Fourth Grade   Student Name _____

April 2020

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
AVID Advancement via Individual Determination		**1** ELA- pgs. 201, 101 Math- R89 Parent Initial _____	**2** ELA- pgs. 203, 204, 205, 202 Math- R90 Parent Initial _____	**3** ELA- pgs. 206, 207, 102 Math-R91 Parent Initial _____
6 ELA- pgs. 208, 209, 103 Math-R92 Parent Initial _____	**7** ELA- pgs. 210, 104, 105 Math-R93 Parent Initial _____	**8** ELA- pgs. 211, 106 Math-R94 Parent Initial _____	**9** ELA- pgs. 213, 214, 215 Math-R95 Parent Initial _____	**10** Good Friday
13 Spring Break	**14** Spring Break	**15** Spring Break	**16** Spring Break	**17** Spring Break
20 ELA- pgs. 216, 217, 107 Math-R96 Parent Initial _____	**21** ELA- pgs. 218, 219, 108 Math-R97 Parent Initial _____	**22** ELA- pgs. 220, 109, 110 Math-R98 Parent Initial _____	**23** ELA- pgs. 221, 111 Math-R99 Parent Initial _____	**24** ELA- pgs. 223, 224, 222, 225 Math-R100 Parent Initial _____
27 ELA- pgs. 226, 227, 112 Math-R101 Parent Initial _____	**28** ELA- pgs. 228, 229, 113 Math-R102 Parent Initial _____	**29** ELA- pgs. 230, 114, 115 Math-R103 Parent Initial _____	**30** ELA- Math-R104 Parent Initial _____	

Important Information:
Please follow the calendar to ensure students are working at a reasonable pace. In addition to these resources, students should be login in to Lexia Core 5 for at least 20 minutes a day.

Name _____

bouquet	encircle	fussy	sparkles
emotion	express	portraits	whirl

Finish each sentence using the vocabulary word provided.

1. **(bouquet)** On Mother's Day _____

   _____.

2. **(emotion)** Watching the sad movie _____

   _____.

3. **(encircle)** When we play the game in the school yard, _____

   _____.

4. **(express)** Some artists I know _____

   _____.

5. **(fussy)** Whenever we go shopping, _____

   _____.

6. **(portraits)** At the art museum _____

   _____.

7. **(sparkles)** When I am in art class, _____

   _____.

8. **(whirl)** I saw the couple on the dance floor _____

   _____.

Name _____

> • An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun.
>
> • An adjective usually comes before the noun or pronoun it describes. It also may follow a linking verb.
>
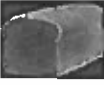> • Adjectives are usually placed in order of *opinion, size, age,* and then *color.*

Read each sentence and find the adjective or adjectives. Write all of the adjectives in the sentence on the line provided.

1. The garden has red roses. _____

2. Our playful friends play many games. _____

3. The waves looked dangerous. _____

4. Have you seen my little dog? _____

5. The big red truck drove down the busy road. _____

6. This dinner smells delicious. _____

7. The book was long but interesting. _____

8. Where is the golden key that opens the locked door? _____

9. Do not leave the curious baby alone. _____

10. We cooked the tasty breakfast on a hot skillet. _____

Name _____

Measurement Benchmarks

You can use benchmarks to estimate measurements.

The chart shows benchmarks for customary units of measurement.

Benchmarks for Some Customary Units					
⊢1 ft⊣ about 1 foot	⊢1 yd⊣ about 1 yard	about 1 cup	about 1 gallon	about 1 ounce	about 1 pound

Here are some more examples of estimating with customary units.

- The width of a professional football is about __1 foot__.
- A large fish bowl holds about __1 gallon__ of water.
- A box of cereal weighs about __1 pound__.

The chart shows benchmarks for metric units of measurement.

Benchmarks for Some Metric Units					
about 1 centimeter	about 1 meter	about 1 milliliter	about 1 liter	about 1 gram	about 1 kilogram

Here are some more examples of estimating with metric units.

- The width of a large paper clip is about __1 centimeter__.
- A pitcher holds about __1 liter__ of juice.
- Three laps around a track is about __1 kilometer__.

Use benchmarks to choose the customary unit you would use to measure each.

1. length of a school bus

2. weight of a computer

_____

Use benchmarks to choose the metric unit you would use to measure each.

3. the amount of liquid a bottle of detergent holds

4. distance between two cities

_____

Name _____

Read the passage. Use the visualize strategy to help you understand the story.

The Stray Dog

	Kwan was in his neighborhood, walking home from the bus stop,
11	when a medium-sized dog came running up to him. It was a shaggy
24	white dog with orange spots and floppy ears and looked as if it didn't
38	belong to anybody. Kwan bent down for a closer look. He didn't
50	recognize the animal from any of the families in the neighborhood.
61	The dog was a big fluffy ball of dirt and had no tags, so there was
77	little doubt. The dog was a stray. Kwan wondered what he should do.
90	Kwan walked the rest of the way to his house, the dog following
103	behind him. When Kwan reached his front door, he picked up the dog
116	and walked inside. The dog wagged his tail frantically with pleasure
127	at being held. He felt like a huge sack of marbles in Kwan's arms
141	as Kwan carried him into the kitchen. His father was there pouring
153	orange juice into a glass. He took one look at Kwan and the dog and
168	nearly dropped the carton of juice.
174	"You can't keep it, Kwan," his father said. "I've already explained
185	to you that we don't have the time or space for a dog."
198	"I know, Dad," said Kwan, putting the dog down on the floor. "But
211	he's definitely a stray, and I really want to help him." The dog ran
225	over to the kitchen door where Kwan's dad kept a pair of running
238	shoes. He took both shoes in his mouth and ran back over to Kwan
252	and plopped the shoes down in front of him. The dog sat there with
266	his tongue hanging out, wagging his tail. Just then, Kwan's mom
277	walked in.

Name _____

"I guess he likes shoes," she said, smiling. "Why don't you take him to Uncle Bae's and see if he wants the dog?" She looked at Kwan pointedly and said, "He gets so few visitors."

"Okay, okay. I'll go see Uncle Bae," said Kwan. He grabbed an old belt from the closet to use for a leash and walked out the door.

Uncle Bae was Kwan's least favorite relative, mainly because he was a real grump. He was about as warm as a block of ice. As a young man, Uncle Bae had fought in the army and had his vision severely damaged so that now he could barely see.

"Come in!" his uncle called when Kwan rang the bell. Kwan walked into the living room with the dog, saying, "Hi, Uncle Bae. It's me, Kwan." His uncle was sitting in an easy chair.

"This stray dog followed me home this afternoon and Mom and Dad said I couldn't keep it," Kwan announced. "We thought you might like to keep him."

"What am I going to do with a dog?" said Uncle Bae angrily. "Get him away. But first, go get my shoes. They're in my bedroom."

Kwan smiled knowingly at the dog. He walked the dog into Uncle Bae's bedroom and brought him over to a pair of loafers. The dog grabbed the shoes in his mouth and ran back into the living room. He plopped the loafers right in Uncle Bae's lap. Uncle Bae's face lit up like the sun. It was the first time in a long time that Kwan saw his Uncle Bae smile. Uncle Bae looked at Kwan and said, "What should I name him?"

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What is the main problem Kwan faces in the story?

_____

_____

_____

2. What is Kwan's mother's suggestion?

_____

_____

3. What is Uncle Bae's first reaction to the dog?

_____

4. What is the solution to Kwan's problem?

_____

_____

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to expression. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the problem and solution graphic organizer.

Characters

Setting

Problem

Event

Solution

Customary Units of Length

A ruler is used to measure length. A ruler that is 1 foot long shows 12 inches in 1 foot. A ruler that is 3 feet long is called a yardstick. There are 3 feet in 1 yard.

How does the size of a foot compare to the size of an inch?

Step 1 A small paper clip is about 1 inch long. Below is a drawing of a chain of paper clips that is about 1 foot long. Number each paper clip, starting with 1.

Step 2 Complete this sentence.

In the chain of paper clips shown, there are __12__ paper clips.

Step 3 Compare the size of 1 inch to the size of 1 foot.

There are __12__ inches in __1__ foot.

So, 1 foot is __12__ times as long as 1 inch.

Complete.

1. 5 feet = _____ inches

2. 3 yards = _____ feet

3. 5 yards = _____ feet

4. 4 feet = _____ inches

5. 6 feet = _____ inches

6. 8 yards = _____ feet

Name _____

A Change of Heart

"I'm just plain sick of helping Eric with reading," Jen told her father after school one day. "Sometimes he can be a real brat."

"Well," said Jen's father with a knowing smile, "before you quit, look in your room."

Jen went into her room and there on her bed was a little handmade book. It was titled "Best Sister." It was about a boy who gets an "A" in reading and thanks his sister for her help. Jen went to her father. "Maybe I'll read this book with Eric next," she said with a smile.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How can you tell this is realistic fiction?

   _____

   _____

2. How are the characters in this text like characters from real life?

   _____

   _____

3. How does the author foreshadow that Jen will change her mind?

   _____

   _____

4. How does Jen feel about reading to her brother at the end of the text?

   _____

   _____

Name _____

Read each passage. Find and underline the simile or metaphor. Then identify what is being compared and if it is a simile or a metaphor.

1. Kwan bent down for a closer look. He didn't recognize the animal from any of the families in the neighborhood. The dog was a big fluffy ball of dirt and had no tags, so there was little doubt. The dog was a stray.

   Simile or metaphor? _____

   What is being compared? _____

   _____

2. Uncle Bae was Kwan's least favorite relative, mainly because he was a real grump. He was about as warm as a block of ice.

   Simile or metaphor? _____

   What is being compared? _____

   _____

3. He plopped the loafers right in Uncle Bae's lap. Uncle Bae's face lit up like the sun. It was the first time in a long time that Kwan saw his Uncle Bae smile.

   Simile or metaphor? _____

   What is being compared? _____

   _____

Name _____

- An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun. It can be formed from a noun.
- A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun. It begins with a capital letter.
- Proper adjectives may describe languages, races, or nationalities.
- Brand names are often proper adjectives.

Circle the proper adjective that is incorrectly written in each sentence. Write the proper adjective correctly on the line.

1. I ordered french fries with my hamburger. _____

2. She visited jefferson Library yesterday. _____

3. There is nothing like the warm feel of florida sunshine. _____

4. It is an italian custom that has been in my family for years.

   _____

5. The chinese exchange student spoke English well. _____

6. Her mother and father are both hispanic. _____

7. My favorite brand of socks is red Hot Socks. _____

8. There are many african countries in need of aid. _____

9. I won't miss the chill of minnesota winters. _____

10. The four Peaks Water Company made a huge profit last year.

    _____

Customary Units of Weight

Ounces and **pounds** are customary units of weight. A **ton** is a unit of weight that is equal to 2,000 pounds.

A slice of bread weighs about 1 ounce. Some loaves of bread weigh about 1 pound.

How does the size of 1 ounce compare to the size of 1 pound?

Step 1 You know a slice of bread weighs about 1 ounce. Below is a drawing of a loaf of bread that weighs about 1 pound. Number each slice of bread, starting with 1.
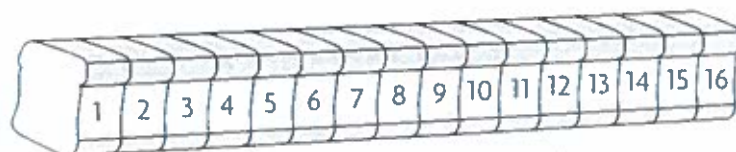
Step 2 Complete this sentence.

In the loaf of bread shown above, there are __16__ slices of bread.

Step 3 Compare the size of 1 ounce to the size of 1 pound.

There are __16__ ounces in __1__ pound.

So, 1 pound is __16__ times as heavy as 1 ounce.

Complete.

1. 2 pounds = _____ ounces

    Think: 2 × 16 = 32

2. 2 tons = _____ pounds

3. 7 pounds = _____ ounces

4. 4 pounds = _____ ounces

5. 3 tons = _____ pounds

6. 10 pounds = _____ ounces

Name _____

A. Read each sentence. Underline the word that has two closed syllables. Write the word on the line and divide the syllables with a slanted line (/).

1. I am a member of the chess club at school. _____

2. The blanket is on top of the sofa. _____

3. The student dug a fossil out of the sand. _____

4. The child is going to get the plastic toy. _____

5. There is a lot of traffic at this time on Friday. _____

B. Read the definitions in the box below. Write the prefix and the root on the lines. Then write the meaning of the prefix on the line below each word.

> The Latin prefix *extra-* means "outside" or "beyond."
>
> The Latin prefix *inter-* means "between."

1. extracurricular   _____   _____

   Prefix Meaning: _____

2. interstate   _____   _____

   Prefix Meaning: _____

3. intermission   _____   _____

   Prefix Meaning: _____

4. extraordinary   _____   _____

   Prefix Meaning: _____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft
to help you think about how you can grab the reader's attention
with a strong beginning.

Draft Model

Dad and I always help each other. Sometimes I help Dad in the
kitchen. Other times, Dad helps me work on my bike or finish my
homework.

---

1. How does the narrator help Dad in the kitchen?

2. How does Dad help with the bike?

3. How does Dad help with homework?

4. What opening sentence would introduce the topic and
   grab the reader's attention?

B. Now revise the draft by adding a strong beginning that
introduces the topic clearly.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

> • Use **quotation marks** at the beginning and end of a direct quotation.
>
> • Use a comma before the opening quotation mark if a sentence begins before the quote. Use a comma before the ending quotation mark if a sentence continues after the quote.
>
> • Use quotation marks before and after the titles of short works.

Write each sentence correctly by adding commas and quotation marks where they belong.

1. My teacher just read us a short story called My Pet Gorilla.

   _____

2. My friend said, I can walk home with you after school.

   _____

3. "She is a good pet rabbit" my dad said about Lila.

   _____

4. My favorite short story is Under the Blue Sky.

   _____

5. He asked Can I go with you to the supermarket?

   _____

6. We loved your play, my grandmother said proudly.

   _____

7. Mr. Peters asked my mom How are you?

   _____

8. "It is time for dinner" I said to everyone.

   _____

Customary Units of Liquid Volume

Liquid volume is the measure of the space a liquid occupies. Some basic units for measuring liquid volume are **gallons, half gallons, quarts, pints, cups,** and **fluid ounces.** The table at the right shows the relationships among some units of liquid volume.

1 cup = 8 fluid ounces
1 pint = 2 cups
1 quart = 2 pints
1 half gallon = 2 quarts
1 gallon = 4 quarts

How does the size of a gallon compare to the size of a pint?

Step 1 Use the information in the table. Draw a bar to represent 1 gallon.

1 gallon

Step 2 The table shows that 1 gallon is equal to 4 quarts. Draw a bar to show 4 quarts.

1 quart	1 quart	1 quart	1 quart

Step 3 The table shows that 1 quart is equal to 2 pints. Draw a bar to show 2 pints for each of the 4 quarts.

1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint	1 pint

Step 4 Compare the size of 1 gallon to the size of 1 pint.

There are __8__ pints in __1__ gallon.

So, 1 gallon is __8__ times as much as 1 pint.

Complete. Draw a model to help.

1. 2 quarts = _____ pints

2. 1 gallon = _____ cups

3. 1 pint = _____ fluid ounces

4. 3 pints = _____ cups

5. 3 quarts = _____ cups

6. 1 half gallon = _____ pints

Name _____

Imani wrote the letter below using text evidence from two different stories to answer the prompt: *Write a letter from Luisa to Jana telling her how she felt when she heard how Jana helped the Ali family.*

Dear Jana,

I heard that you helped your friend's family who lost everything. It is so sad that the fire destroyed their home, but at least everyone is unhurt. Your plan to help was brilliant!

Last week, I organized a surprise birthday party for my mother. It was a dance party. Her fellow workers and customers all helped me. She was really surprised and was so happy that she even danced again. Mama has not danced in years. Yet, I feel that the happiness and excitement I gave my mother cannot compare to the generosity and kindness that you showed for Yasmin. The short poem you wrote helped your classmates understand what happened to Yasmin's family. I heard you collected not just clothes, but money, books, and a game player.

After hearing what you did for Yasmin, I know that she would do the same for you. I hope one day to have a friend as kind as you are.

                                   Your friend,
                                   Luisa

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

1. **Draw a circle** around the sentence in the opening that makes you want to read more about what Jana did for Yasmin.

2. **Underline** an inference that Luisa makes about Yasmin.

3. **Draw a box around** a detail that shows you Mama was happy.

4. **Write** an example from the letter of an adjective that modifies a noun.

_____

Name _____

- An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun. It can be formed from a noun.

- A **proper adjective** is formed from a proper noun. It begins with a capital letter.

- Use **quotation marks** at the beginning and end of a direct quotation and before and after the titles of short works.

Rewrite the paragraphs below, correcting mistakes in adjectives and quotations.

1. Next week, I will go to my first spanish class. It will be at the riverwood Center in town. My mom said I'm so proud of you for learning a new language. I am worried though, since there are still many english words that I don't understand!

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. I love the japanese bookstore that just opened in the mall. It is Small, but it has interesting books. I bought a book of short stories there. My favorite story in the book is The Warrior. "That is my favorite one, too" said the manager of the bookstore.

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Name _____

A. Choose an adjective from the box to complete each sentence. Write the adjective on the line and capitalize proper adjectives. Use each adjective only once.

spanish	excited	pacific	new england	sandy

1. Do you live near the _____ coast?

2. The _____ beach was pink and white.

3. My brother is enjoying his _____ class.

4. I am _____ to go to the concert with you.

5. A _____ fall attracts many tourists.

B. Circle the letter for the choice that correctly completes the sentence.

6. Look at that _____ snowman!
   a. Funny, Big
   b. Funny, big
   c. funny, big

7. We visited the _____ town on vacation.
   a. Small German
   b. small German
   c. small german

8. My dad's _____ driver license is old.
   a. New York
   b. New york
   c. new york

Name _____

Line Plots

Howard gave a piece of paper with several survey questions to his friends. Then he made a list to show how long it took for his friends to answer the survey. Howard wants to know how many surveys took longer than $\frac{2}{12}$ hour.

Time for Survey Answers (in hours)
$\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{2}{12}$ $\frac{6}{12}$ $\frac{3}{12}$ $\frac{5}{12}$

Make a line plot to show the data.

Step 1 Order the data from least to greatest.

$$\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{2}{12}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{6}{12}$$

Step 2 Make a tally table of the data.

Step 3 Label the fractions of an hour on the number line from least to greatest. Notice that $\frac{4}{12}$ is included even though it is not in the data.

Step 4 Plot an X above the number line for each piece of data. Write a title for the line plot.

Step 5 Count the number of Xs that represent data points greater than $\frac{2}{12}$ hour.

There are ___4___ data points greater than $\frac{2}{12}$ hour.

So, ___4___ surveys took more than $\frac{2}{12}$ hour.

Survey	
Time (in hours)	**Tally**
$\frac{1}{12}$	||
$\frac{2}{12}$		
$\frac{3}{12}$	||
$\frac{5}{12}$		
$\frac{6}{12}$		

```
X       X
X  X  X     X  X
|  |  |  |  |  |
1  2  3  4  5  6
12 12 12 12 12 12
```
Time for Survey Answers (in hours)
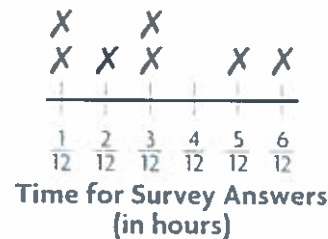
Use the line plot above for 1 and 2.

1. How many of the surveys that Howard gave to his friends were answered? _____

2. What is the difference in hours between the longest time and the shortest time that it took Howard's friends to answer the survey?

_____

Name _____

| territories | withered | plunging | settlement |
| scoffed | prospector | topple | shrivel |

Use the context clues in each sentence to help you decide which vocabulary word fits best in the blank.

At school Belinda learned about Nellie Cashman, a famous _____ who explored Alaska for gold. Belinda was inspired. Nellie had left her home to explore _____ like Alaska and other large regions to look for gold.

"I'm going to be like Nellie Cashman," she told her sister, Jane.

Jane just _____, mocking her sister. "Sure, like you're actually going to find something! You'll get lost out in the sun and _____ up like a raisin!"

"I'll find something. Just you wait and see," said Belinda. She knew she could find minerals just like Nellie. It might not be gold she'd find, but she didn't plan on becoming dried up and _____ in the sun like Jane thought she would.

Belinda and her family lived in an area that had woods, rivers, and streams. She felt that the _____ where Nellie lived must have been almost the same. *Where would Nellie have looked?* Belinda asked herself. There was a small stream behind the house. Belinda remembered that people in Alaska found gold in streams and rivers. "I'll look there first!"

Belinda walked along the bank of the stream. Suddenly something in the shallow water caught her eye. She had to get down there and grab it. "Maybe it's gold!" Since the bank was steep, she walked carefully so she wouldn't _____ over. The last thing she wanted was to go _____ or diving into the cold stream.

Belinda made it to the stream and saw what was shining in the water. It was three shiny quarters sitting on the rocks and sand. Belinda swiped them up and put them in her pocket. "Well," she said as she climbed the bank, "it's not gold. But it's a good start!"

Name _____

> - An **article** is a type of adjective. It comes before the noun it describes.
> - The article *the* identifies a particular person, place, or thing. It refers to both singular and plural nouns.
> - The articles *a* and *an* refer to a general person, place, or thing. They refer to singular nouns only.

Read each sentence and circle the article. On the line, write *S* if the related noun is singular. Write *P* if the noun is plural.

1. We saw a film in science class today. _____

2. These are the people I was telling you about. _____

3. Did you go to see the movie that I suggested? _____

4. I ate an omelet this morning. _____

5. My sisters are the captains of their cheerleading squad. _____

6. They are the biggest fans of that music group. _____

7. Give his horse a carrot. _____

8. We saw an eagle soaring high above. _____

9. I must study for the test tonight. _____

10. Have a great day! _____

Name _____

Metric Units of Length

Meters (m), **decimeters** (dm), centimeters (cm), and **millimeters** (mm) are all metric units of length. You can use a ruler and a meterstick to find out how these units are related.

Materials: ruler, meterstick

Step 1 Look at a metric ruler. Most look like the one below.

1 centimeter   1 millimeter

1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   12
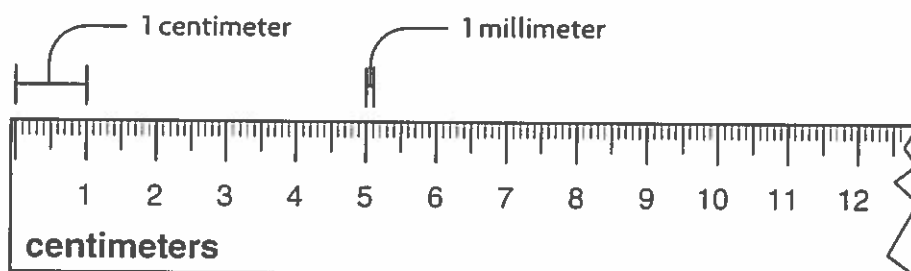
centimeters

The short marks between each centimeter mark show millimeters.
1 centimeter has the same length as a group of 10 millimeters.

Step 2 Look at a meterstick. Most look like the one below.

1 decimeter

1   10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80   90   100
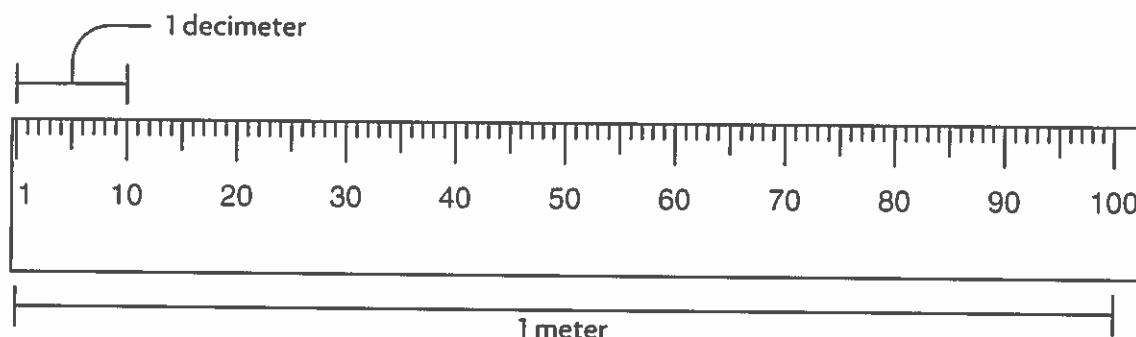
1 meter

1 decimeter has the same length as a group of 10 centimeters.

Step 3 Use the ruler and the meterstick to compare metric units of length.

1 centimeter = __10__ millimeters   1 decimeter = __10__ centimeters

1 meter = __10__ decimeters   1 meter = __100__ centimeters

Complete.

1. 3 meters = _____ decimeters   **2.** 5 meters = _____ centimeters

3. 4 centimeters = _____ millimeters   **4.** 9 decimeters = _____ centimeters

Name _____

Read the passage. Use the visualize strategy to make sure you understand what you read.

Working on the Weather

12	Now, back in the days of wagon trains and gold rushes, many people were leaving the Midwest to live in California. They had heard
24	the weather was beautiful the whole year. The soil never got too dry.
37	They thought they could plant crops and never worry they would die
49	from the heat.
52	The summer of 1849 was so hot that even now in the Midwest,
65	150 years later, it is called the Great Heat. To add to the troubles, at the
81	beginning of September, it began to rain. It rained for the next month
94	straight! The problem was that when the rain got close to the ground,
107	the heat turned it to steam.
113	The steam did cool enough to turn into fog, though. The country
125	was covered in fog. The fog was so thick that ranchers could not see
139	to give their animals water. It didn't matter, though. The animals just
151	drank the fog right out of the air! Farmers weren't so happy, however.
164	The sun couldn't get through. The seeds didn't know which way was
176	up. They grew down into the ground!
183	Febold Feboldson decided to fix things when it came to the
194	weather. He ordered some fog scissors from London. They know their
205	fog. Unfortunately, the English sent them on a slow boat. Febold didn't
217	get the scissors until Thanksgiving.

Name _____

Febold finally got to work. He cut the fog out of the air in strips. He laid them down along the roads. That way they wouldn't drown the fields. After a while, the dust covered the roads. You couldn't even tell where Febold buried the fog. Everyone was excited at the time. However, many mail carriers in the middle of the country have whispered Febold's name in anger ever since. Every spring, even today, when it rains or thaws, the fog comes leaking out of the ground. It turns country roads into rivers of mud!

There's also another problem here in the Midwest. Sometimes there is just not enough rain. The next year, in 1850, there was a terrible drought. The sun shone for weeks. There were no clouds to cover the people in Nebraska.

Febold was annoyed, because he loved fishing. It was too sunny and hot to sit and wait for the fish to bite. So he decided to make some rain fall.

He collected all the wood and dry grass he could find. Then he went from lake to lake. He was building the biggest bonfires you've ever seen. He thought if he could get the fires really hot, they'd make the water in the lakes evaporate and form clouds. Soon there were many clouds in the sky from all the water rising out of the lakes. They bumped into each other and the rain began to fall!

Once Febold started the rain, it rained regularly again. The only problem was that the people on the plains had nowhere to swim, since there was no water in the lakes!
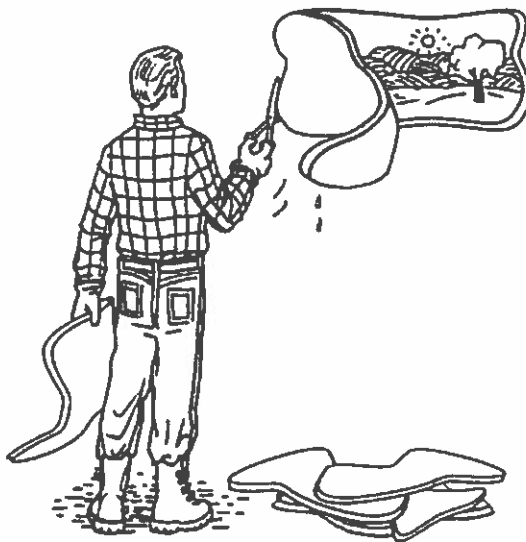
Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What happened when the rain got close to the ground during the Great Heat?

   _____

   _____

2. Why did the seeds grow down into the ground?

   _____

   _____

3. According to the third paragraph on the second page of the passage, what caused Febold to try to make some rain fall?

   _____

   _____

4. What was one effect of Febold making rain?

   _____

   _____

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to intonation and phrasing. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Metric Units of Mass and Liquid Volume

Mass is the amount of matter in an object. Metric units of mass include grams (g) and kilograms (kg). 1 kilogram represents the same mass as 1,000 grams.

One large loaf of bread has a mass of about 1 kilogram. Jacob has 3 large loaves of bread. About how many grams is the mass of the loaves?

3 kilograms = 3 × ___1,000___ grams

= ___3,000___ grams

Liters (L) and **milliliters** (mL) are metric units of liquid volume. 1 liter represents the same liquid volume as 1,000 milliliters.

A large bowl holds about 2 liters of juice. Carmen needs to know the liquid volume in milliliters.

2 liters = 2 × ___1,000___ milliliters

= ___2,000___ milliliters
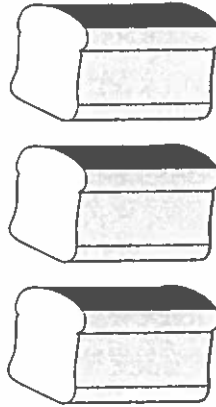
Complete.

1. 4 kilograms = _____ grams

2. 9 liters = _____ milliliters

3. 3 liters = _____ milliliters

4. 7 kilograms = _____ grams

5. 5 kilograms = _____ grams

6. 8 liters = _____ milliliters

Name _____

The Mighty John Henry

When Americans started moving west, the country needed a railroad for faster travel. John Henry worked to help build that railroad. He was the strongest man to ever live.

The railroad needed to pass through Big Bend Mountain, and the boss wanted to use a powered drill to get through the rock. But that drill would put John Henry out of work! So John Henry challenged the mechanical drill to a digging competition. With two twenty-pound hammers in each hand, John Henry dug 15 feet in 35 minutes. He beat the machine and saved the day!

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How can you tell this is a tall tale?

   _____

   _____

2. What is one example of hyperbole in the text?

   _____

   _____

3. In what way is John Henry a larger-than-life hero?

   _____

   _____

4. Why does the author include details about how far John Henry and the machine dug?

   _____

   _____

Name _____

Read each sentence below. Underline the context clues that help you understand the meaning of each homograph in bold. Then write the correct definition of the homograph on the line.

1. Now, back in the days of wagon trains and gold rushes, many people were leaving the Midwest to **live** in California.

   _____

2. To add to the troubles, at the beginning of **fall**, it began to rain.

   _____

3. The problem was that when the rain got **close** to the ground, the heat turned it to steam.

   _____

4. They grew down into the **ground**!

   _____

5. He was **building** the biggest bonfires you've ever seen.

   _____

Name _____

- The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are special adjectives called **articles**. They identify people, places, or things.

- *This*, *that*, *these*, and *those* are **demonstrative adjectives**. They show whether the related noun is singular or plural. They also show if an object is close to or far from the speaker or writer.

- *This* and *that* refer to singular nouns. *These* and *those* refer to plural nouns.

Circle the correct demonstrative adjective in parentheses to complete each sentence. On the line, write *S* if the related noun is singular. Write *P* if the noun is plural.

1. I took (this / these) napkin for myself. _____

2. Are (that / those) earrings your mother's? _____

3. Put this crate over here and put (that / those) crate over there.

   _____

4. I love (this / those) colors that you chose! _____

5. Have you seen (that / those) new dresses in the store window?

   _____

6. Hannah does not understand (this / these) math problem.

   _____

7. Get me placemats that look like (that / these) two. _____

8. What type of material is (that / those) scarf made from? _____

9. I knew (this / those) party would be fun! _____

10. She got (that / those) shoes yesterday. _____

Name _____

Units of Time

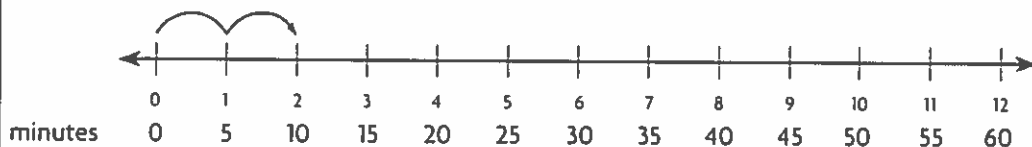Some analog clocks have an hour hand, a minute hand, and a **second** hand.

There are 60 seconds in a minute. The second hand makes 1 full turn every minute. There are 60 minutes in an hour. The minute hand makes 1 full turn every hour. The hour hand makes 1 full turn every 12 hours.

hour hand — [clock with 11 12 1, 10, 2, 9, 3, 8, 4, 7 6 5] — minute hand

second hand —
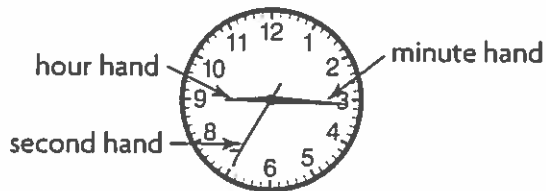
You can think of the clock as unrolling to become a number line.

hours   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   12
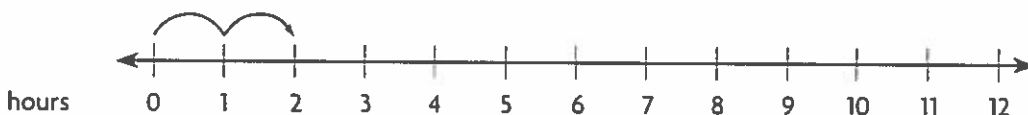
The hour hand moves from one number to the next in 1 hour.

   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9   10   11   12

minutes   0   5   10   15   20   25   30   35   40   45   50   55   60

The minute hand moves from one number to the next in 5 minutes.

Use the table at the right to change between units of time.

Units of Time
1 minute = 60 seconds
1 hour = 60 minutes
1 day = 24 hours
1 week = 7 days
1 year = 12 months
1 year = 52 weeks

1 hour = 60 minutes, or 60×60 seconds, or __3,600__ seconds.

So, 1 hour is __3,600__ times as long as 1 second.

1 day = 24 hours, so 3 days = 3×24 hours, or __72__ hours.

1 year = 12 months, so 5 years = 5×12 months, or __60__ months.

Complete.

1. 3 hours = _____ minutes

2. 2 years = _____ weeks

3. 6 days = _____ hours

4. 5 weeks = _____ days

5. 8 minutes = _____ seconds

6. 7 years = _____ months

Name _____

A. Read the words below. Use a slanted line (/) to divide each word into its syllables. On the line, write whether the first syllable is "open" or "closed."

1. prevent　　　_____

2. famous　　　_____

3. ribbon　　　_____

4. bookend　　_____

5. cider　　　　_____

6. vacancy　　_____

B. Draw a line to match each singular noun with its correct plural rule. Then write the plural form of the noun on the line.

1. hoof　　　　change middle vowels　　　　　　_____

2. woman　　　change middle vowels　　　　　　
　　　　　　　　and consonant　　　　　　　　　_____

3. tooth　　　　make no change　　　　　　　　　_____

4. mouse　　　change ending to -ves　　　　　　_____

5. deer　　　　change ending to -en　　　　　　_____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you think about what sentence types you can use.

Draft Model

Tall tales teach about life. Tall tales entertain. My grandmother tells me tall tales. I think tall tales are clever and fun to read, and I love tall tales.

---

1. How could you combine the first two sentences to make one longer sentence?

2. How could you rewrite the third sentence to provide more detail?

3. How could you rewrite the last sentence as two sentences to strengthen the narrator's final point?

B. Now revise the draft by using different types of sentences to make it more interesting to read.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

- Use *a* before a word if the word begins with a consonant sound. Use *an* before a word if the word begins with a vowel sound.
- Do not use *a* or *an* before a plural noun.
- *This* and *that* refer to singular nouns. *These* and *those* refer to plural nouns.

Read each sentence. Circle the article or demonstrative adjective that is incorrect. Explain why it is incorrect on the line.

1. Did you read a books I lent you for the weekend?

   _____

2. Remi did not pick those apple from the tree.

   _____

3. She is a eager student who wants to learn.

   _____

4. Give these cards to me and put that flowers over there.

   _____

5. I have an oboe and an flute in my bedroom.

   _____

6. Could you bring this potatoes to the table?

   _____

Problem Solving • Elapsed Time

Opal finished her art project at 2:25 P.M. She spent
50 minutes working on her project. What time did
she start working on her project?

Read the Problem		
What do I need to find?	**What information do I need to use?**	**How will I use the information?**
I need to find Opal's start time.	End time: __2:25 P.M.__ Elapsed time: __50__ minutes	I can draw a diagram of a clock. I can then count back 5 minutes at a time until I reach 50 minutes.
Solve the Problem		
I start by showing 2:25 P.M. on the clock. Then I count back 50 minutes by 5s. **Think:** As I count back, I go past the 12. The hour must be 1 hour less than the ending time. The hour will be __1 o'clock__. So, Opal started on her project at __1:35 P.M.__		
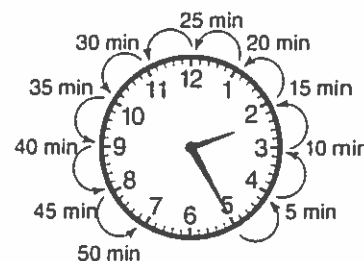
Draw hands on the clock to help you solve the problem.

1. Bill wants to be at school at 8:05 A.M. It takes him
   20 minutes to walk to school. At what time should
   Bill leave his house?

   Bill should leave his house at _____.
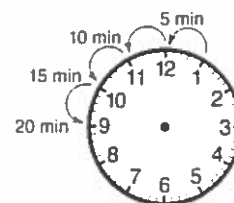
2. Mr. Gleason's math class lasts 40 minutes.
   Math class starts at 9:55 A.M. At what time does
   math class end?

   Math class ends at _____.
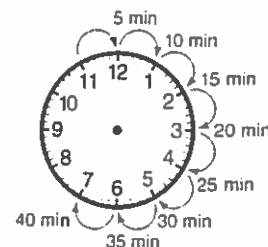
3. Hannah rode her bike for 1 hour and 15 minutes until
   she got a flat tire at 2:30 P.M. What time did Hannah
   start riding her bike?

   Hannah started riding her bike at _____.
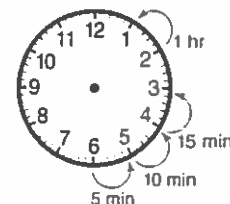
Name _____

Gabriel used text evidence from two different sources to respond to the prompt: *Add an event to* Apples to Oregon. *Describe another challenge Delicious overcomes. Use one of the challenges described in* "Westward Bound: Settling the American West."

The snow was up to my eyeballs. Daddy and I were wading through it, trying to get through the mountain pass. Suddenly, the sound of a woman's wild laughter swirled through the snowflakes. It was that nasty, mean-spirited Old Woman Winter!

Daddy said, "I'm going to need your help, Delicious." Then he vanished.

The cold voice of Old Woman Winter cackled in my ear. "You beat Jack Frost, but you'll never beat me! Say good-bye to your father and his precious fruit trees!"

There's no call for someone to be so mean. "Old Woman Winter, you have messed with the wrong gal!"

I jumped on a snowflake and rode it right up to Old Woman Winter. I grabbed her long icy hair and swung her around and around. When I let go, she went flying clean up to Canada.

I found Daddy, and we crossed the mountains without any more trouble.

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

1. Circle an example of hyperbole that Gabriel uses.

2. Draw a box around two sentences of different lengths that are next to each other.

3. Underline what Delicious did after she let go of Old Woman Winter.

4. Write two articles on the line that Gabriel uses in his story.

_____

Name _____

- The words *a*, *an*, and *the* are special adjectives called **articles**. They identify people, places, or things. Use *a* and *an* for singular nouns. Use *the* for singular or plural nouns.

- Use *a* before a word if the word begins with a consonant sound. Use *an* before a word if the word begins with a vowel sound.

- *This, that, these*, and *those* are **demonstrative adjectives**. Use *this* and *that* for singular nouns. Use *these* and *those* for plural nouns.

Rewrite the sentences below, correcting mistakes in articles and demonstrative adjectives.

1. I will paint an picture of that clouds in the sky.

   _____

2. This grades show that he is an bright student.

   _____

3. I watched the bird fly over those hill.

   _____

4. The elephant is a largest land mammal.

   _____

5. Can I order this doughnuts for an party on Saturday?

   _____

6. I have to walk these dog after school when I get off a bus.

   _____

Name _____

A. Circle the word in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Put (a / the) umbrellas in the trunk of the car.

2. I just had to get (that / those) sneakers!

3. Did you see (the / an) episode we talked about?

4. I have (this / these) gloves, too.

5. There is (a / the) way to solve every problem.

6. I'll take this and you take (this / that).

B. Circle the letter of the sentence that is written correctly.

7. a. I will buy an earphones today.
    b. Do you hear those dog barking?
    c. Which of this books do you like best?
    d. She will fill the water bowl for Riley.

8. a. Did you like those fairy tale?
    b. Where are these items in the store?
    c. A water slide was a lot of fun!
    d. I watched an wheels spin quickly.

Mixed Measures

Gabrielle's puppy weighs 2 pounds 7 ounces. What is the weight of the puppy in ounces?

Step 1 Think of 2 pounds 7 ounces as 2 pounds + 7 ounces.

Step 2 Change the pounds to ounces.
    Think: 1 pound = __16__ ounces

So, 2 pounds = 2 × 16 ounces, or __32__ ounces.

Step 3 Add like units to find the answer.

So, Gabrielle's puppy weighs __39__ ounces.

```
  32 ounces
+  7 ounces
  39 ounces
```

Gabrielle played with her puppy for 2 hours 10 minutes yesterday and 1 hour 25 minutes today. How much longer did she play with the puppy yesterday than today?

Step 1 Subtract the mixed measures. Write the subtraction with like units lined up.
    Think: 25 minutes is greater than 10 minutes.

```
  2 hr 10 min
− 1 hr 25 min
```

Step 2 Rename 2 hours 10 minutes to subtract.
    1 hour = 60 minutes
So, 2 hr 10 min = 1 hr + 60 min + 10 min, or __1__ hr __70__ min.

```
  1   70
  2̸ hr 1̸0̸ min
− 1 hr  25 min
  0 hr  45 min
```

Step 3 Subtract like units.
    1 hr − 1 hr = 0 hr; 70 min − 25 min = __45 min__

So, she played with the puppy __45__ minutes longer yesterday than today.

Complete.

1. 4 yd 2 ft = _____ ft   2. 1 hr 20 min = _____ min   3. 4 qt 1 pt = _____ pt

Add or subtract.

4.   2 gal 1 qt
    + 3 gal 2 qt

5.   3 lb 12 oz
    − 1 lb 8 oz

6.   4 yr 9 mo
    − 1 yr 10 mo

Name _____

mischief	procedure	dizzy	politician
genuine	nowadays	hilarious	experiment

Use a word from the box to answer each question. Then use the word in a sentence.

1. How can a spinning ride at the playground make you feel? _____

   _____

2. What is another word for *real*? _____

   _____

3. What word can be used to compare something with the past? _____

   _____

4. What might a scientist use as a test to discover something? _____

   _____

5. What would you call a person who seeks public office? _____

   _____

6. How might you describe your favorite comedian on television? _____

   _____

7. What can someone create if they cause harm or trouble? _____

   _____

8. How would you describe a series of steps used to accomplish an action?

   _____

   _____

Name _____

- **Comparative adjectives** compare two things. They usually end in -er or include the word *more* or *less*.
- **Superlative adjectives** compare more than two things. They usually end in -est or include the word *most* or *least*.

Complete each sentence by circling the correct comparative or superlative adjective in parentheses.

1. My hair is (longer, longest) than yours.

2. This flower is the (prettier, prettiest) of all of them.

3. The turtle in the back is the (slower, slowest) in the group.

4. My father is (stronger, strongest) than I am.

5. This lake is the (more, most) peaceful place I have ever been.

6. I am (happier, happiest) to go here than my brother is.

7. It is (less, least) sunny today than yesterday.

8. The summer is (warmer, warmest) than the winter.

9. This is the (heavier, heaviest) piece of furniture in the house.

10. She is the (smarter, smartest) girl in our school.

Algebra • Patterns in Measurement Units

Use the relationship between the number pairs to label the columns in the table.

?	?
1	8
2	16
3	24
4	32

Step 1 List the number pairs. ___1 and 8; 2 and 16; 3 and 24; 4 and 32___

Step 2 Describe the relationship between the numbers in each pair.

_____The second number is 8 times as great as the first number._____

Step 3 Look for a relationship involving 1 and 8 in the table below.

Length	Weight	Liquid Volume	Time
1 foot = 12 inches 1 yard = 3 feet 1 yard = 36 inches	1 pound = 16 ounces 1 ton = 2,000 pounds	1 cup = 8 fluid ounces 1 pint = 2 cups 1 quart = 2 pints 1 gallon = 4 quarts	1 minute = 60 seconds 1 hour = 60 minutes 1 day = 24 hours 1 week = 7 days 1 year = 12 months 1 year = 52 weeks

So, the label for the first column is _____Cups_____.
The label for the second column is __Fluid Ounces__.

Each table shows a pattern for two customary units. Label the columns of the table.

1.

1	12
2	24
3	36
4	48

2.

1	2,000
2	4,000
3	6,000
4	8,000

Name _____

Read the passage. Use the summarize strategy to find the most important ideas in the passage.

Breaking the Silence

	American Sign Language is used by millions of people. The
10	hearing impaired have used it for years. A young science student
21	named José Hernández-Rebollar noticed that few people who could
30	hear knew ASL. They couldn't communicate with the hearing
39	impaired. He set out to make a new tool that would help solve this
53	problem. With it, he also saw a new way for the hearing impaired to
67	communicate.
68	**Early Years**
70	Hernández-Rebollar worked as an engineer in his native Mexico.
79	He even had a part in making what became the largest telescope in
92	the world!
94	In 1998, he received a grant to study in the United States. He chose
108	to get his Ph.D. degree at George Washington University, where he
119	studied electrical engineering. In 2000, he began work on his school
130	project. It was an idea for a new glove.
139	**His Invention**
141	Hernández-Rebollar called his tool the AcceleGlove. What was
149	the logic? People used their hands to sign. The glove could turn sign
162	language into spoken or printed words.
168	This process of turning movement into voice involves many steps.
178	It starts when the glove is put on the hand and strapped to the arm.
193	The glove sends signals made by where and how the hand and wrist
206	move. The glove compares where the wrist and hand are to where the
219	body is.

Name _____

A computer receives the signals. It then categorizes and links the hand movement with the correct word. An automatic computer voice then says the word.

Uses for the Glove

The AcceleGlove can do many things. It can be helpful when something is urgent. People can exchange words quickly. It can also be used to teach ASL or for other forms of sign language.

Dr. Hernández-Rebollar's AcceleGlove helps hearing and non-hearing people communicate.

The glove can translate ASL into Spanish as well as English. This can help people who move to this country. There is hope that one day the glove will help create one common sign language. Each country would not need its own.

Also, the total number of words that the glove knows will increase as more studies are done. There will be fewer mistakes.

There are other uses for the glove for people who can hear. People in the armed forces use a communication technique that involves silent gestures out in the field. The glove can help them send wireless notes back and forth. They would only need to move their hands.

It can also be used for fun in the online world of games. To move within a video game or direct a game with the glove are new ways a person can play.

Hernández-Rebollar's AcceleGlove has a wide range of uses. It is a tool that could end up meeting the needs of the hearing and non-hearing alike.

Name _____

Read the selection. Complete the problem and solution graphic organizer.

Problem	Solution

Name _____

A. Reread the passage and answer the questions.

1. What problem is presented in paragraph 1?

   _____

   _____

2. What solution is presented to the problem in paragraph 1?

   _____

   _____

3. What is another example of a possible problem and its solution in paragraph 8?

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

B. Work with a partner. Read the passage aloud. Pay attention to rate and accuracy. Stop after one minute. Fill out the chart.

	Words Read	–	Number of Errors	=	Words Correct Score
First Read		–		=	
Second Read		–		=	

Perimeter

Perimeter is the distance around a shape. You can use grid paper to count the number of units around the outside of a rectangle to find its perimeter.

How many feet of ribbon are needed to go around the bulletin board?

5 ft

3 ft

Step 1 On grid paper, draw a rectangle that has a length of **5** units and a width of **3** units.

Step 2 Find the length of each side of the rectangle. Mark each unit of length as you count.

5

3   3

5

Step 3 Add the side lengths. $5 + 3 + 5 + 3 = 16$

The perimeter is ___16___ feet.

So, __16 feet__ of ribbon are needed to go around the bulletin board.

---
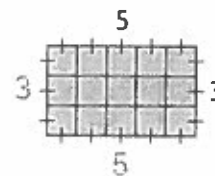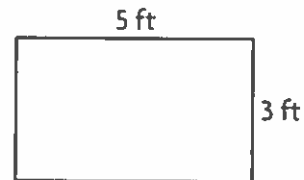
1. What is the perimeter of this square?

___ + ___ + ___ + ___ = ___ centimeters

5 cm

5 cm
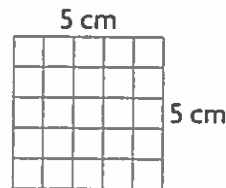
Find the perimeter of the rectangle or square.

2.

2 m

6 m

_____ meters

3.

3 cm

3 cm

_____ centimeters

4.

4 m

7 m
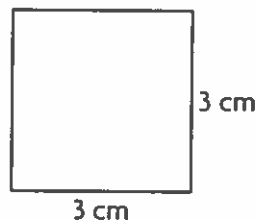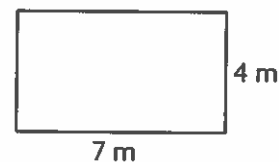
_____ meters

Name _____

Thomas Edison

Thomas Edison was one of the world's greatest inventors. He was born in 1847 in Milan, Ohio. As a child, Edison was curious about the way things worked. Many of Edison's inventions led to machines that we still use today. In 1877, he invented the phonograph, which later became the record player. In 1879 he made a long-lasting light bulb. His Kinetograph of 1891 later became the movie camera.

Thomas Edison thought up over 1,000 inventions.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How can you tell this text is a biography?

   _____

2. What text feature is included in this text?

   _____

3. How do the photo and caption help you understand the text better? What information do they give you?

   _____

   _____

4. In what order are the events of the text told?

   _____

   _____

Name _____

Greek root	Meaning
tele	far
log	thought
mis	wrongly
auto	self
techn	art, skill

Read the sentences below. Then look at the Greek roots and their meanings above. Underline the word in each sentence that contains a Greek root and write the Greek root on the line. Then write the definition of the underlined word on the line.

1. He even had a part in making what became the largest telescope in the world!

   _____

2. What was the logic?

   _____

3. An automatic computer voice then says the word.

   _____

4. There will be fewer mistakes.

   _____

5. People in the armed forces use a communication technique that involves silent gestures out in the field.

   _____

Name _____

- **Comparative** and **superlative adjectives** compare things. They usually end in *-er* or *-est*, or they include the words *more/most* or *less/least*.

- The comparative form of *good* is *better*. The superlative form of *good* is *best*.

- The comparative form of *bad* is *worse*. The superlative form of *bad* is *worst*.

A. Complete each sentence with *better* or *best*, based on whether a comparative or superlative form is needed.

1. This meal was _____ than the last one we ate.

2. You are the _____ friend I could ever have.

3. He had the _____ score in the entire class.

4. Tomorrow's weather will be _____ than today's.

5. I hope I feel _____ than this soon.

B. Complete each sentence with *worse* or *worst*, based on whether a comparative or superlative form is needed.

6. That is the _____ smell in the world!

7. I did _____ on the test than I thought.

8. Khalil is _____ at English than math.

9. This photo is the _____ of the three.

10. My aunt is a _____ cook than my mother.

Name _____

Area

Area is the number of **square units** needed to cover a flat surface.

Find the area of the rectangle at the right.

8 ft

14 ft

You can use the formula **Area = base × height**.

Step 1 Identify one side as the base.

The base is __14__ feet.

8 ft

base   14 ft

Step 2 Identify a perpendicular side as the height.

The height is __8__ feet.

8 ft

height

base   14 ft

Step 3 Use the formula to find the area.

$$Area = base \times height$$
$$= 14 \times 8$$
$$= 112$$

So, the area of the rectangle is 112 square feet.

Find the area of the rectangle or square.

1.

6 m

13 m

_____

2.

19 ft

7 ft

_____

3.

30 ft   30 ft

_____

4.

14 in.

3 in.

_____
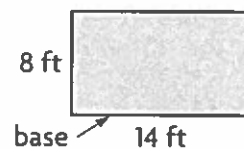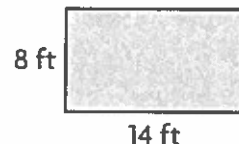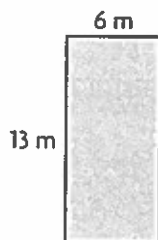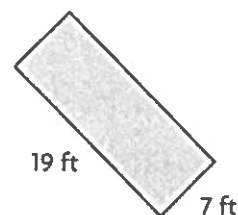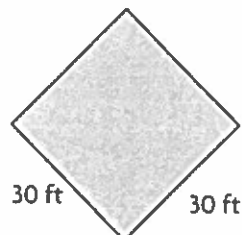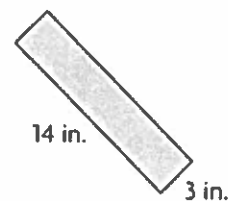
Name _____

A. Read each sentence. Underline the word with a vowel team syllable. On the line, write the letters that make the vowel team.

1. My trainer helped me practice for the game. _____

2. Is he giving a discount for this scratched item? _____

3. I will study to increase my chances of getting a better grade. _____

4. I will not reveal the secret of her amazing magic trick. _____

5. A baboon is an interesting type of animal. _____

6. The staircase rose endlessly to the sky. _____

B. Read the meanings of the roots. Draw a line to match the words with the same root. Then write the meaning of the root on the line.

> The Greek root *scop* means "see."   The Latin root *ped* means "foot."
>
> The Greek root *bio* means "life."   The Latin root *aud* means "listen."
>
> The Greek root *photo* means "light."

1. autobiography   periscope   _____

2. pedestrian   telephoto   _____

3. telescope   pedal   _____

4. auditorium   biological   _____

5. photocopier   audible   _____

Name _____

A. Read the draft model. Use the questions that follow the draft to help you use transitions to connect ideas.

Draft Model

Why is the smartphone the most important invention? It helps people stay connected. It allows people to look up information easily. You can use it to get directions. It is not just a phone—it is a tiny computer.

---

1. How many supporting sentences are there for this draft model?

2. Is there a logical flow from one idea to the next?

3. What transition words would fit well at the beginning of some of the supporting sentences?

B. Now revise the draft by adding transitions to move smoothly from one idea to another.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

- A **greeting** is a polite way to start a letter. Greetings are capitalized and followed by a comma or a colon. Titles such as *Mr.* and *Mrs.* are abbreviated.
- A **closing** is a word or phrase that ends a letter. It is usually followed by a comma and the letter writer's signature.

Rewrite each letter greeting and closing using correct capitalization and punctuation.

1. To Whom It May concern: _____

2. sincerely, _____

3. Dear Mister Edwards _____

4. to the Store Manager; _____

5. Love always _____

6. Dear doctor Chen: _____

7. best wishes, _____

8. Hi Cory: _____

9. warm wishes _____

10. dear elsie, _____

Name _____

Area of Combined Rectangles

Find the area of the combined rectangles.

10 mi
9 mi
8 mi
18 mi
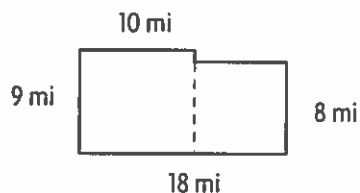
Step 1 First, find the area of each section of the shape.

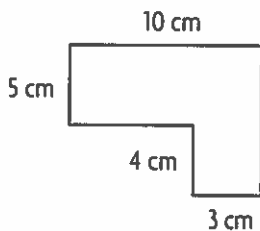| LEFT	RIGHT	
$A = b \times h$	$A = b \times h$	
$= 10 \times 9$	$= 8 \times 8$	**Think:** $18 - 10 = 8$
$= 90$	$= 64$	

Step 2 Add the two areas. $90 + 64 = 154$

So, the total area is __154__ square miles.
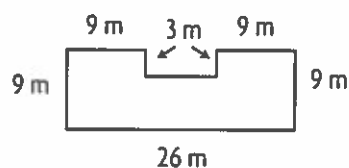
Find the area of the combined rectangles.

1.
10 cm
5 cm
4 cm
3 cm

2.
20 m
6 m
2 m
10 m

3.
9 m   3 m   9 m
9 m   9 m
26 m

4.
13 ft
5 ft
7 ft
4 ft
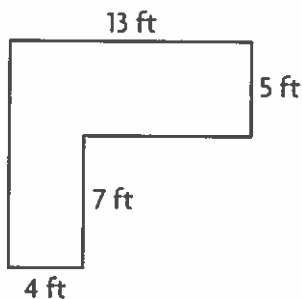
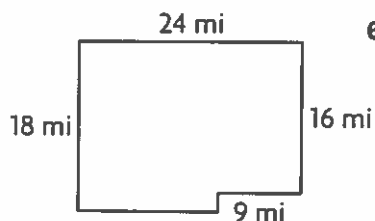**5.**
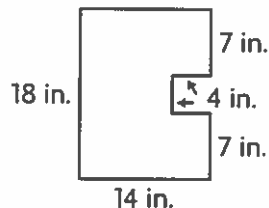24 mi
18 mi
16 mi
9 mi

6.
7 in.
18 in.
4 in.
7 in.
14 in.
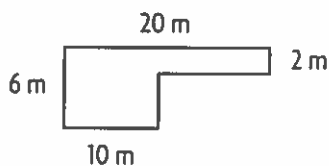
Name _____

Brady wrote the paragraphs below using text evidence from two different sources to answer the prompt: *How did Ben Franklin use electrical energy and how is it used today?*

In *How Ben Franklin Stole the Lightning*, Franklin believed that lightning was electricity, and he proved it. His kite experiment showed that electricity moves through wire. At the time, lightning strikes were causing a lot of fires. So Franklin invented the lightning rod, which controlled electricity by channeling the electricity in lightning safely into the ground.

Next, electricity was distributed through wires, and modern life came to depend on it. "Energy is Everywhere" tells us that electricity is an "energy carrier," because it's created from one form of energy, such as fossil fuels, and produces another form of energy, such as light from a light bulb. First, the electrical energy is created in power plants and then travels to homes and factories through wires. When people "plug into it," the electrical energy produces other types of energy. Electricity is easier to use now than it was in Franklin's time.

Reread the passage. Follow the directions below.

1. **Draw a circle** around a concrete word that describes how Franklin controlled electricity.

2. **Underline** a transition word that connects the two paragraphs.

3. **Draw a box around** an example that supports the idea that electricity is created from one form of energy.

4. **Write** a sentence from the essay that uses an adjective that compares.

_____

Name _____

- **Comparative** and **superlative adjectives** compare things. They usually end in *-er* or *-est*, or they include the words *more/most* or *less/least*.

- The comparative and superlative forms of *good* are *better* and *best*. The comparative and superlative forms of *bad* are *worse* and *worst*.

- A **greeting** is a polite way to start a letter. It is capitalized and followed by a comma or a colon. A **closing** is a word or phrase that ends a letter. It is usually followed by a comma and the letter writer's signature.

Rewrite the letter below, correcting mistakes in comparative and superlative adjectives as well as in the letter's greeting and closing.

Dear Mister woodhouse

    I am writing to say that I love your garden. My garden is much worst.

Your tomatoes are redder and your cucumbers are biggest. How do you do it?

I'm sure you know the goodest gardening secrets in the world! You are the nicer

person I know. Could you help me with my garden?

<div align="right">

Your neighbor,

Jeremy

</div>

Name _____

A. Write the correct comparative or superlative form of *good* or *bad* to complete each sentence. Use the adjective in parentheses to help you.

1. These are the (bad) _____ pancakes I have ever eaten!

2. My teacher said that this report was (good) _____ than the last one.

3. You have the (good) _____ costume of everyone.

4. That was the (bad) _____ excuse I have given in a while.

5. My stomach feels (bad) _____ after eating a big lunch.

6. Michelle is a (good) _____ gymnast than I am.

B. Read each sentence and circle the comparative or superlative adjective. Write the correct form of the adjective on the line. If the sentence is correct, write *Correct as is*.

7. It is brightest in here than it is in the living room. _____

8. This deli makes the thicker sandwich in the entire neighborhood. _____

9. My snowman is cheerier with a top hat. _____

10. That is the quicker bunny in the yard. _____

Find Unknown Measures

Fred has 30 yards of fencing to enclose a rectangular vegetable garden. He wants it to be 6 yards wide. How long will his vegetable garden be?

6 yd ?
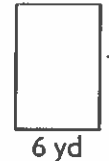
Step 1 Decide whether this problem involves area or perimeter.

Think: The fencing goes *around the outside* of the garden. This is a measure of perimeter.

Step 2 Use a formula for perimeter. The width is 6. The perimeter is 30. The length is unknown.

$$P = (2 \times l) + (2 \times w)$$
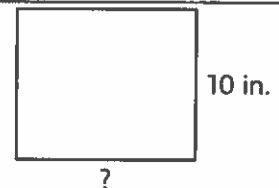$$30 = (2 \times l) + (2 \times 6)$$
$$30 = 2 \times l + 12$$

Step 3 Find the value of l.

$18 = 2 \times l$, so the value of l is 9.

The length of Fred's garden will be 9 yards.

Carol has 120 square inches of wood. The piece of wood is rectangular and has a height of 10 inches. How long is the base?

10 in. ?

Step 1 Decide whether this problem involves area or perimeter.

Think: *Square inches* is a measure of area.

Step 2 Use a formula for area. The height is 10. The area is 120. The length is unknown.
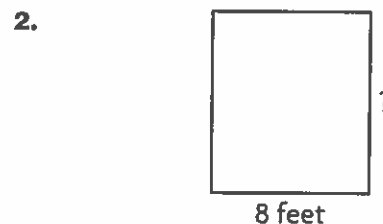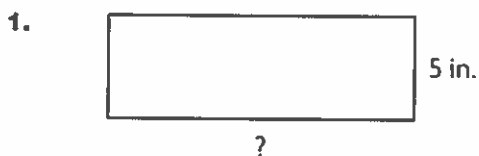
$$A = b \times h$$
$$120 = b \times 10$$

Step 3 Find the value of b.

Since $120 = 12 \times 10$, the value of b is 12.

The base of Carol's piece of wood is 12 inches.

Find the unknown measure.

1.

5 in.
?

Perimeter = 40 inches

width = _____

2.

?
8 feet

Area = 72 square feet

height = _____

Problem Solving • Find the Area

Use the strategy *solve a simpler problem.*

Marilyn is going to paint a wall in her bedroom. The wall is
15 feet long and 8 feet tall. The window takes up an area
6 feet long and 4 feet high. How many square feet of the wall
will Marilyn have to paint?

Read the Problem	Solve the Problem
What do I need to find? I need to find how many <u>square feet of the wall</u> Marilyn will paint.	First, find the area of the wall. $A = b \times h$ $\quad = 15 \times \underline{8}$ $\quad = \underline{120}$ square feet
What information do I need to use? The paint will cover the wall. The paint will not cover the <u>window</u>. The base of the wall is 15 feet and the height is <u>8 feet</u>. The base of the window is 6 feet and the height is <u>4 feet</u>.	Next, find the area of the window. $A = b \times h$ $\quad = \underline{6} \times \underline{4}$ $\quad = \underline{24}$ square feet Last, subtract the area of the window from the area of the wall.
How will I use the information? I can solve simpler problems. Find the area of the <u>wall</u>. Then, find the area of the window. Last, <u>subtract</u> the area of the <u>window</u> from the area of the wall.	$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ -\ 24 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$ square feet So, Marilyn will paint <u>96 square feet</u> of her bedroom wall.

1. Ned wants to wallpaper the wall of his bedroom that has the door. The wall is 14 feet wide and 9 feet high. The door is 3 feet wide and 7 feet high. How many square feet of wallpaper will Ned need for the wall?

2. Nicole has a rectangular canvas that is 12 inches long and 10 inches wide. She paints a blue square in the center of the canvas. The square is 3 inches on each side. How much of the canvas is NOT painted blue?