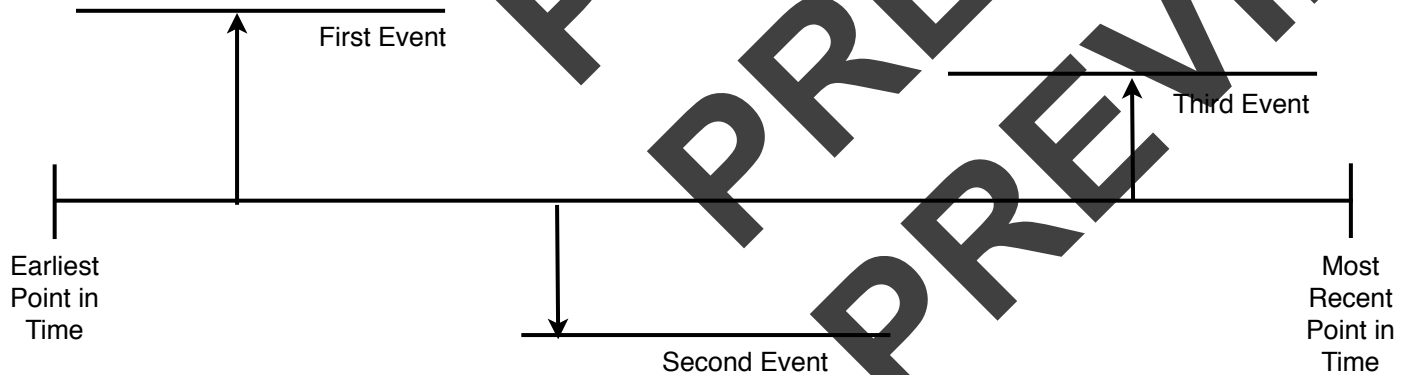
Ways Different

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Text: \_\_\_\_\_

*Chronology*

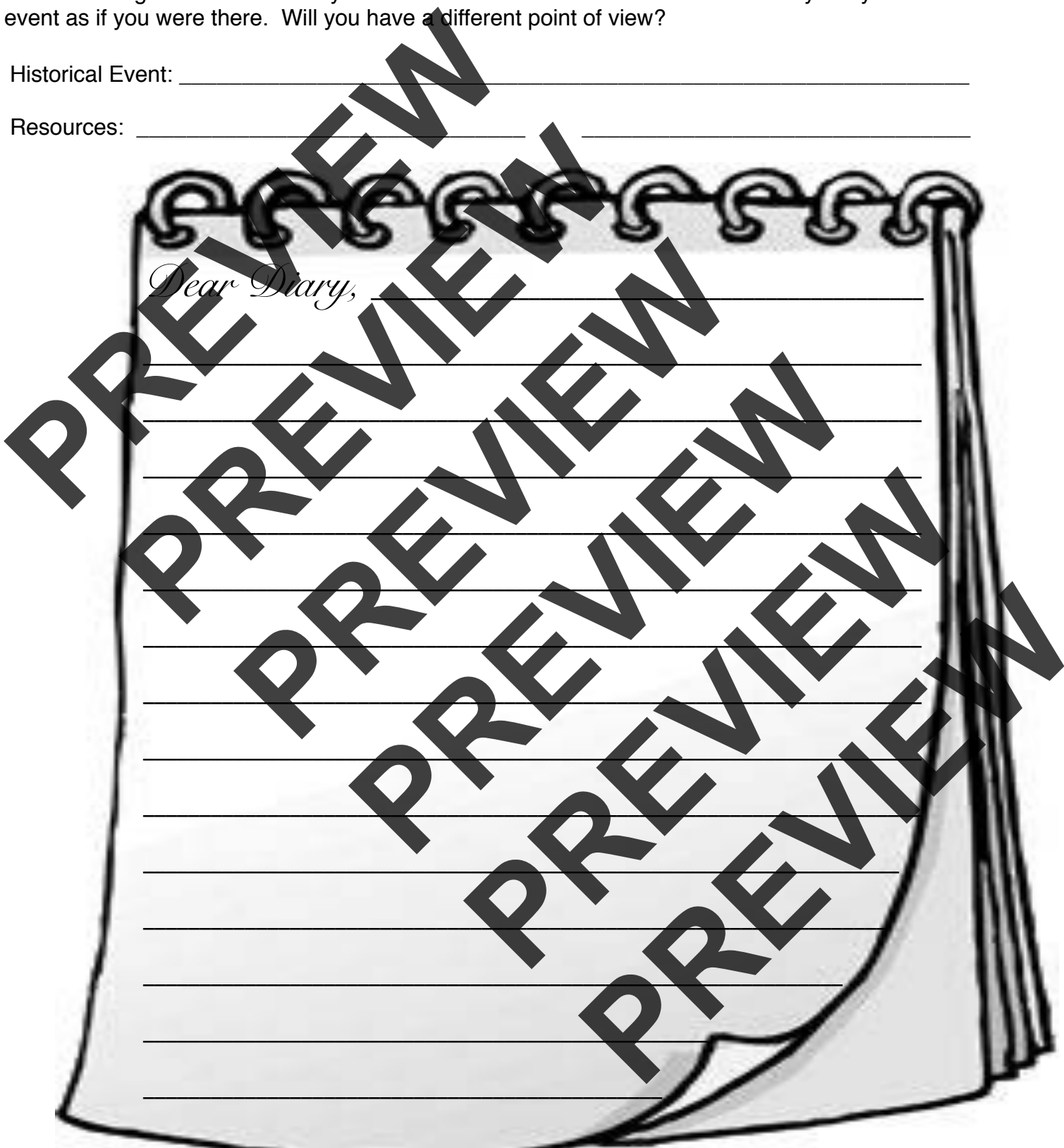


# A Different Account

**Directions:** Choose a historical event to read about. Use two or more sources of the account to gain understanding of the event. Put yourself in the time of the event and write a diary entry about the event as if you were there. Will you have a different point of view?

Historical Event: \_\_\_\_\_

Resources: \_\_\_\_\_



*Dear Diary,*

# Multiple Accounts

**Directions:** Choose an informational topic to read about. Use two or more sources of the account to gain understanding of the event. Look for similarities and differences in the points-of-view within the two texts. Who is telling the story? Is the topic conveyed in a different way?

Topic:

Text:

Author:

Text:

Author:

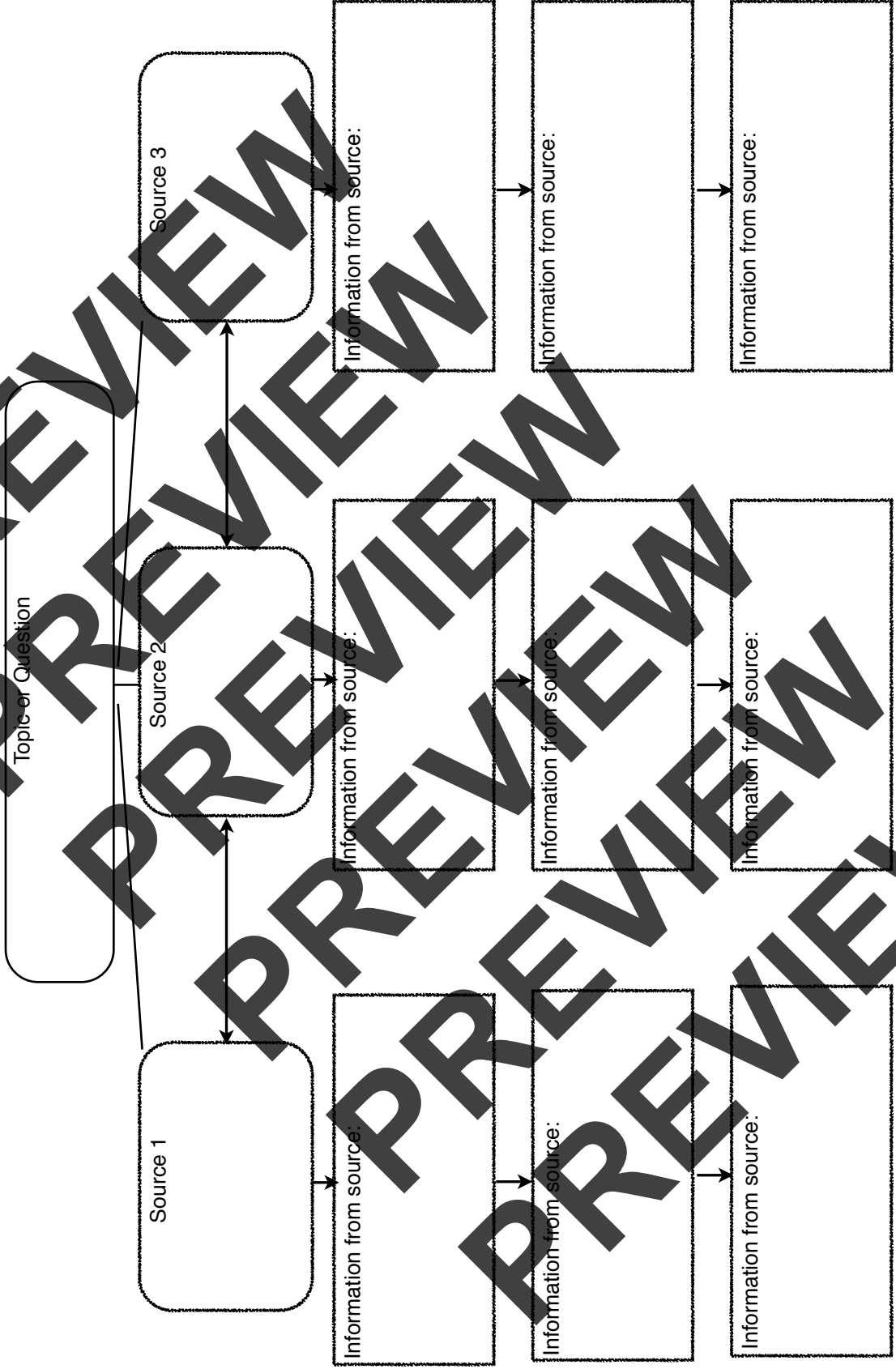
Similarities

Differences

Differences

# Researching a Topic

**Directions:** Research a topic or question by using multiple sources of information. Be able to answer key questions about the topic by locating the answers within text quickly. Use the text's structure to work efficiently.



Level: Fifth Grade

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Creating Questions and Answers

**Directions:** Research a topic or question by using multiple sources of information. Using the information you read, create questions and answers about the topic. Questions and answers should be accurate and reflect the knowledge learned about the topic.

Topic or Question

Source 1

Source 2

Source 3

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Level: Fifth Grade

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Author's Reasons

**Directions:** After reading a piece of informational text, choose three main points the author is trying to make. Write the points, and write evidence and reasons the author uses to support the points.

Text:

Author:

Key Point in the Text

Reasons or Evidence

Key Point in the Text

Reasons or Evidence

Key Point in the Text

Reasons or Evidence

## Claim and Evidence

**Directions:** Read a piece of informational text. Use textual clues to determine the author's point of view. Ask questions such as *Who, What, Where, When, and Why* to determine the author's main points. What claim is the author making? What evidence supports the author's claim?

Text:

Author:

Who?

What?

Where?

When?

Why?

Claim

Evidence

# Integrating Information

**Directions:** Choose a historical or scientific topic. Create a key question you want to answer. Use a variety of sources to find the answer to the question. Document the sources and present the information to your group.

Topic:

Question:

Text:

Author:

Text:

Author:

Text:

Author:

Information

Information

Information

Answer with supporting evidence:

# Know Your Subject

**Directions:** Select a famous person and use resources to learn about his or her life. Some resource suggestions are books, magazines, the internet, and video. Write a list of ten important facts about this person. Create a poster highlighting the information to present to the class.

Famous Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Resources: \_\_\_\_\_

Write 10 important facts about your famous person.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

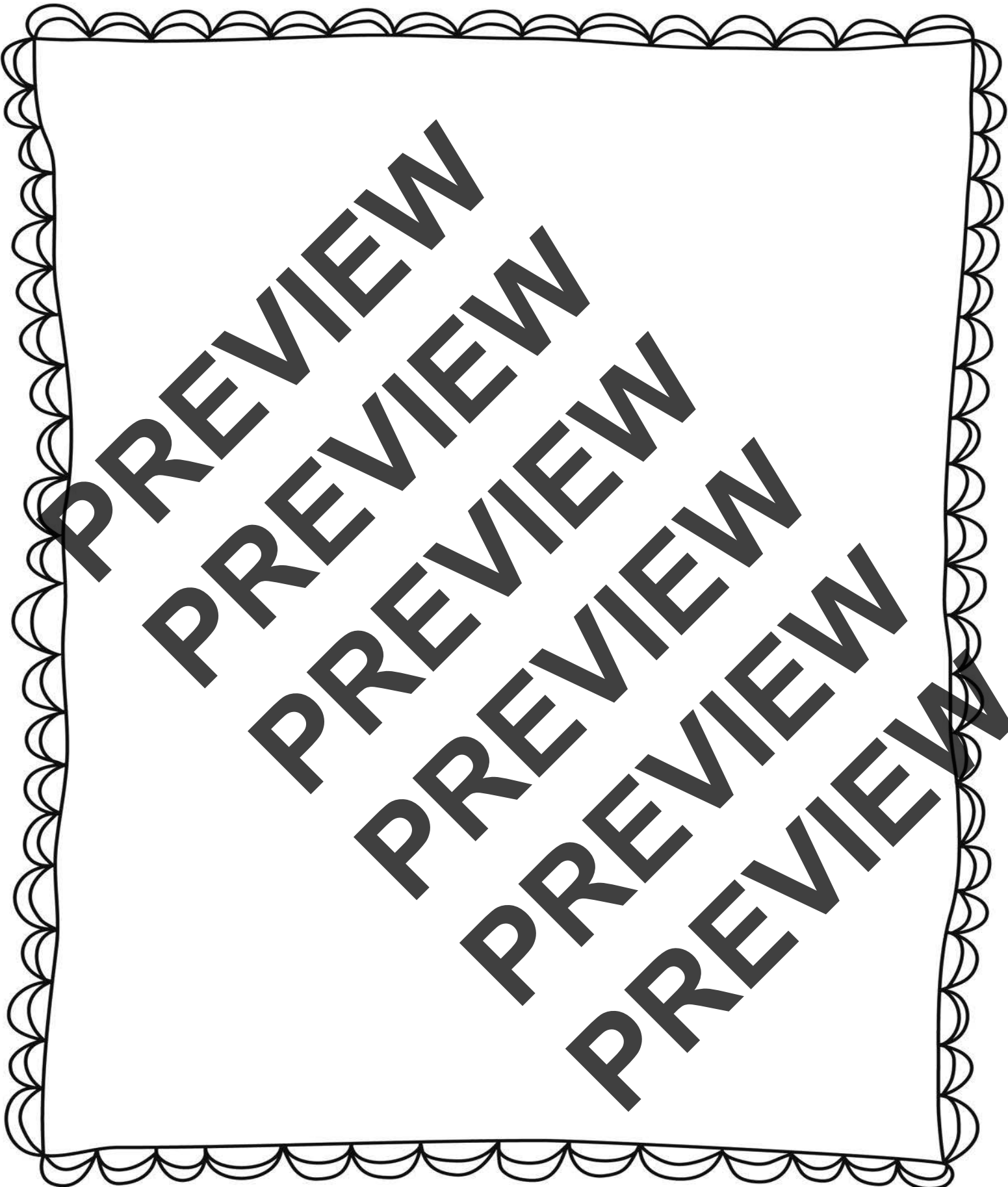
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_







## Multi-syllabic Words

**Directions:** Read the multi-syllabic words below. Write the words so that each is split into its proper syllables. Then, color 3-syllable words yellow, 4-syllable words pink, and 5-syllable words blue.

ex: cornucopia	corn-u-co-pi-a
terminate	
adequate	
intensify	
increasingly	
accomplishment	
fertilizer	
harmonica	
companion	
indestructible	
consequently	
diplomat	
supervisory	

## Multi-syllabic History Words

**Directions:** Read the multi-syllabic history words below. Write the words so that each is split into its proper syllables. Then, color 3-syllable words yellow, 4-syllable words pink, and 5-syllable words blue.

ex: cornucopia	corn-u-co-pi-a
emigration	
democracy	
federal	
negotiation	
renaissance	
memorial	
representation	
documentation	
chronology	
history	
abolition	

# Reading With Fluency

*fiction*

**Directions:** When you read, you are not just saying the words. Readers read with a purpose and to understand. Practice reading orally so that you can be a fluent reader. Read the passage below while your teacher times you. Try to read as many words accurately as you can in one minute. Try again in a couple of weeks to see if your fluency improves.  
{Goal of 150 WPM}

## Grandpa's Birdhouses

Grandpa's hobby was making birdhouses. He always said, "A man has to keep busy to stay out of trouble." Leigh wasn't sure how much trouble Grandpa could get into anyway, since he was such a nice guy, but she tried to listen to his advice. Besides, she liked to help him on his birdhouses.

13  
29  
47  
54

Grandpa's shop was full of well-oiled and carefully-kept tools. Whenever he used something, he put it back in exactly the right place. He had rules about how he treated his tools, because he hated buying something new if the old one still worked. He also made sure to clean up his messes each time he worked on something.

68  
85  
101  
114

It wasn't too fun cleaning up, but it was nice to watch him cut boards to exact lengths. It was nice to see the drill put in holes for screws to go in cleanly. It was like being a doctor, but with wood. The best part of building was seeing all the pieces come together in the final form. Yet, even then it wasn't done.

131  
151  
168  
179

The last steps always included lacquer or paint, to help protect Grandpa's hard work from the weather. His birdhouses lasted for years. If he didn't coat them properly, the sun and rain would turn the wood grey and weak in a short period of time. No, he always made sure to do things right. Even if he put rocks or other cute decorations on them, it was done right and made to last.

192  
207  
226  
243  
252

Grandpa was a hard worker, but he was also smart and generous. He let Leigh keep the birdhouses sometimes, but only if he got to help hang it up or set the post for it. It had to be done just right, after all.

267  
287  
296

The birdhouses were a great way to learn about woodworking, hard work, taking care of what you have, and about birds. The absolute best thing about building birdhouses was that Leigh spent some time with Grandpa.

309  
323  
332

Date	Words Read Correctly Per Minute

# Reading With Fluency

*nonfiction*

**Directions:** When you read, you are not just saying the words. Readers read with a purpose and to understand. Practice reading orally so that you can be a fluent reader. Read the passage below while your teacher times you. Try to read as many words accurately as you can in one minute. Try again in a couple of weeks to see if your fluency improves. {Goal of 150 WPM}

## Ants Go Marching

Bjorn Carey June 29, 2006 www.livescience.com

Ants use an internal pedometer to find their way home without getting sidetracked, a new study reports. Desert ants on foraging expeditions use celestial cues to orient themselves in the homeward direction, but with few landmarks in the barren land, scientists have wondered how the insects always take the most direct route and know exactly how far to march. The new study reveals that counting their steps is a crucial part of the scheme.

### Old ideas

Over the years, scientists have proposed several theories for how ants find their way home. One is that they do it like honeybees and remember visual cues, but experiments revealed ants can navigate in the dark and even blindfolded. Another disproved hypothesis was that because ants scurry at a steady pace, they could time how long it took them to get to and fro. Other studies have shown that once ants find a good source of food, they teach other ants how to find it. The ant "pedometer" technique was first proposed in 1904, but it remained untested until now. Scientists trained desert ants, *Cataglyphis fortis*, to walk along a straight path from their nest entrance to a feeder 30 feet away. If the nest or feeder was moved, the ants would break from their straight path after reaching the anticipated spot and search for their goal.

### Try that on stilts

Next, the researchers performed a little cosmetic surgery. They glued stilt-like extensions to the legs of some ants to lengthen stride. The researchers shortened other ants' stride length by cutting off the critters' feet and lower legs, reducing their legs to stumps. By manipulating the ants' stride lengths, the researchers could determine whether the insects were using an odometer-like mechanism to measure the distance, or counting off steps with an internal pedometer. The ants on stilts took the right number of steps, but because of their increased stride length, marched past their goal. Stump-legged ants, meanwhile, fell short of the goal. After getting used to their new legs, the ants were able to adjust their pedometer and zero in on home more precisely, suggesting that stride length serves as an ant pedometer.

15  
30  
44  
62  
74  
76  
90  
105  
119  
139  
157  
173  
187  
207  
223  
227  
240  
257  
273  
286  
300  
316  
331  
350  
362

Date	Words Read Correctly Per Minute

# Supporting an Opinion

**Directions:** Write a piece that expresses your opinion about a topic you are discussing in class. Provide reasons and include facts and details that support your opinion. Link the reasons and opinions using words such as *for instance*, *in order to*, and *in addition*. Write a concluding statement.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

My Opinion

Reason

Reason

Reason

Reason

facts and details

facts and details

facts and details

facts and details

Concluding Statement: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Supporting an Opinion

**Directions:** Write a piece that expresses your opinion about a topic you are discussing in class. Provide reasons and include facts and details that support your opinion. Link the reasons and opinions using words such as *for instance*, *in order to*, and *in addition*.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

My Opinion: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reason #1: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Supporting Evidence \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reason #2: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Supporting Evidence \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reason #3: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Supporting Evidence \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reason #4: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Supporting Evidence \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



PREVIEW  
PREVIEW  
PREVIEW  
PREVIEW

# Informational Paragraph

**Directions:** Choose a topic about which to write that informs or explains. Record facts, definitions of key words, and details to help support your writing. Write an informational paragraph below.

<u>My Topic</u>		
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<u>facts</u>	<u>definitions</u>	<u>details</u>

*Write an informative paragraph...*

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# Real Life Narrative

**Directions:** Think about an experience you have had in your life. It may be a positive experience, or perhaps, a negative one. Cite the situation and choose a narrator. Pace the events logically. Write a conclusion. Rewrite the story as a narrative.

situation

narrator

Event

Event

Event

Event

Event

Event

conclusion

# Fictional Narrative

**Directions:** Create an experience you have wanted to have in your life. Cite the situation and choose a narrator to tell the story. Describe the narrator and how he or she is related to the situation. Pace the events logically and include descriptions. Write a conclusion, then rewrite the story as a narrative.

situation

narrator

Event

Event

Event

Event

Event

Event

conclusion

## Writing in Fifth Grade

**Directions:** Choose a format, pick a topic, and write. Be aware of the expectations in fifth grade writing.



### Opinion Piece

My topic:

My position:



### Informative/Explanatory Piece

My topic:

My purpose:



### Narrative Piece

My topic:

My audience:

## Writing in Fifth Grade

**Directions:** Produce writing that demonstrates the development and organization expected in fifth grade.

### Write opinion pieces

- Introduce the topic
- Provide a general observation and focus
- Create an organized structure with related ideas grouped to support purpose
- Provide reasons supported by facts and details
- Provide a concluding statement

### Write informative/explanatory text



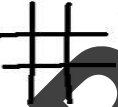

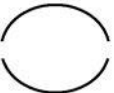




- Introduce the topic
- Group related information together in paragraphs and sections
- Include illustrations, headings, and multi-media when useful
- Develop the topic with facts, definitions, details, quotations, and other information
- Connect ideas with linking words (also, another, and, more, but)
- Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary
- Provide a concluding statement

### Write narratives of real or imaginary events

- Establish a situation
- Introduce a narrator and/or characters
- Organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally
- Use dialogue and descriptions of actions, thoughts, and feelings
- Use transitional and concrete words and phrases to sequence events
- Provide a conclusion

# Editors

**Directions:** After completing a piece of writing, use this chart to edit your writing for spelling and other conventions. Work with a partner...maybe they will see something you missed. Fix your errors. Think about why they needed to be corrected.

Mark	Description	Example
	insert	<p style="text-align: center;">is</p> <p>What time dinner?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p> <p>Is this for the tree or for the flowers?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">^</p>
	capitalize	Sanchez lives in poland.
	add space	Betty dancedwith her troupe.
	delete	She went with with him to the beach.
	close space	The beetle ate the aphid.
	new paragraph	So they sat on the porch and watched the parade. The next week, Danny and Paul went for a long trip on their canoe.
	spelling error	Papa likes to gog in the morning.
	transpose	Diane and friend her sewed a blanket.
	add period	Mom likes her coffee in the morning. She puts coffee in for her.

## Revising

**Directions:** After completing a piece of writing, use this chart to revise your writing. Work with a partner...maybe they will see something you missed. Improve your writing. Listen to how it sounds.

- 1. Does the beginning grab (or hook) the reader's attention?
- 2. Are all of the possible questions answered?  
Did I answer Who? What? Where? When? Why? How?
- 3. Are my words interesting? Should I change one for another?
- 4. Is there enough detail to express feelings and thoughts?
- 5. Do I need to add more details, reasons, or examples?
- 6. Have I used enough descriptive words so the reader can picture what I am writing about?
- 7. Do I use varied sentence beginnings?
- 8. Did I use figurative language such as similes, metaphors, vivid verbs, onomatopoeia, and adjectives?
- 9. Do my sentences stay focused on the topic?
- 10. Does the writing flow sequentially?
- 11. Does the ending bring the piece to a close?
- 12. Should I attempt a new approach?

# Using Technology

**Directions:** Use the computer to create, publish and present a piece of writing.

My topic is... \_\_\_\_\_

I am going to use a computer to produce and publish my writing.

I will enhance my writing by using...

- a. *digital camera*
- b. *scanner*
- c. *clipart*

computer tools

spell check  
font  
word art  
vector clip art

online tools

thesaurus  
dictionary  
clipart  
animation

I will share my writing by...

- a. *printing my story*
- b. *emailing it to my classmates*
- c. *presenting it using a projector*
- d. *creating a powerpoint presentation*
- e. *using a movie-making program*

**writing checklist**

prewriting	
drafting	
revising	
<i>word choice</i>	
<i>sentence structure</i>	
editing	
<i>punctuation</i>	
<i>capitalization</i>	
<i>spelling</i>	

**What I need to add/change/delete in my writing...**

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## Using Digital Resources

**Directions:** It is important today for students to learn use digital tools to write. Use this checklist to record what digital skills each student can perform.

Digital Skill	Date	Success
Uses a mouse well. (Can double-click; move cursor to desired place; scroll if available.)		
Knows where all common characters are on keyboard.		
Knows how to use space bar; back space; delete; and return.		
Can log in and out of programs.		
Can change the font or size of font.		
Can add a graphic.		
Can drag and drop an item.		
Can copy/paste an item.		
Can save a file.		
Can print work.		
Can create a Powerpoint Presentation.		
Can locate information on the internet.		
Can send an email.		
Can attach a file to an email.		
Has sufficient command of keyboarding skills to type a minimum of two pages in a single sitting.		

# Research Projects

**Directions:** Using different sources, conduct a research project on an important invention. Provide information about the inventor, how the item works, and why the invention is important.

The \_\_\_\_\_ was invented by \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

This invention was created by: \_\_\_\_\_

Some information about the inventor and where the item was invented: \_\_\_\_\_

Information about the invention: (What it does, how it works, description...)

The importance of the invention: (Is it still used today? Has it changed?)

Resources: \_\_\_\_\_

# Research Projects

**Directions:** Choose a topic to research. Use various research tools to learn about your topic and obtain information to present to others. Include a bibliography to cite your resources. Use this sheet to help you write your bibliography.

**For a Book:**

Author Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (second name or initial)

Second Author: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (second name or initial)

Title Underlined: \_\_\_\_\_

Location Book was Published: \_\_\_\_\_

Publisher Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Copyright Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: Cox, Clinton. Mark Twain America's Humorist, Dreamer, Prophet: a Biography.  
New York Scholastic, 1995.

**For the Internet:**

Author Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (second name or initial)

Second Author: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (second name or initial)

Web article title in quotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Website Title Underlined: \_\_\_\_\_

Date website was accessed by you \_\_\_\_\_

Website url: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: Blount, Roy. "Mark Twain: Our Original Superstar." Time Magazine U.S. 2008.  
Time Magazine Online. 3 July, 2008.  
<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1820166,00.html>

**Directions:** Choose a topic to research. Use various research tools to learn about your topic and obtain information to present to others. Include a bibliography to cite your resources. Use this sheet to help you write your bibliography.

**For a Magazine Article:**

Author Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (second name or initial)

Article title in quotes: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Magazine Underlined: \_\_\_\_\_

Date on magazine cover: \_\_\_\_\_

Pages numbers of article: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: Canton, Alex. "Mark Twain: Humorist." Horn Book, September 3, 2007.  
pages 45 – 49

**Personal Interview:**

Name of Interviewee: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (second name or initial)

Type and Topic of Interview: (phone, person, email: \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: Steinau, Christa. Personal Interview on the War in Germany, Providence, RI.  
June 6, 2012

**For a Video or DVD:**

Title of Video or DVD Underlined: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Director: \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (second name or initial)

Name of the Distributor: \_\_\_\_\_

Year Published: \_\_\_\_\_

Example: Magic School Bus Going Batty. Jacobs, Larry. Scholastic. 1994

## Taking Notes

**Directions:** Use printed or digital resources to gather information on a chosen topic. Take notes and categorize the information. Then, summarize or paraphrase the information. Cite the resources you used.

The graphic organizer consists of a central vertical column of five rectangular boxes. From the right side of each box in this column, a horizontal arrow points to the right, ending at the left side of a box in the right-hand column. Similarly, from the left side of each box in the central column, a horizontal arrow points to the left, ending at the right side of a box in the left-hand column. This layout allows for taking notes on a central topic and then organizing those notes into two separate categories or sections. A large, bold, diagonal watermark reading 'PREVIEW' is overlaid across the entire page.



# Taking Notes

**Directions:** Use printed or digital resources to gather information on a chosen topic. Take notes and categorize the information. Paraphrase or summarize the information. Cite the resources you used.

**Topic:** \_\_\_\_\_

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# Character Analysis

**Directions:** After reading one or two stories, choose a character from each story to compare and contrast. Write a description of each character, adding details from the story. Write the ways the characters are alike and different.

Title & Author

Title & Author

Character

Character

Description

Description

Details

Details

Alike

Different

## Reasons and Evidence

**Directions:** After reading an informational text, choose a point the author is trying to make in the text. Write the reasons and evidence the author uses to support his or her point.

Title & Author

Main Point

reasons that support the point

reasons that support the point

Evidence

Evidence

Evidence

Conclusion

## Writing in Different Genres

**Directions:** Use this chart to record the types of writing you do, the dates, the audience, and the purpose for the writing.

Writing Genre	Date	Audience	Purpose	Discipline
Journal Entry				
Scientific Research Paper				
Historical Research paper				
Biography				
Autobiography				
Poem				
Song				
Adventure Story				
Realistic Fiction				
Nonfiction Story				
Informational Writing				
Procedural Writing				
Interview				
News Story				
Letter				
Reflection				

## Daily Writing

**Directions:** *When writers write, we sometimes spend several days, or even weeks, working on a particular piece. Sometimes, a piece of writing may be completed in only a few hours, or minutes. Writers write for many reasons. But no matter what is written, the writer should think about the purpose of the piece, and the audience...or who will be reading it.*

Use this chart to keep track of writing you complete. Try to vary the genres and disciplines (subjects) in which you write. Keep in mind the purpose and audience for each piece.

Title of Piece/Genre	Date	Audience	Purpose	Discipline

# Collaborative Discussions

**Directions:** Fifth graders meet in groups to discuss various topics. Use this sheet to record times you gather in discussion groups.

format: one-on-one / group / teacher-led

date:

topic:

what I did to prepare:

questions I asked:

comments I made:

something I learned:

format: one-on-one / group / teacher-led

date:

topic:

what I did to prepare:

questions I asked:

comments I made:

something I learned:

# Summarizing

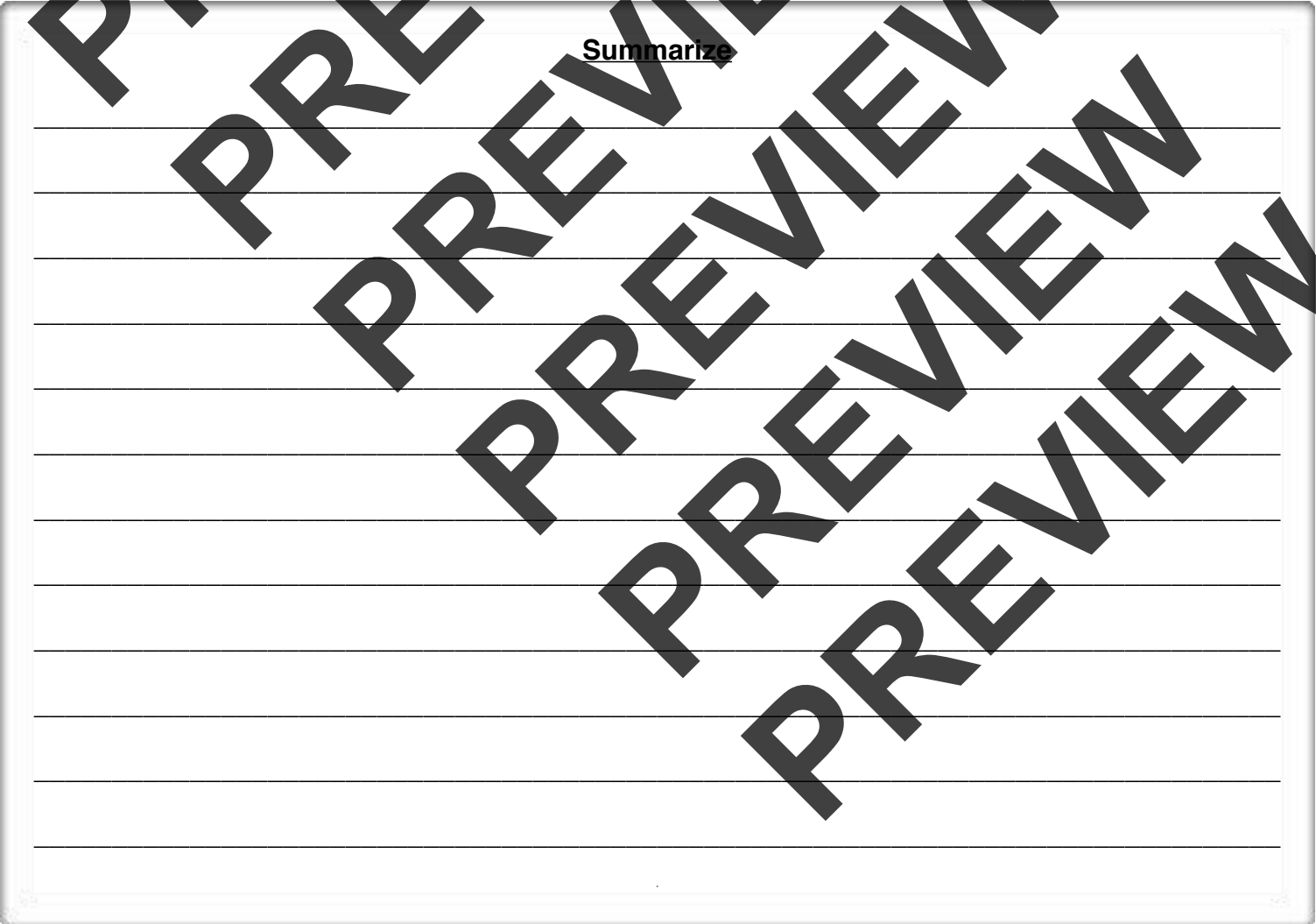
*Summarizing is taking the most important ideas in a text, ignoring the irrelevant information, and reducing it to the main points.*

**Directions:** After listening to a selected text read aloud, or information presented in some form of media, summarize the information below. Write the main idea to help you organize your thoughts.

Main Idea



Summarize



# Listening for Reasons

**Directions:** Listen to a guest speaker talk about a particular topic. Identify the key points the speaker is trying to make. Summarize the points, and write the evidence and reasons the speaker uses to support claims.

Summary of Key Points

Reasons and Evidence that Support Claim

Reasons and Evidence that Support Claim

## Speaking of...

**Directions:** Choose a topic or text on which to report or present an opinion. Sequence your ideas logically, include facts and relevant, descriptive detail to support the main ideas or themes. Present your information orally, speaking clearly at an understandable pace.

**What I am presenting:** \_\_\_\_\_

Main point:

Facts, evidence, reasons, details:

Main point:

Facts, evidence, reasons, details:

Main point:

Facts, evidence, reasons, details:

# Adding Audio and Visual Components

**Directions:** Add audio recordings and/or visual displays to a presentation to enhance the development of the main ideas. Use a computer, iPod, iPad, or digital recorder to record your voice. Include photographs, clipart, and other digital graphics. Use fluid reading and speak with interest in order to express emphasize or enhance certain facts or details. Don't forget to include your own point of view.

There are several programs available for children to use to create digital stories. Some are listed below.

**For Microsoft Products**

*Photostory* ...free program using still photos or graphics and added audio

*Powerpoint*

**For Apple Products**

*My Story-Book Maker* ...App for iPad/iPod/iPhone (\$) make drawings and record your voice

*Writer's Studio* ...App for iPad/iPod/iPhone (\$) make drawings, add photos, and record your voice

*iMovie* ...usually included in Mac purchase

*Keynote* (like Powerpoint) included in iWorks

**My Presentation:**

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*Use clipart and paint programs, scanners, digital cameras, and digital pens to create and include graphics and visual displays.*

*Record your own music by attaching instruments to your computer or audio-taping yourself play.*



**Components I will add...**

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> computer graphics   | <input type="checkbox"/> songs         | <input type="checkbox"/> different font          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scanned photographs | <input type="checkbox"/> speeches      | <input type="checkbox"/> bold, italic, underline |
| <input type="checkbox"/> scanned drawings    | <input type="checkbox"/> audio text    | <input type="checkbox"/> movie/TV clips          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> computer drawings   | <input type="checkbox"/> sound effects | <input type="checkbox"/> video                   |

## Formal vs Informal

**Directions:** There are times we should use formal language, and times we may use informal language. Write below, using the appropriate form of formal or informal language, for each situation.

Call the bank to ask about opening a new account.

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Have a conversation with your classmate about the upcoming school dance.

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Write a letter to your neighbor about the block-party this weekend.

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Write a letter to a guest speaker that visited your classroom.

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## You Say Either, and I Say Neither

**Directions:** Complete the sentences with the appropriate use of *either/or* or *neither/nor*.

**either...or**      **neither...nor**

1. Janet had \_\_\_\_\_ the time \_\_\_\_\_ the energy to clean the house today.
2. He knew he had to choose \_\_\_\_\_ the pizza slice \_\_\_\_\_ the hot dog for lunch.
3. You can \_\_\_\_\_ use a typewriter \_\_\_\_\_ the computer to write your story.
4. Mom could find \_\_\_\_\_ the twinkle lights \_\_\_\_\_ the ornaments for the Christmas Tree.
5. My dog would \_\_\_\_\_ bury his bone \_\_\_\_\_ hide it in the couch.
6. The movie we watched last night was \_\_\_\_\_ funny \_\_\_\_\_ interesting, unfortunately.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ have to get rid of some belongings \_\_\_\_\_ buy a bigger house.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ your dad \_\_\_\_\_ your mom want you to climb that tree out back.

## Picking the Right Verb

**Directions:** Place the best choice of verb tense in each blank.

1. Karen \_\_\_\_\_ three miles by the time she gets to the school.

**walk      have walked      will have walked**

2. My brothers \_\_\_\_\_ all of the cupcakes that mom made!

**eat      have eaten      will have eaten**

3. My aunt and uncle \_\_\_\_\_ my school play each year.

**have seen      had seen      will have seen**

4. Once I \_\_\_\_\_ this project, I will be able to relax.

**finished      have finished      will have finished**

5. I am sure Paul \_\_\_\_\_ my new bike as soon as I get it.

**am borrowing      borrow      will be borrowing**

6. My friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ a Brady Bunch marathon all day!

**are watching      have been watching      will have been watching**

7. I cannot wait to \_\_\_\_\_ the Canadian-American border!

**cross      crossing      crossed**

8. She \_\_\_\_\_ several hours before she realized she forgot the gift.

**have been driving      had been driving      will have been driving**

## Prepositional Phrases

**Directions:** Complete the sentences with the best prepositional phrase from the box below.

<b>in addition to</b>	<b>as well as</b>	<b>thanks to</b>	<b>because of</b>
<b>aside from</b>	<b>within</b>	<b>due to</b>	<b>besides</b>

1. I was hoping I would finish the test \_\_\_\_\_ the time limit.
2. We were able to reach our goal of \$14,000 \_\_\_\_\_ all of your generous donations!
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the large pile of dirty clothes in the corner, my room is pretty neat.
4. Martha brought George a large basket of corn, \_\_\_\_\_ several potatoes and carrots.
5. The whole gathering was postponed \_\_\_\_\_ the poor weather forecast.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ the homework I have from school, I also have to write a letter to my aunt in Colorado.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of time it took for us to get to the hockey game, we missed the first period.
8. The bakery has cookies, pies, and cannolis, \_\_\_\_\_ all of the pizzas and breads they sell.

## Fixing Sentences

**Directions:** Read the sentences below. Insert commas where appropriate. Identify titles with quotation marks or underlining.

<b>1</b>	We talked to the group and decided to go to dinner see a movie and walk the boardwalk.
<b>2</b>	I spent the summer reading Robinson Crusoe while sitting on the beach.
<b>3</b>	President Lincoln signed the proclamation right Mr. Johnson?
<b>4</b>	The dinner at The Waldorf included Mark Twain Marie Curie and Emily Dickinson.
<b>5</b>	Lewis Clark and their entourage left for the west on May 14 1804.
<b>6</b>	My grandfather the mayor had to stand in a soup kitchen line during the Great Depression.
<b>7</b>	My favorite book an entertaining read is Don Quixote by Miguel de Cervantes.
<b>8</b>	The soldier checked his gear and saw 3 MREs one bayonet 2 pairs of socks a life vest and his helmet.
<b>9</b>	In 1682 William Penn founded the colony of Pennsylvania.
<b>10</b>	Albert Einstein published his book Relativity: The Special and General Theory in 1916.

# Know Your Spelling

**Directions:** Circle the incorrectly-spelled words below. Rewrite the words so that they are spelled correctly.

agressive	excavate	stratagee
synonym	mistchef	route
identicle	purchase	protaginist
compose	frigid	taunt
seldum	numerus	caushusly
courteous	resemble	tropical
duplicate	intense	confidint
dedicat	suspend	visible

**Directions:** Rewrite the incorrect words above correctly in the spaces below.


## Punctuation

**Directions:** Read the text below. Insert commas, quotation marks, and capital letters where necessary.

### Is Pluto a Planet?

Many people are saying that Pluto is no longer a planet. Are they right? Is Pluto no longer a planet? There's debate in the scientific world about this issue. national geographic news says that according to the international astronomical union a full-fledged planet is an object that orbits the sun and is large enough to have become round due to the force of its own gravity. Because pluto doesn't meet these standards the IAU classifies Pluto as a dwarf planet.

Not everyone agrees that this is a good way to decide though. Andy Cheng a planetary scientist at Johns Hopkins University, says that the new rules aren't clear enough and asks a question, how round is round? "I'll still continue to maintain that Pluto is a planet," he said.

Owen Gingerich is an astronomer and historian at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and head of the IAU committee proposing the definition. He favored a special distinction for Pluto. Gingerich supported a proposal to call the big eight planets classical planets—as opposed to just plain "planets"—and Pluto and the others dwarf planets, so there would be two classes of planets. He believes that reclassifying Pluto as a dwarf planet is not sensitive to the historical and cultural role that Pluto has played.

The argument continues. In the meantime, however, many people are correct—new textbooks will list Pluto as being a dwarf planet.

Level: Fifth Grade

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Dialect

**Directions:** Using dialect in writing can help the reader identify the setting, place and time, as well as get a better understanding of the characters. When reading a text, story, drama, poem, or nonfiction piece, listen to the dialects that are used. Are there words that are used in a way that is different than you are used to hearing them used? Is the dialect familiar? Does it help you understand the story? Or, does it make reading the story more difficult?

Text: \_\_\_\_\_

Author: \_\_\_\_\_

Dialect Text	Is it similar to or different from your dialect? What does this text tell you about the setting and character?

# Revising

**Directions:** Read the sentences below. Combine, expand, or reduce the sentences to clarify meaning and create better interest. Rewrite the sentences in the spaces provided. Read your revisions aloud to a partner. Does the writing sound better?

1. George purchased a new, economical car. He bought the car at Munroe Auto Dealership in Tuscon.
2. Last week my class took a trip to the planetarium in Boston and we also walked the Freedom Trail and had lunch at Quincy Market.
3. I am excited to go see the play.
4. After karate class I have homework to do and then I get to watch my favorite show and lastly, I have to walk the dog.
5. My sister is an actress in Chicago. She is performing in the musical, My Fair Lady.
6. John is watching a frightening thriller. He is biting his nails. John feels scared!

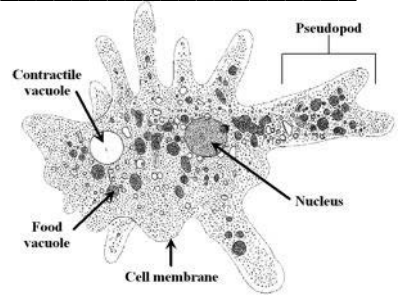
## Revising

**Directions:** Write the first draft of a fictional story. Listen to the sentences you wrote, and work to improve their flow. Combine, expand, or reduce sentences to clarify meaning and create better interest. Read your revisions aloud to a partner. Does the writing sound better? Show the work you did to improve your writing.

A large rectangular area with horizontal lines for writing. The area is overlaid with a large, diagonal watermark that reads "PREVIEW" in a bold, sans-serif font. The watermark is repeated four times, creating a strong visual effect across the writing area.

# Using Context Clues

**Directions:** Read the text below about amoebas. Use the context clues to understand the bold type words. Write the meanings of the bold type words in the spaces provided.



An amoeba is a **predatory** single cell organism that does not have a fixed shape. Amoebas are protozoans, a type of **parasite**, which means they depend upon another organism to live and reproduce. They hunt smaller single cells, such as bacteria, other protozoans, and “eat” algae.

The amoeba can project parts of its cell to create **tentacles** called **pseudopodia**. These tentacles are filled with a jelly-like fluid called **cytoplasm**. The amoeba uses these to move, touch, and grab prey. Amoebae live in water, where they creep along rotting vegetation.

Amoebas **reproduce** by a process called binary fission. This means that the amoeba can split in half and make two identical new amoebas. They are **microscopic**, so tiny you need a microscope to see them.

predatory: \_\_\_\_\_

parasite: \_\_\_\_\_

tentacles: \_\_\_\_\_

pseudopodia: \_\_\_\_\_

cytoplasm: \_\_\_\_\_

reproduce: \_\_\_\_\_

microscopic: \_\_\_\_\_

## Finding the Clues

**Directions:** Read the sentences below. Determine the meaning of the underlined words by using the context clues found in the sentences and your own prior knowledge.

1. After several hours of pounding rain and howling winds, the storm <b>abated</b> and the sun began to shine
2. The two boys were rivals on the field, but shared a strong <b>camaraderie</b> when they played together.
3. She had great <b>empathy</b> for the lost, crying child as once, she too, couldn't find her mom in a store.
4. As Clive stacked the dinner plates high and higher on the kitchen table, a loud crash and huge mess was <b>inevitable</b> .
5. Instead of completing my homework right after school, I <b>procrastinated</b> , and now it is bedtime and my homework is not done.
6. I tried to convince Paula to give up on the puzzle, but she was <b>tenacious</b> and kept working on it.

## Using Tools to Get Meaning

**Directions:** As you read assigned text, use this form to record key words. Use dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses, and other reference tools, both print and digital, to find the pronunciation and meaning of each word.

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning

# Proverbs

**Directions:** Read the proverbs below. Think about the words. Explain what each proverb means.

A fool and his money are soon parted.

A leopard cannot change its spots.

A picture paints a thousand words.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Better to have loved and lost than to have never loved at all.

## Matching the Proverbs

**Directions:** Read the proverbs below. Think about the words. Match each proverb on the left to its meaning on the right.

A stitch in time saves nine.

Material items, things and money, don't go with us when we die, so are they truly valuable?

The best things in life are free.

If we are determined to do something, we will find a path or method to do it.

You can't take it with you when you die.

People of the same type stay together.

It was the straw that broke the camel's back.

Repair something as soon as it is damaged. A smaller job than what it will be if you let the damage wait.

Where there's a will there's a way.

Don't assume that you will get what you expect. Wait until you get it to see what it is.

You can't tell a book by its cover.

You need to look deeper into something, or someone, to better understand it, or them.

Birds of a feather flock together.

We don't have to pay for the things that are truly valuable; love, friendship, good health

Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

There is a limit to everything.

## Which Homophone?

**Directions:** Read the sentences below. Choose the proper homophone to complete each sentence.

1. The opposing debate team is \_\_\_\_\_ to our great orating skills.

**seeding    ceding**

2. Dad stood high on a step-ladder to paint my bedroom \_\_\_\_\_.

**sealing    ceiling**

3. Last week, my sister and I helped our mom clean out the \_\_\_\_\_.

**cellar    seller**

4. Mrs. Potts \_\_\_\_\_ that that the Beast was really sweet inside.

**new    knew    gnu**

5. I put my hand under the microscope and took a close look at a \_\_\_\_\_.

**poor    pour    pore**

6. Sam walked \_\_\_\_\_ the new car that he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.

**bye    buy    by**

7. I think this will be the perfect \_\_\_\_\_ for our tent.

**cite    sight    site**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ you see the \_\_\_\_\_ that is on the grass today?

**do    due    dew**

## Transitional Tags

**Directions:** Read the sentences below. Choose the proper *addition* or *contrast* word to complete each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the matter of finding the puppy's new dog toy!

**again      also      equally important**

2. \_\_\_\_\_, you should have turned the oven on to preheat.

**in the first place      moreover      still**

3. He wanted to ride the roller coaster, \_\_\_\_\_, he just couldn't get himself to do it.

**although      and yet      but at the same time**

4. She thought he was upset but, \_\_\_\_\_, he was understanding about the whole thing.

**nevertheless      in spite of      on the contrary**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ to his homework, Paul also had soccer practice and a book to read.

**furthermore      in addition to      besides**

6. I want to bring my camera with me; \_\_\_\_\_ it's just one more thing to carry.

**on the other hand      yet      though**

7. The high school band will be marching in the parade and traveling to Florida, \_\_\_\_\_.

**first      in the first place      too**

8. The party will go on as planned, the rain \_\_\_\_\_.

**notwithstanding      in spite of      but at the same time**

## Transitional Tags

**Directions:** Read the sentences below. Choose the proper *time sequence* word to complete each sentence.

afterward,    and then,    at last,    before,  
 earlier,    eventually,    formerly,    furthermore,  
 in the first place,    in the past,    lately,    meanwhile,  
 next,    presently,    shortly,    simultaneously,  
 since,    subsequently,    thereafter,    until now

1. My mom was baking a cake and writing checks \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I know you are all excited, but we will watch the program \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Please tell the host I am cleaning up and I will be there \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Carl gathered wood and, \_\_\_\_\_, I looked for newspaper.
5. Stan continued building the card house and \_\_\_\_\_ completed it.
6. Donnie was \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor, but now he is a teacher.
7. Cassandra was here \_\_\_\_\_ but she had to leave for an appointment.
8. It has been over 12 years \_\_\_\_\_ my nana has come for a visit.

## Know Your Words

**Directions:** Read the passage below about antibiotics. Use context clues and prior knowledge to understand the text. Write the words from the passage that best fit the definitions below.

An antibiotic is a drug produced by very tiny plants. It helps the body defend itself against dangerous germs. There are many different antibiotics, but penicillin is the foremost one. Antibiotics are called “wonder drugs” because they have caused a decline in so many diseases. For example, bacterial pneumonia and scarlet fever once deprived thousands of people of healthy lives each year. Now these diseases can be treated and cured almost as soon as they are detected. Postoperative infections were once as dangerous as surgery itself. Now, these, too, can be cured.

Taking too much of an antibiotic does not help the body. In fact, it makes the antibiotic useless because germs build up a resistance to it. Thus, it is important to take only the amount of antibiotic prescribed by the doctor.

Many doctors forewarn against antibiotics being used too freely--especially in many poor countries where they can be bought without a prescription from a doctor. The power of antibiotics in these countries has greatly decreased. Scientists are forced to devote more and more research to finding new kinds of antibiotics to counteract germs.

<p><b>1. a drug that fights germs</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>5. to act against or opposite</b></p> <p>_____</p>
<p><b>2. took away</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>6. first; leading</b></p> <p>_____</p>
<p><b>3. became less</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>7. warn beforehand</b></p> <p>_____</p>
<p><b>4. guard from harm; keep safe</b></p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>8. occurring after a surgical operation</b></p> <p>_____</p>



5

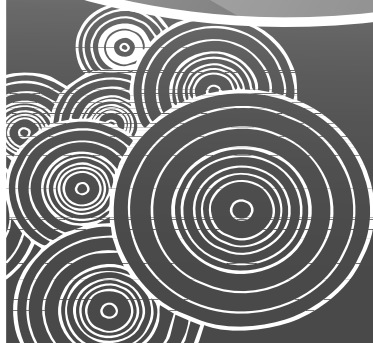
# Common Core State Standards

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## Numerical Expressions

**Directions:** Solve the numerical expressions below.

1.  $1 \times (24 - 5) =$

11.  $5(4 \times 3) - 6(3 \times 2) =$

2.  $(20 \div 2) \div 5 =$

12.  $8 + 7(2 + 4) =$

3.  $9(11 - 4) =$

13.  $(24 \div 8) + 3(5 + 2) =$

4.  $1 \times (5 + 14) =$

14.  $16 + 2(45 \div 9) =$

5.  $(24 \div 2) - 6 =$

15.  $(30 - 15) - 5 =$

6.  $18 - (4 \times 2) =$

16.  $2(8 - 3) =$

7.  $(14 \div 2) \times 5 =$

17.  $(50 \div 5) \div 2 =$

8.  $6(4 + 2) \div 3 =$

18.  $(70 \div 2) + 2 =$

9.  $4(3 - 2) + 6(3 + 8) =$

19.  $(100 \div 2) \times 5(2 + 2) =$

10.  $22 + 5(3 \times 5) =$

20.  $6(5 \times 2) + 3(16 \div 8) =$

## Similar Numerical Expressions

**Directions:** Solve the numerical expressions below. Do you think the answers in column A will be the same as the answers in column B? Solve to find out!

A

B

$$(4 + 3) - 2 =$$

$$4 + (3 - 2) =$$

$$7 \times (4 + 5) =$$

$$(7 \times 4) + 5 =$$

$$5 \times (12 - 6) =$$

$$(5 \times 12) - 6 =$$

$$27 + (6 \div 3) =$$

$$(27 + 6) \div 3 =$$

$$(6 \times 2) + 4 =$$

$$6 \times (2 + 4) =$$

$$(10 + 17) - 5 =$$

$$10 + (17 - 5) =$$

$$25 \div (5 \times 1) =$$

$$(25 \div 5) \times 1 =$$

$$25 \times (4 + 12) =$$

$$(25 \times 4) + 12 =$$

## Write Numerical Expressions

**Directions:** Write the numerical expression for each sentence below.

Write an expression for  $b$  increased by 125.

Write an expression for  $c$  subtracted from 550.

Write an expression for 60 fewer than  $d$ .

Write an expression for the total of 445 and  $s$ .

Write an expression for 397 decreased by  $h$ .

Write an expression for 178 less than  $q$ .

Write an expression for  $k$  more than 4,589.

## Write More Numerical Expressions

**Directions:** Write the numerical expression for each sentence below.

Add 5 and 6, then multiply by 3

Add 14 and 7, then multiply by 4.

Subtract 45 from 90, then divide by 3.

Write an expression for three times 45,896 added to 23,907.

Write an expression for 457 divided by 18 added to 6.

Multiply 6 by 3 five times.

Subtract 88 from 140, then half it.

# Plotting Ordered Pairs with Patterns

**Directions:** Complete the function tables below by figuring out the rule. Plot the ordered pairs on the coordinate plane.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
5	
6	9
8	
	12

ordered pairs

R ( , )

S ( 6 , 9 )

T ( , )

U ( , )

<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
9	
11	16
14	
	21

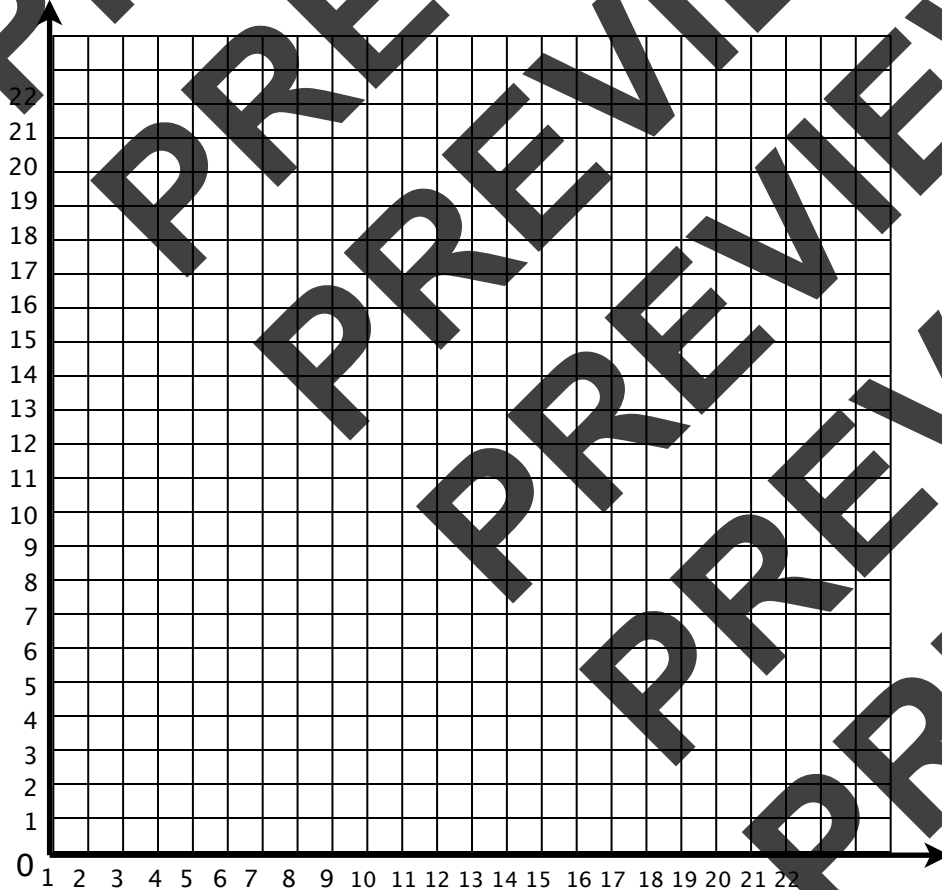
ordered pairs

J ( , )

K ( 11 , 16 )

L ( , )

M ( , )



<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>
17	
14	9
12	
	10

ordered pairs

N ( , )

O ( 14 , 9 )

P ( , )

Q ( , )

# Ordered Pairs and The Coordinate Plane

**Directions:** Complete the function machines below by determining the pattern for each. Generate the ordered pairs and plot the coordinate points correctly onto the coordinate plane.



<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
6	
8	-1
2	
	-4

ordered pairs

- A ( , )
- B ( 8 , -1 )
- C ( , )
- D ( , )

<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>
-5	
-8	2
-3	
	4

ordered pairs

- E ( , )
- F ( -8 , 2 )
- G ( , )
- H ( , )

<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>
-2	
10	4
-1	
11	

ordered pairs

- I ( , )
- J ( 10 , 4 )
- K ( , )
- L ( , )

Plot an ordered pair in each quadrant using these coordinates... 9 and 5.

- Quadrant I Z ( , )
- Quadrant II Y ( , )
- Quadrant III X ( , )
- Quadrant IV W ( , )

## Every Number Has A Place

**Directions:** Complete the sentences to make them true. Think about place value. Write the numbers correctly.

5 Ones = _____ Tents	50 Thousands = _____ Hundreds
_____ Hundreds = 20 Tens	7,000 = _____ Hundreds
_____ Ten Thousands = 40 Thousands	6 Tents = _____ Hundredths
600,000 = _____ Thousands	8 Tens = _____ Ones
20 Ten Thousands = _____ Thousands	40 tens = _____ Thousands
Write the number that has 8 tens, 4 ones, 8 hundreds, and 9 thousands.	Write 6 thousand, five hundred, three.
Write the number that has 55 tens, 8 ones, and 19 thousands.	Write seventeen thousand, nine hundred, forty-five.

## Every Number Has A Place

**Directions:** Write the number for each expanded notation. Think about place value. Remember that a digit in one place represents 10 times as much as it represents in the place to its right and 1/10 of what it represents in the place to its left.

$$[7 \times (1/100)] + [9 \times 100] + [2 \times (1/10)] + [6 \times 1] + [1 \times 10] + [5 \times (1/1000)] + [6 \times 1000] =$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$[9 \times (1/10)] + [9 \times 10] + [5 \times (1/1000)] + [4 \times 1000] + [5 \times 100] + [5 \times (1/100)] + [9 \times 1] =$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$[3 \times 1] + [5 \times (1/10)] + [4 \times 1000] + [4 \times (1/1000)] + [4 \times 100] + [0 \times (1/100)] + [3 \times 10] =$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$[2 \times (1/1000)] + [4 \times 10] + [8 \times 1000] + [1 \times 1] + [9 \times (1/10)] + [5 \times 100] + [5 \times (1/100)] =$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$$[8 \times (1/10)] + [2 \times 10] + [0 \times (1/1000)] + [1 \times 1000] + [7 \times 100] + [4 \times (1/100)] + [1 \times 1] =$$

\_\_\_\_\_

## Patterns and Zeros

**Directions:** Solve the multiplication and division examples below. Do you notice a pattern?

$26 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$        $26 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$        $.26 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$26 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$        $26 \div 100 = \underline{\quad}$        $.26 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$

$26 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$        $26 \div 1000 = \underline{\quad}$        $.26 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$

Explain any patterns you see.

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Solve:

$.36 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$        $3.0 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$        $3.02 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$

$.25 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$        $13 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$        $91 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$        $.78 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$        $6.281 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$

$1.36 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$        $3.01 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$        $83 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$

$.06 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$        $.034 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$        $.009 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$

$54 \times 100 = \underline{\quad}$        $.129 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$        $.7 \times 1000 = \underline{\quad}$

# Dividing and Multiplying by 10, 100, and 1,000

**Directions:** Solve the division and multiplication examples below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.92 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.45 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times .93 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 3.93 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times 8.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.92 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 89.3 \\ \times 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times .77 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23.098 \\ \times 1000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ \times .55 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1.  $54.78 \times ? = 547.8$

2.  $137.01 \times ? = 13701$

3.  $.87 \times ? = 87$

- a. 10   b. 100   c. 1,000

- a. 10   b. 100   c. 1,000

- a. 10   b. 100   c. 1,000

4.  $7.318 \times ? = 7,318$

5.  $0.4416 \times ? = 44.16$

6.  $.0781 \times ? = 7.81$

- a. 10   b. 100   c. 1,000

- a. 10   b. 100   c. 1,000

- a. 10   b. 100   c. 1,000

$23.7 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 0.237$	$3.43 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 0.0343$	$719.2 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 7.192$
$0.54 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$80.2 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$682.1 \div 1,000 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
$45.9 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = .459$	$120.98 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 1.2098$	$23.67 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 2.367$
$33.4 \div 1,000 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$0.79 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	$176.8 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

## Expanding Numbers

**Directions:** Say each number correctly. Write the expanded form for each number shown. Or, write the standard form for the given expanded notation.

Example:

$$347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (1/10) + 9 \times (1/100) + 2 \times (1/1000)$$

56.456

---

123.704

---

$$5 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 8 \times 1 + 5 (1/10) + 5 (1/100) + 9 (1/1000)$$

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78.233

---

19.063

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$$6 \times 1000 + 1 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 5 \times 1 + 4 (1/10) + 3 (1/100) + 8 (1/1000)$$

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## Comparing Decimals to Thousandths

**Directions:** Compare the decimals to *thousandths*. Write the proper symbol,  $<$ ,  $=$ , or  $>$ , between the two decimals in each example.

$.3247$ ○ $.3258$	$.3317$ ○ $.3384$	$.2377$ ○ $.2399$
$.3669$ ○ $.3659$	$.8557$ ○ $.8560$	$.5288$ ○ $.5290$
$.6567$ ○ $.6625$	$.1870$ ○ $.1807$	$.3299$ ○ $.3859$
$.9123$ ○ $.9153$	$.8991$ ○ $.9001$	$.4876$ ○ $.4881$
$.8235$ ○ $.8250$	$.2258$ ○ $.2269$	$.2854$ ○ $.3865$
$.6444$ ○ $.6389$	$.3977$ ○ $.3875$	$.1098$ ○ $.1100$

## Rounding Decimals

**Directions:** Round the numbers below. Circle the digit in the place you are rounding. If the digit to the right is *less than 5*, round the circled number *down*. If the digit to the right is *5 or greater than 5*, round the circled number *up*.

<p>Round <b>17.528</b> to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p><b>1 7 . 5 2 8</b></p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is <b>greater</b> than 5. Round <b>2</b> to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>17.528 rounds to <b>17.53</b>.</p>	<p>Round 34.346 to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>3 4 . 3 4 6</p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is _____ than 5. Round _____ to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>34.346 rounds to _____.</p>
<p>Round 97.289 to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>9 7 . 2 8 9</p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is _____ than 5. Round _____ to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>97.289 rounds to _____.</p>	<p>Round 16.440 to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>1 6 . 4 4 0</p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is _____ than 5. Round _____ to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>16.440 rounds to _____.</p>
<p>Round 23.691 to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>2 3 . 6 9 1</p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is _____ than 5. Round _____ to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>23.691 rounds to _____.</p>	<p>Round 56.809 to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>5 6 . 8 0 9</p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is _____ than 5. Round _____ to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>56.809 rounds to _____.</p>
<p>Round 109.882 to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>1 0 9 . 8 8 2</p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is _____ than 5. Round _____ to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>109.882 rounds to _____.</p>	<p>Round 44.297 to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>4 4 . 2 9 7</p> <p>Circle the digit in the hundredths place. The digit to the right is _____ than 5. Round _____ to the nearest hundredth.</p> <p>44.297 rounds to _____.</p>

## Round Up

**Directions:** Read the numbers below. Round to the nearest hundred, thousand, or ten-thousand, tenth, hundredth, thousandth, or ten-thousandth.

Round to the nearest hundred... 67,235 _____	Round to the nearest thousand... 125,928.98 _____	Round to the nearest ten-thousand... 193,297 _____	Round to the nearest hundred... 23,776.92 _____
Round to the nearest tenth... 4,5297.58 _____	Round to the nearest hundredth... 567.134 _____	Round to the nearest thousandth... 45,927.0956 _____	Round to the nearest ten-thousand... 1,295,926 _____
Round to the nearest thousand... 48,928 _____	Round to the nearest ten-thousand... 12,572,982.56 _____	Round to the nearest hundredth... 46,892.485 _____	Round to the nearest hundred... 386,947.52 _____
Round to the nearest thousand... 34,097 _____	Round to the nearest hundred... 937,395.274 _____	Round to the nearest tenth... 389,294.298 _____	Round to the nearest ten-thousandth... 75,983.88725 _____
Round to the nearest thousand... 648,492 _____	Round to the nearest thousandth... 3,428.87256 _____	Round to the nearest ten-thousand... 2,385,294 _____	Round to the nearest hundred... 4,529 _____

## Multi-digit Multiplying

**Directions:** Solve the multiplication examples below. Think about the different strategies you have learned to help you solve the equations accurately and quickly.

$$\begin{array}{r} 235 \\ \times 347 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 663 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 143 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,546 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 540 \\ \times 92 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 754 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 394 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 485 \\ \times 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 476 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 673 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12,678 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 926 \\ \times 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,628 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 728 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 834 \\ \times 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,947 \\ \times 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# Finding Products

**Directions:** Use the numbers in each box to create a multiplication example that will give the *highest product* possible. Try again, but generate the *lowest product* possible using the numbers. You can also create a game to play with a partner by using digit 0-9 cards (2 - 4 of each digit).

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">4</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">5</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">2</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">7</span> </div> <p>highest: <math>72 \times 54 = 3,888</math></p> <p>lowest: <math>25 \times 47 = 1,175</math></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">3</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">8</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">1</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">9</span> </div> <p>highest:</p> <p>lowest:</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">2</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">0</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">5</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 10px;">6</span> </div> <p>highest:</p> <p>lowest:</p>
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## Dividing

**Directions:** Solve the following division examples. Use strategies you have learned to solve the problems.

$$35 \overline{)4,597}$$

$$71 \overline{)7,390}$$

$$6 \overline{)4,591}$$

$$73 \overline{)2,846}$$

$$12 \overline{)1,290}$$

$$23 \overline{)7,319}$$

$$9 \overline{)6,219}$$

$$45 \overline{)4,599}$$

$$10 \overline{)8,277}$$

## Dividing II

**Directions:** Solve the following division examples. Use strategies you have learned to solve the problems.

$$56 \overline{)7,324}$$

$$78 \overline{)8,998}$$

$$3 \overline{)5,908}$$

$$23 \overline{)4,981}$$

$$23 \overline{)5,427}$$

$$45 \overline{)8,081}$$

$$5 \overline{)3,672}$$

$$60 \overline{)3,897}$$

$$12 \overline{)4,545}$$

# Adding and Subtracting Decimals

**Directions:** Solve the addition and subtraction decimal examples below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 46.45 \\ - 35.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56.67 \\ - 3.27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234.86 \\ + 139.67 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.47 \\ + .39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34.65 \\ + 12.18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65.90 \\ + 149.43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.09 \\ - 2.04 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 99.52 \\ + 45.75 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$67.98 - 7.092 =$$

$$8.032 + 89.07 =$$

$$721.00 - 568.44 =$$

$$983.04 - 82.92 =$$

$$50.81 + 678.02 =$$

$$.07 + 1.00 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 123.00 \\ 46.14 \\ + 5.43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17.50 \\ 61.91 \\ + 72.18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 95.2 \\ 265.17 \\ + 7.25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .54 \\ .13 \\ .01 \\ + .26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 683.39 \\ - 36.25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 927.1 \\ - 56.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,139.91 \\ - 518.23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100.64 \\ - 87.18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

## Multiplying and Dividing Decimals

**Directions:** Solve the multiplication and division decimal examples below.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.76 \\ \times \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56.87 \\ \times \quad 1.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25.6 \\ \times \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100.76 \\ \times \quad .65 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$.5 \overline{)45.78}$$

$$.08 \overline{)16.09}$$

$$17 \overline{)34.85}$$

$$19 \overline{)9.50}$$

$$5.6 \times 34.98 =$$

$$94.8 \div 7.9 =$$

$$3.36 \div 56 =$$

$$70 \div .35 =$$

$$345.3 \times 7.83 =$$

$$.81 \div 9 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 98.25 \\ \times \quad 5.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 124.01 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 167.07 \\ \times \quad 7.54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .95 \\ \times \quad .25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$15 \overline{)3.90}$$

$$12 \overline{)144.8}$$

$$.23 \overline{)5.29}$$

$$1.2 \overline{)33.96}$$

## Adding Fractions with Unlike Denominators

**Directions:** Generate the equivalent fractions with like denominators in order to add the fractions.

$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{4} = \frac{8}{12} + \frac{15}{12}$ $= \frac{23}{12} = 1 \frac{11}{12}$	$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{8} =$	$\frac{6}{9} + \frac{3}{6} =$
$\frac{2}{12} + \frac{5}{18} =$	$\frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{9} =$	$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{4}{8} =$
$\frac{6}{8} + \frac{7}{10} =$	$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{4}{16} =$	$\frac{9}{15} + \frac{4}{20} =$
$\frac{7}{8} + \frac{3}{9} =$	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{7}{9} =$	$\frac{4}{9} + \frac{5}{15} =$
$\frac{2}{20} + \frac{5}{25} =$	$\frac{3}{12} + \frac{7}{18} =$	$\frac{3}{17} + \frac{2}{34} =$

# Subtracting Fractions with Unlike Denominators

**Directions:** Generate the equivalent fractions with like denominators in order to subtract the fractions.

$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{8}{12}$ $= \frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{8} =$	$\frac{5}{9} - \frac{2}{6} =$
$\frac{6}{12} - \frac{8}{18} =$	$\frac{5}{9} - \frac{3}{10} =$	$\frac{2}{7} - \frac{1}{8} =$
$\frac{4}{8} - \frac{2}{10} =$	$\frac{4}{12} - \frac{1}{16} =$	$\frac{8}{15} - \frac{4}{20} =$
$\frac{6}{8} - \frac{3}{9} =$	$\frac{6}{3} - \frac{4}{9} =$	$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{4}{15} =$
$\frac{7}{20} - \frac{4}{25} =$	$\frac{8}{12} - \frac{3}{18} =$	$\frac{8}{13} - \frac{4}{17} =$

## Addition and Subtraction Fraction Stories

**Directions:** Solve the addition and subtraction fraction number stories mentally, then check your work. Use equations or models to explain your thinking. Show your answer in its lowest form.

In Patty's room,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of her award ribbons are for horse riding and  $\frac{1}{6}$  are for ballet. What fraction of the awards are for another activity?

\_\_\_\_\_ of the awards

When he made dip for the party, Linus used  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cup of onion soup and  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of vegetable soup mix. How much soup mix did Linus use altogether?

\_\_\_\_\_ cups of soup mix

Anthony and Christopher are making gimp bracelets. Anthony used  $\frac{5}{8}$  of a yard of gimp and Christopher used a  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard. How much more gimp did Anthony use than Christopher?

\_\_\_\_\_ yard (s)

Henry is making an ice cream sundae. He used  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a scoop of vanilla,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a scoop of chocolate, and  $\frac{4}{6}$  of a scoop of strawberry. How many scoops of ice cream did Henry use?

\_\_\_\_\_ scoops

Mario had a 5 cups of smooth peanut butter in a jar the morning. At 10:00am he used  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cup for a snack. At lunchtime, he used  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  cups for a sandwich. At 4:00pm, he spread  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a cup onto some celery for his sister. How much peanut butter did Mario have at the end of the day?

\_\_\_\_\_ cups of peanut butter

## Addition and Subtraction Fraction Stories

**Directions:** Solve the addition and subtraction fraction number stories mentally, then check your work. Use equations or models to explain your thinking. Show your answer in its lowest form.

Brian's bus ride to school takes  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an hour. Delilah's ride takes  $\frac{1}{6}$  of an hour. How much longer is Brian's bus ride than Delilah's?

\_\_\_\_\_ hour

Donna watched a snail in her yard. It crawled  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch and then stopped. A few minutes later it crawled  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch. How far did the snail crawl in all?

\_\_\_\_\_ in

In Violet's neighborhood,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the houses is brown and  $\frac{3}{6}$  are white. What fraction of the houses are not white or brown?

\_\_\_\_\_ houses

When I make pancakes, I use  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a bag of wheat flour and  $\frac{5}{6}$  of a bag of white flour. How many bags of flour do I use in all?

\_\_\_\_\_ bags of flour

At the wedding,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  pots of chicken soup was served and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pots of vegetable soup were served. What was the total number of pots of soup served?

\_\_\_\_\_ pots of soup

## Dividing and Fractions

**Directions:** Solve the number stories. Think about what fraction is made in order to divide. Use the space provided in each box to show your work using visuals and equations.

There are 8 people in the French Club. The teacher brought in 50 croissants for the class to share. If shared equally, how many croissants will each club member get?

\_\_\_\_\_ croissants

I have 5 boxes. I want to place 92 brownies into the boxes so that each box has the same amount. How many brownies can I place in each box?

\_\_\_\_\_ brownies

If 5 people want to share the expense of dinner, which cost \$102. How much does each person have to pay?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Veronica had 45 pieces of licorice to give equally to her 6 friends. How much licorice will each friend get?

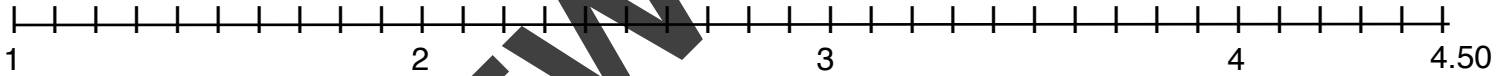
\_\_\_\_\_ licorice

Georgette has 126 apples to place into 30 baskets. How many apples can Georgette place into each basket?

\_\_\_\_\_ apples

# Dividing and Fractions

**Directions:** Solve the fraction division problems below. Locate where the quotient belongs on the number line and draw the corresponding shape in the proper place.



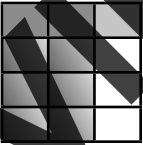
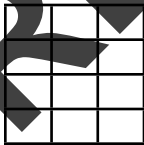

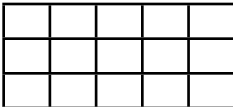
$\frac{17}{4} =$ _____	$\frac{12}{5} =$ _____	$\frac{60}{16} =$ _____
$\frac{15}{6} =$ _____	$\frac{36}{9} =$ _____	$\frac{18}{9} =$ _____
$\frac{18}{8} =$ _____	$\frac{21}{7} =$ _____	$\frac{11}{8} =$ _____
$\frac{20}{6} =$ _____	$\frac{63}{18} =$ _____	$\frac{10}{8} =$ _____



$\frac{4}{7} =$ _____	$\frac{2}{9} =$ _____	$\frac{7}{8} =$ _____
$\frac{3}{8} =$ _____	$\frac{8}{11} =$ _____	$\frac{2}{7} =$ _____

## Multiplying Fractions Using Diagrams

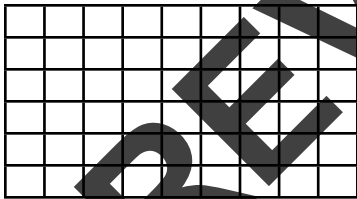
**Directions:** Solve the fraction multiplication examples below. Use a visual model to show the multiplication equation. Then, write a story for the equation you solved.

$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{12}$ <p>Look at the diagram and you can see that <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> of <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> is <math>\frac{2}{12}</math>.</p> 	<p>Create a story context for this equation.</p>
$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 	<p>Create a story context for this equation.</p>
$\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 	<p>Create a story context for this equation.</p>
$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 	<p>Create a story context for this equation.</p>

## Finding Areas of Rectangles

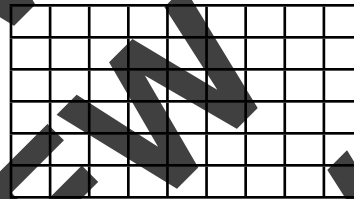
**Directions:** Find the area for each rectangle below. Use the grid to draw the fractional side lengths of the rectangle. Multiply the fractional side lengths to find the area.

Ian needed a tablecloth for the picnic table, which measured  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 5 feet. What is the area of the table?



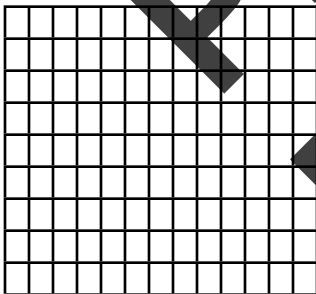
The area is \_\_\_\_\_ sq. ft.

Byron measured his new train table to see how much track he'd be able to fit. The table was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide by 7 feet long. What is the area of the train table?



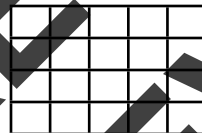
The area is \_\_\_\_\_ sq. ft.

Susie made a cover for her new Math book. The book measured 8 inches by  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches. What is the total area of the book cover?



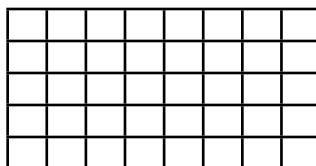
The area is \_\_\_\_\_ sq. in.

Jeanette's grandmother sewed a beautiful quilt out of Jeanette's old clothes. She measured it and it was  $2\frac{1}{4}$  meters by 2 meters. What was the area of Jeannette's quilt?



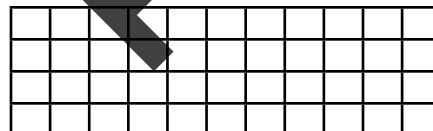
The area is \_\_\_\_\_ sq. m.

Sam's dog has a new crate for training. Sam wanted to know how much floor space his dog, Grover, had so he could get a rug. He measured the cage floor and found it was 3 feet by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet. What is the area of the dog crate floor?



The area is \_\_\_\_\_ sq. in.

Christine has a Science kit with a microscope slide. She measured the slide and found it to be 10 cm long and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cm wide. What is the area of the slide?



The area is \_\_\_\_\_ sq. cm.

# Multiplication and Fractions

**Directions:** Solve the fraction number stories by comparing the size of the factors. Think about the size of the fraction, being less than one, or greater than one, and how that will affect the product.

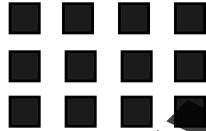
<p>Christine and Jennifer each have an equal pile of Hershey Kisses. If Christine eats <math>\frac{1}{5}</math> of her Kisses, and Jennifer eats <math>\frac{1}{8}</math> of hers, who ate the greater number of Hershey Kisses?</p>	<p>Susan, Patricia, and Louise each have 16 stamps. Susan used <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of her stamps. Louise used <math>\frac{1}{8}</math>. Patricia used <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>.</p> <p><i>Show the amounts of stamps used by each girl.</i></p> <p><i>As the size of the fractions become smaller, what happens to the size of the products?</i></p>
<p>Circle the greater product without computing the answer.</p>	<p>Estimate the dollar amount without performing the multiplication.</p>
<p><math>\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{3}{4}</math> and <math>\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}</math></p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{4} \times \\$123.67</math> is closest to: \$50 \$30 \$20 \$60</p>
<p><math>\frac{6}{9} \times \frac{4}{5}</math> and <math>\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{2}{4}</math></p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{5} \times \\$45.80</math> is closest to: \$7 \$4 \$9 \$11</p>
<p><math>\frac{4}{6} \times 230</math> and <math>\frac{3}{5} \times 230</math></p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{6} \times \\$516.23</math> is closest to: \$70 \$95 \$91 \$88</p>
<p><math>12\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{5}</math> and <math>19\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{5}</math></p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{3} \times \\$40.85</math> is closest to: \$10 \$12 \$14 \$15</p>
<p>Drew has 12 caterpillars and Frankie has one and one-half times the number of Drew's caterpillars. Draw the number of caterpillars that Frankie has. <i>How many caterpillars does Frankie have?</i></p>	<p>Joao has one and one-third times the number of Drew's caterpillars. Draw the number of caterpillars that Joao has.</p> <p><i>Explain how you determined the number of Joao's caterpillars.</i></p>

# Multiplication and Fractions

**Directions:** Use drawings and knowledge of fractions to solve the problems below.

*Circle the number of soy nuts for each fraction, and complete the equation.*

a. Brendan's Soy Nuts



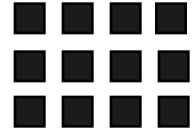
$1/2 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

b. Chloe's Soy Nuts



$1/3 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

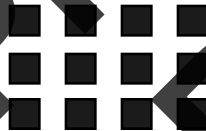
c. Ian's Soy Nuts



$1/4 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

*In the boxes provided, draw the number of soy nuts for each child.*

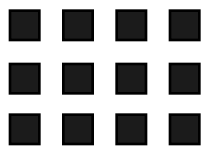
a. Steve's Soy Nuts



$1 \frac{1}{3} \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

Laura's Soy Nuts ( $1 \frac{1}{3}$  times the number of Steve's)

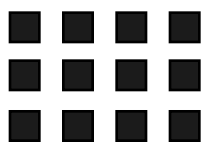
b. Steve's Soy Nuts



$1 \frac{1}{4} \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

Amy's Soy Nuts ( $1 \frac{1}{4}$  times the number of Steve's)

c. Steve's Soy Nuts



$1 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

Jill's Soy Nuts ( $1 \frac{1}{2}$  times the number of Steve's)

## Multiplication Fraction Stories

**Directions:** Solve the multiplication fraction number stories. Use equations or models to explain your work.

Peter checks his email 12 times each day. If it takes Peter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  minutes to read through his messages, how many minutes a day is Peter checking his email?

\_\_\_\_\_ minutes

Brandon worked  $11\frac{1}{3}$  hours this week and was paid \$15 per hour. How much money did Brandon make this week?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Terrence mows  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres of lawn every week. If he mows  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the lawn before noon, how many acres of lawn does he have left to mow?

\_\_\_\_\_ acres

Patty filled 4 jars with sunflower seeds. She also filled jars with pumpkin seeds. If she filled  $\frac{3}{4}$  as many jars with pumpkin seeds as she did with sunflower seeds, how many jars did she fill with pumpkin seeds?

\_\_\_\_\_ jars

Barbara and Karl both made punch for the party. Barbara added  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of apple juice to her punch. If Karl added 5 times as much apple juice to his punch, how much apple juice did Karl add?

\_\_\_\_\_ apple juice

## Multiplying With Fractions

**Directions:** Use the data below to calculate the number of baskets each player made during the game.

Triumph High School Basketball Team

Player	Shots Taken	Fraction Made	Baskets
John	14	$\frac{2}{4}$	
Sven	10	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Kris	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Louisa	20	$\frac{3}{5}$	
Fatima	12	$\frac{2}{6}$	
Donna	16	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Taylor	25	$\frac{2}{5}$	
Luis	22	$\frac{1}{2}$	

Which player should be a starter on the team?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Which player should be encouraged to take more shots?  
\_\_\_\_\_

How many more shots did John make than Sven?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Solve:**

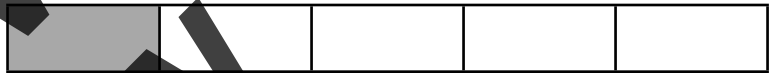
- If 84 markers are  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a set, how many markers are in the whole set? \_\_\_\_\_
- If 45 pages are  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a book, how many pages are in the full book? \_\_\_\_\_
- The cookie jar contains  $\frac{3}{5}$  of 65 cookies. How many cookies are the jar? \_\_\_\_\_
- Brandon is walking to a friend's house. He walked  $\frac{4}{10}$  of the 5 miles so far. How far has Brandon walked? \_\_\_\_\_

## Division and Fractions

**Directions:** Use drawings and knowledge of fractions to solve the problems below.

We had a graduation party for my sister. When the party was over,  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the whole cake was left. That night mom, dad, Paul, and I wanted a piece. If we shared the  $\frac{1}{5}$  equally among us 4, how much of the original whole cake would we each receive.

This is  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the cake:



$\frac{1}{5}$  split into 4 equal parts:



$\frac{1}{5} \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  Each person would receive  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  of the whole cake.

Martha had one whole apple and cut it into fourths. She took one fourth and cut that into 6 equal parts for her rabbit, Foofoo. Foofoo only ate one piece. What fraction of the whole apple did Foofoo eat?



Stephanie had  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a gallon of milk left. She poured the rest equally into glasses for her 3 sisters. What fraction of the whole gallon did each of the 3 sisters get?



## Division and Fractions

**Directions:** Use drawings and knowledge of fractions to solve the problems below.

<p>Paulo has 4 lbs of flour to bake cannolis. He puts aside <math>\frac{1}{5}</math> of the flour to use today. He ends up using only <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> of what he put aside. What fraction of the 4 lbs of flour did Paulo use today?</p>	<p>How many <math>\frac{1}{3}</math>-cup servings are in 4 cups of beans?</p>
<p>Four fifth graders will run in a relay race. Each student will run an equal part of the race. If each student runs <math>\frac{1}{5}</math> of a mile, what is the total distance of the race?</p>	<p>Luke's 5 lb candy bar had 8 segments. He broke off one of the segments and split that into fourths. If he eats two of the smaller pieces, what fraction of the whole candy bar would Luke have eaten?</p>
<p>Maria grilled an 8 inch hot dog. She wants to cut it into smaller pieces that measure <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> of an inch. How many pieces can maria cut her hot dog into if each piece is <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> in?</p>	<p>Annika bought 2 dozen eggs at the store. She put aside <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> of the eggs for cakes. She used <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> of those eggs for a chocolate cake. What fraction of the two dozen did she use for the chocolate cake?</p>

## Converting Measurement Units

**Directions:** Solve the measurement problems below.

Every morning, Brett rides 600m on his exercise bike. How many kilometers does Brett ride in a week?

\_\_\_\_\_ km

This bag of marbles weighs 56 g. If I have 25 bags of marbles, what would the total weight be in kg?

\_\_\_\_\_ kg

Mom made 3.5 kg of popcorn for us to eat during the movie. We ate 1,250 g of the popcorn. How much popcorn is left?

\_\_\_\_\_ kg

I opened the new 2 liter bottle of soda. My brother drank 3 glasses of the soda, which totaled 435 ml. How much of the soda was left in the bottle?

\_\_\_\_\_ ml

We weighed rocks in our class. Pile one weighed 45mg. Pile 2 weighed 79mg. Pile 3 weighed 279mg. Pile 4 weighed 567mg. And pile 5 weighed 892mg. How many grams did all of the rocks weigh in total?

\_\_\_\_\_ g

## Converting Measurement Units

**Directions:** Solve the measurement problems below.

A Shitzu weighs about 15 lbs. How many ounces would 3 Shitzus weigh?

\_\_\_\_\_ oz

A standard, mid-sized car weighs about 3500 pounds. How many tons is that?

\_\_\_\_\_ t

The length of the rope that's tied to our tire swing is 15 feet. How many inches is that?

\_\_\_\_\_ in

Candace had a bag of candy that weighed 3 pounds. She shared it with her 2 sisters equally. How many ounces of candy did each girl get?

\_\_\_\_\_ oz

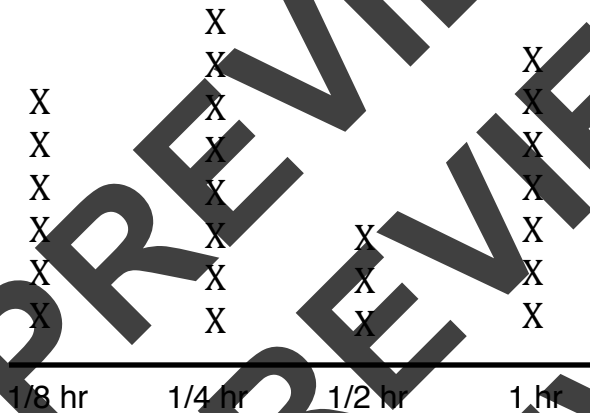
Paul's sunflower plant is 4 ft 10 in tall. Sharon's plant is 3 ft 11 in tall. How much taller is Paul's plant than Sharon's plant?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Line Plots

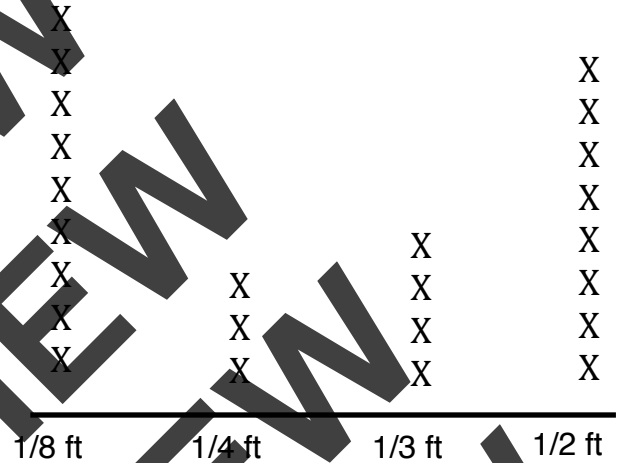
**Directions:** Use the line plots below to answer the questions.

This line plot depicts the amount of time a number of people bicycled on Thursday. Each X stands for 2 people.



Bicycling Time

This line plot depicts the lengths of worms found by Kyle. Each X stands for 3 worms.



Length of Worms

Answer the questions using the line plot above.

- How many total people bicycled Thursday??
- What fraction of the total people bicycled for 1/4 hr?
- How many more people rode for 1 hr than 1/8 hour?
- \*What percentage of the total amount of bikers rode for 1/2 hr?

Answer the questions using the line plot above.

- How many total worms were found?
- How many more 1/8 ft worms were found than 1/2 ft?
- How many more 1/3 ft worms were found than 1/4 ft worms?
- \*What percentage of the total amount of worms found were 1/2 ft in size?

## Making Line Plots

**Directions:** Use the data from each problem to create a line plot.

Goshen County Store just received a shipment of gummy worms. They came in several sizes. Each package contained 10 gummy worms. Use the data below to plot the amount of gummy worms at the Goshen County Store.

16 bags of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in gummy worms.  
 24 bags of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in gummy worms.  
 18 bags of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in gummy worms.  
 10 bags of  $\frac{1}{3}$  in gummy worms.

Filomena conducted an experiment with her snails. She placed all 30 of them on a board at a starting line and observed how far they moved in 10 minutes. Use the data below to plot the distances the snails moved in 10 minutes.

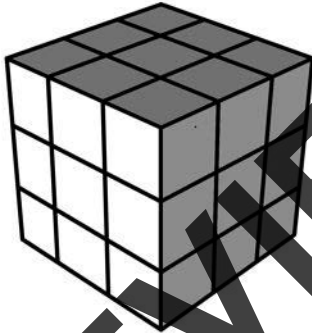
7 snails moved  $\frac{1}{2}$  meter.  
 9 snails moved  $\frac{1}{4}$  meter.  
 4 snails moved  $\frac{1}{8}$  meter.  
 9 snails moved  $\frac{1}{6}$  meter.  
 1 snail moved a whole meter.

Ask a question using the data from your line plot.

Ask a question using the data from your line plot.

# Volume Using Unit Cubes

**Directions:** Determine the area of each base and the volume of each prism for the figures below.



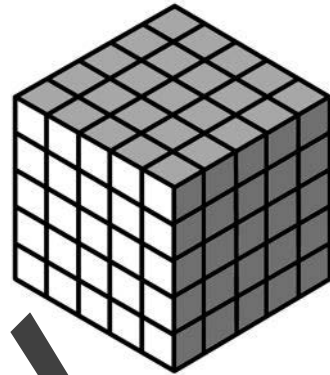
The prism above is made of inch cubes.

a. What is the area of the base?

\_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>2</sup>

b. What is the volume of the prism?

\_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>3</sup>



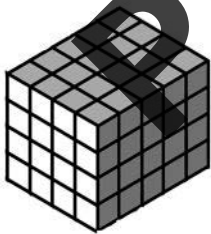
The prism above is made of centimeter cubes.

a. What is the area of the base?

\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

b. What is the volume of the prism?

\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>



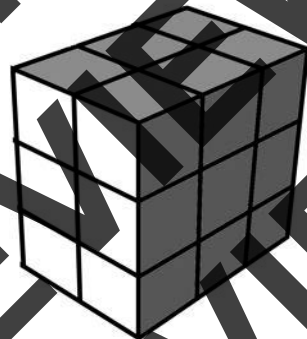
The prism above is made of millimeter cubes.

a. What is the area of the base?

\_\_\_\_\_ mm<sup>2</sup>

b. What is the volume of the prism?

\_\_\_\_\_ mm<sup>3</sup>



The prism above is made of inch cubes.

a. What is the area of the base?

\_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>2</sup>

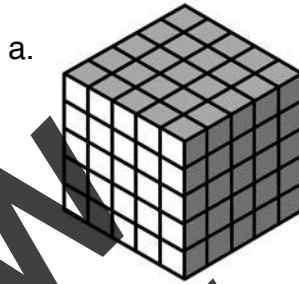
b. What is the volume of the prism?

\_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>3</sup>

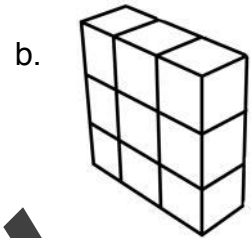
# Volume With Unit Cubes

**Directions:** Match the volume to its correct picture.

$V = 27 \text{ cm}^3$  \_\_\_\_\_



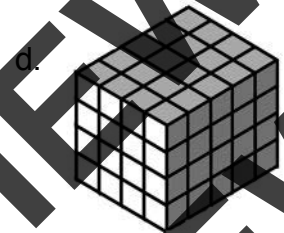
$V = 80 \text{ in}^3$  \_\_\_\_\_



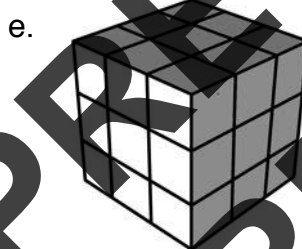
$V = 9 \text{ cm}^3$  \_\_\_\_\_



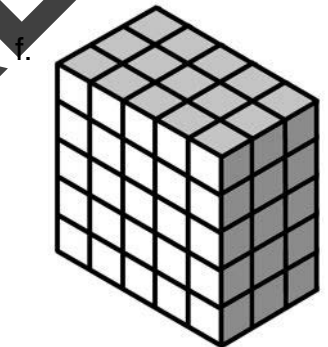
$V = 125 \text{ mm}^3$  \_\_\_\_\_



$V = 18 \text{ cm}^3$  \_\_\_\_\_



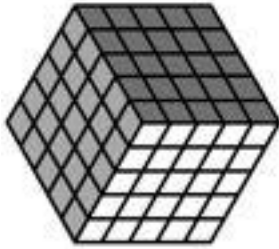
$V = 75 \text{ in}^3$  \_\_\_\_\_



## Volume With Unit Cubes

**Directions:** Find the volume of each prism, then order the prisms below in order of least area to greatest area.  
Each cube equals 1 cm<sup>3</sup>.

\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>



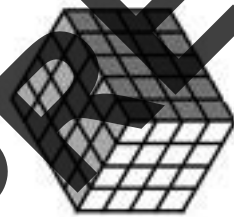
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>



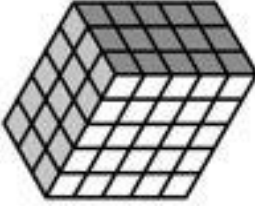
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>



\_\_\_\_\_

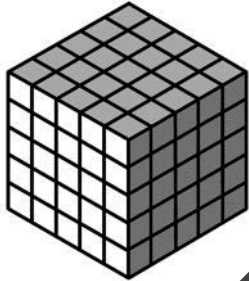
\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>3</sup>



\_\_\_\_\_

# Volume With Unit Cubes

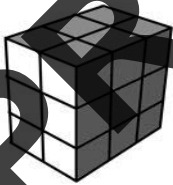
**Directions:** Find the volume of each prism, then multiply it to find the new total volume.  
Each cube equals 1 in<sup>3</sup>.



\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

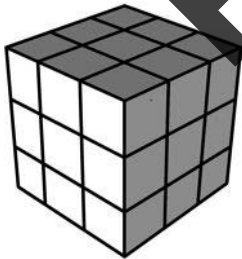
$\times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>3</sup>

What is the total volume of all the original prisms combined?



\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

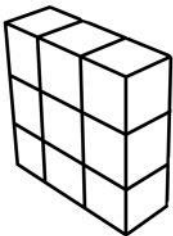
$\times 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>3</sup>



\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

$\times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>3</sup>

What is the total volume of all the new, multiplied prisms combined?

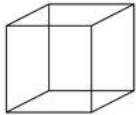


\_\_\_\_\_ cm<sup>2</sup>

$\times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>3</sup>

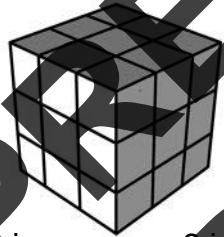
# Finding Volume of a Prism

**Directions:** Find the volume of each rectangular prism below. Think about what the figure would look like filled with cubes of the same measurement unit.



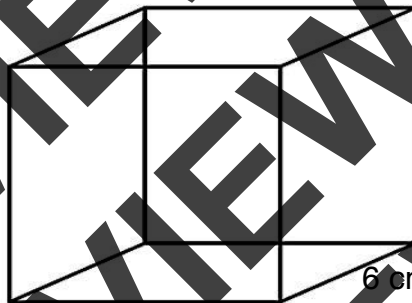
1 cubic unit

$B = l \times w$   
*B* is area of the base.  
*h* is the height of that base.  
*V* is the volume of the prism.  
 $V = B \times h$



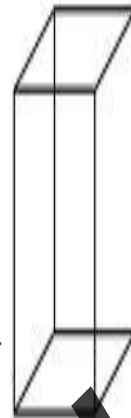
3 in  
3 in  
3 in

$V =$  \_\_\_\_\_



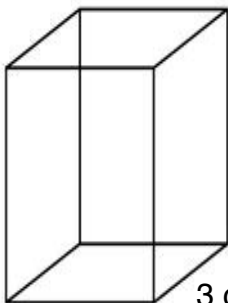
6 cm  
6 cm  
8 cm

$V =$  \_\_\_\_\_



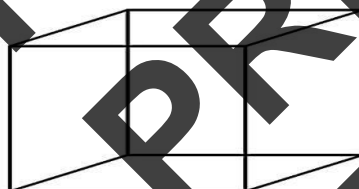
9 cm  
3 cm  
2 cm

$V =$  \_\_\_\_\_



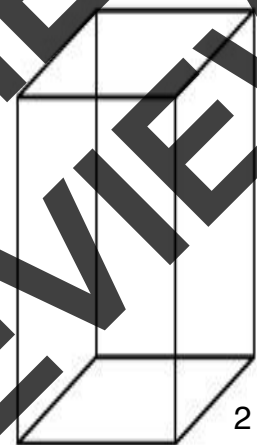
6 cm  
3 cm  
3 cm

$V =$  \_\_\_\_\_



6 in  
9 in  
7 in

$V =$  \_\_\_\_\_



4 ft  
2 ft  
2 ft

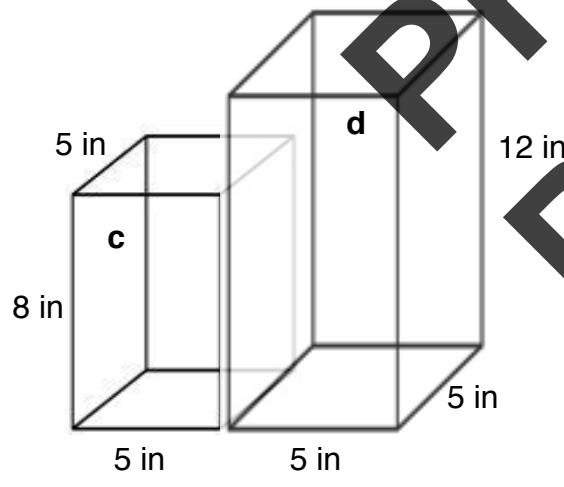
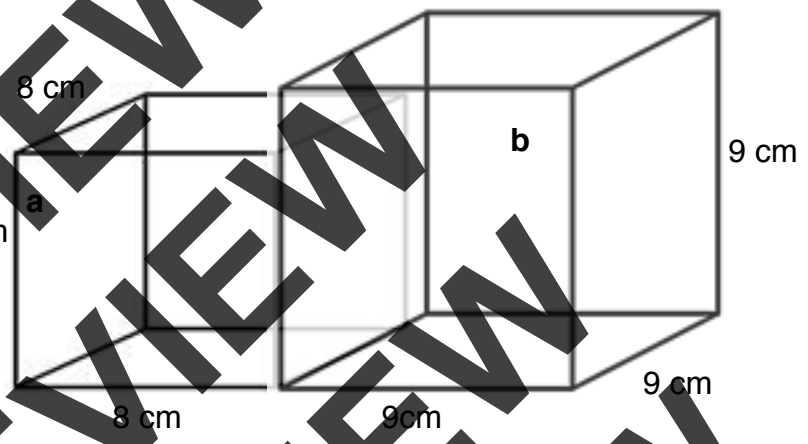
$V =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# Finding Volume of a Complicated Figure

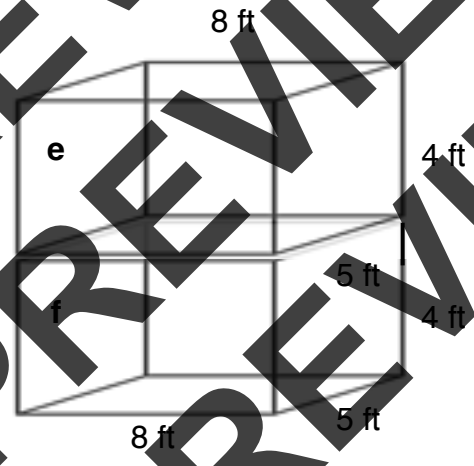
**Directions:** Find the volume of each non-overlapping rectangular prism below. Then find the total of the entire new 3D shape.

$B = l \times w$   
 $B$  is area of the base.  
 $h$  is the height of that base.  
 $V$  is the volume of the prism.  
 $V = B \times h$

V of a = \_\_\_\_\_  
 V of b = \_\_\_\_\_  
 V of total prism = \_\_\_\_\_



V of c = \_\_\_\_\_  
 V of d = \_\_\_\_\_  
 V of total prism = \_\_\_\_\_



V of e = \_\_\_\_\_  
 V of f = \_\_\_\_\_  
 V of total prism = \_\_\_\_\_

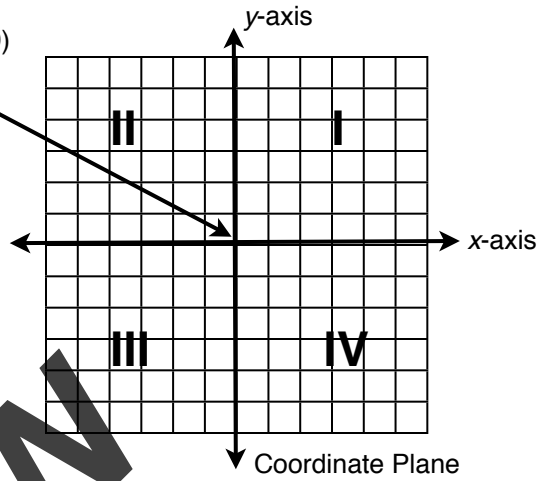
# Plotting on a Coordinate Plane

**Directions:** Use the graph for the problems below.

Write the ordered pair for each point.

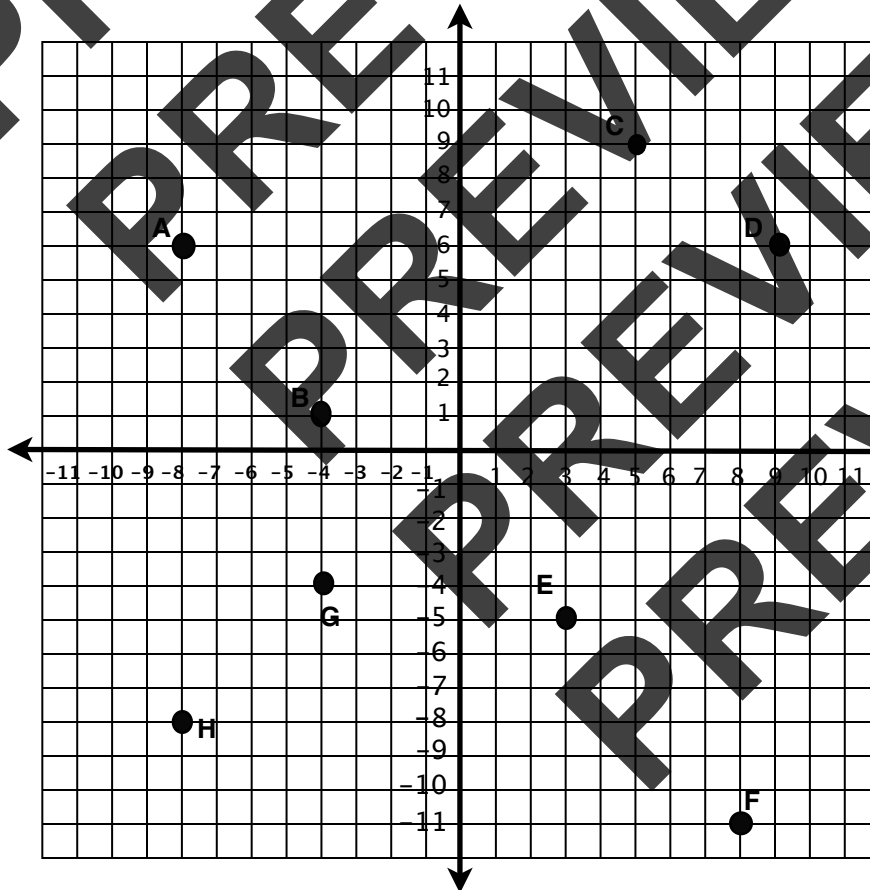
1. **A** \_\_\_\_\_
2. **C** \_\_\_\_\_
3. **E** \_\_\_\_\_
4. **G** \_\_\_\_\_

Point of Origin (0,0)



Write the letter name for each point.

5. (8, -11) \_\_\_\_\_
6. (9, 6) \_\_\_\_\_
7. (-8, -8) \_\_\_\_\_
8. (-4, 1) \_\_\_\_\_



# Plotting Points

**Directions:** Use the ordered pairs to find the coordinate points in the grid below. Do not make any lines that cross over each other.

Write the coordinates for each point.

- H \_\_\_\_\_
- I \_\_\_\_\_
- J \_\_\_\_\_
- K \_\_\_\_\_
- L \_\_\_\_\_



Write the points for each set of coordinates.

- (3, -6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4, -7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6, -3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7, -4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6, -7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4, -3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7, -6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3, -4) \_\_\_\_\_

Plot the following points on the grid above, or on a new piece of grid paper and connect the points in order.

- A (-11, 11)
- B (-11, 1)
- C (-9, 1)
- D (-9, 7)
- E (6, -9)
- F (8, -7)
- G (-7, 9)
- H (-1, 9)
- I (-1, 11)
- J (7, -8)

What did the coordinates create?

Which ordered pair would appear in quadrant II?

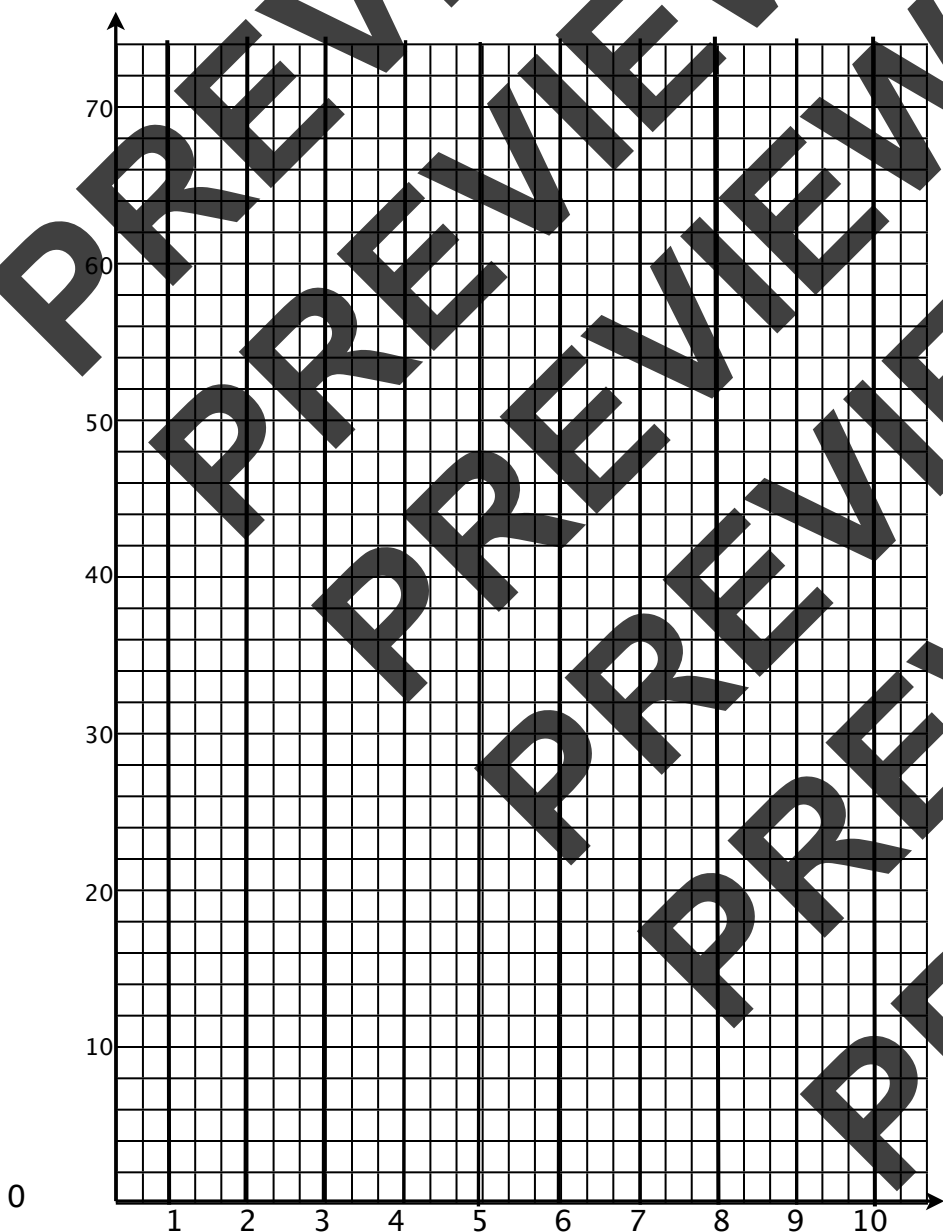
- A. (3, 7)
- B. (-3, -7)
- C. (-3, 7)
- D. (3, -7)

# A Race with Coordinate Points

**Directions:** Complete the table below. Plot the ordered pairs on the coordinate plane.

Pilot Paul's plane travels 7 miles per minute (420 mph). Complete the table below to calculate the distance traveled for up to ten minutes. Use  $d = 7 \cdot t$  to complete the table.

Time (min) (t)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Distance (mi) ( $7 \cdot t$ )	7	14								



ordered pairs

( , )

( , )

( , )

( , )

( , )

( , )

( , )

( , )

( , )

How long would it take the plane to travel 50 miles?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Classifying Quadrilaterals

**Directions:** Think about parallelograms and other quadrangles. What makes a quadrilateral? What makes a parallelogram? Answer the questions below.

**A parallelogram is a quadrilateral that has two pairs of parallel sides.**

Draw a parallelogram.

Is a rectangle a parallelogram? \_\_\_\_\_ Why or why not?

Is a square a parallelogram? \_\_\_\_\_ Why or why not?

Is a rectangle a square? \_\_\_\_\_ Why or why not?

Is a square a rectangle? \_\_\_\_\_ Why or why not?

Is a trapezoid a parallelogram? \_\_\_\_\_ Why or why not?

Draw a quadrilateral with only one pair of parallel sides.

# Classifying 2-D Shapes

**Directions:** Think about what makes each shape its own. What is the criteria that makes each shape different from another? Solve the problems below.

*I am a polygon. I have four sides and no right angles. I have one pair of parallel sides.*

*I am a polygon. I have fewer sides than a quadrangle. All of my sides are equal.*

a. Draw me.

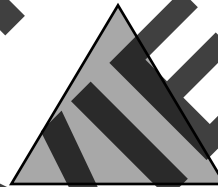
a. Draw me.

b. My name is \_\_\_\_\_.

b. My name is \_\_\_\_\_.

Choose all of the words that could be my name.

Name the triangles.



- polygon
- rectangle
- circle
- trapezoid
- square
- quadrangle

Choose two triangles. Explain how they are different from one another.

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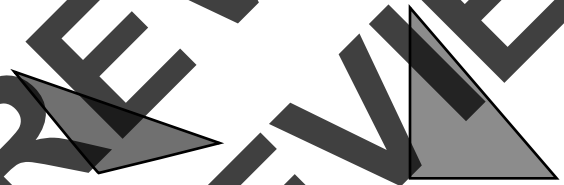
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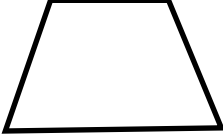
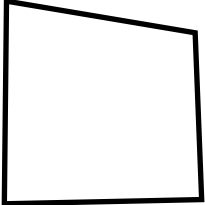



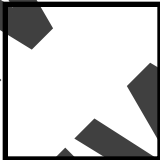
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- scalene
- isosceles
- equilateral
- right

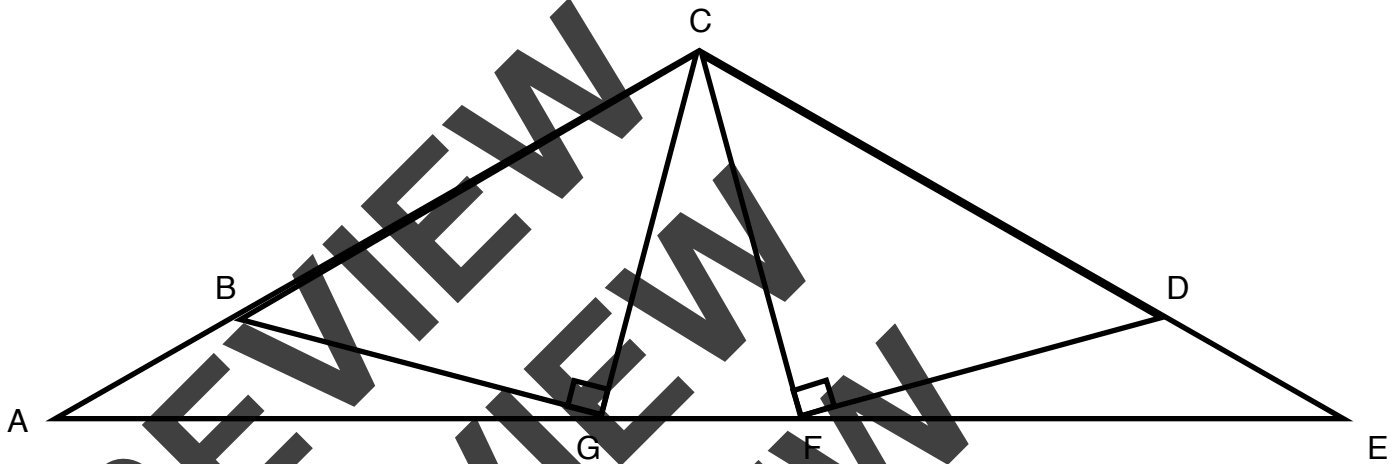
# Classifying Quadrilaterals

**Directions:** Write all of the names that each 4-sided figure could be called.

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# Classifying Triangles

**Directions:** Locate all of the triangles found in the diagram below. Name the triangles you find. What type of triangle is each? Use your protractor and ruler to help you.



right      scalene      isosceles

- 1.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 7.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_
- 10.  $\triangle$  \_\_\_\_\_

Draw an equilateral triangle.



# Common Core State Standards

*Educating classrooms one standard at a time.*

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