

## **RISING FIFTH GRADERS**

# RIVIERA DAY SCHOOL Summer Packet

NAME:

- When multiplying a number by 10<sup>5</sup>, how is the decimal point moved?
  - A 5 places to the right
  - **B** 5 places to the left
  - C 4 places to the right
  - D 4 places to the left
- 2. Estimate to find the correct answer for each expression.

	270	220	240	250
349.6 – 112.8				
173.3 + 78.4				
817.2 – 597.1				
108.8 + 159.3				

- 3. Trina lives 4.2 miles from her school. Richard lives 0.75 times this distance from the school. How far from the school does Richard live? Show your work in the box.
- 4. A. Which expression is NOT equivalent to 1.24 × 0.9?
  - **A**  $(124 \times 90) \times \left(\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100}\right)$  **B**  $(124 \times 9) \times \left(\frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{10}\right)$  **C**  $(0.124 \times 9) \times \left(10 \times \frac{1}{10}\right)$ **D**  $(124 \times 9) \times \left(\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10}\right)$
  - **B.** What is 1.24 × 0.9?

- 5. Seth has some boards that are each 0.24 meter long. He places 6 of the boards end-to-end.
  - **A.** Shade the grids to model the total length of the boards.



- **B.** What is the total length of the boards? Write your answer in the box.
- 6. An auditorium has 29 rows of chairs with 115 chairs in each row. How many chairs does the auditorium have in all? Show your work in the box.



- 7. Sandra is 56.43 inches tall. On her fifth birthday, she was 43.27 inches tall. Which equation shows how much she has grown since her fifth birthday?
  - **A** 56.43 + 43.27 = 99.70 inches
  - **B** 56.43 43.27 = 13.16 inches
  - **C** 43.27 56.42 = 13.16 inches
  - **D** 43.27 + 56.42 = 99.70 inches

- 8. Which decimal makes the equation true?
  30.34 + = 42.04
  - **A** 11.7
  - **B** 11.8
  - **C** 12.3
  - **D** 12.7
- **9.** Dan wants to swim 2,500 laps in the pool before a swim meet that is 16 weeks away. He plans to swim 160 laps in the pool each week for the first 15 weeks.
  - A. What is the total number of laps he will swim during the first 15 weeks if he swims 160 laps each week? Show your work.
  - **B.** Predict whether Dan will be able to swim 2,500 laps before the swim meet. Explain your answer.

**10.** Find two numbers that round to 83.6 when rounded to the nearest tenth. Write the numbers in the box.

83.05 83.548 83.609 83.65 83.58 83.2

**11.** Compare the values of the digit 8 in the number 6,084 and in the number 9,821.

**12.** Alysa buys 23 boxes of toothpicks for a school project. There are 255 toothpicks in each box. What is the total number of toothpicks, *t*, in all of the boxes? Write and solve an equation for *t*.

- **13. A.** Select all of the partial products for  $3.4 \times 1.2$ .
  - $3.0 \times 1.0 = 3.00$
  - $3.0 \times 0.4 = 1.20$
  - $0.4 \times 1.0 = 0.40$
  - $1.0 \times 0.2 = 0.20$
  - $3.0 \times 0.2 = 0.60$
  - $0.4 \times 0.2 = 0.08$
  - **B.** What is 3.4 × 1.2?

- **14.** Tyrel spent \$3.37 on lunch. Daniel spent \$5.09 on lunch. Use the models provided and mental math to answer the questions.
  - **A.** What was the total amount that the two boys spent on lunch?



**B.** How much more did Daniel spend on lunch than Tyrel? Explain how the diagram helps you find the answer.



- 15. Patrick walks 0.78 mile each day.
  - A. How far will he walk in all if he walks this distance each day for 14 days?





- **16.** Select all the equations that 10<sup>5</sup> makes true.
  - □ 7 × □ = 70,000

□ 4 × □ = 400,000

- **17.** A department store sells 152 pairs of jeans for \$29 each. Which is the best estimate of the total sales for the jeans?
  - **A** \$3,000
  - **B** \$3,500
  - **C** \$4,000
  - **D** \$4,500

**18.** Each shaded area in the grids below represents a decimal.



- A. What is the sum of the decimals?
- B. Explain how you found your answer.

- **19.** Mora ate 8.5 containers of yogurt one week. Each container held 5.4 ounces of yogurt.
  - A. How many ounces of yogurt did she eat in all?
    - A 40.2 ounces
    - **B** 42.0 ounces
    - **C** 45.9 ounces
    - D 76.5 ounces
  - **B.** Round the answer to **A** to the nearest ounce.



21. A farmer has 24 crates of plums ready to sell. Each crate contains 208 plums. How many plums does the farmer have in all? Use reasoning to explain how you can use estimating to check your answer.



**22.** Choose the correct product for each expression.

	74.3	7,430	743	0.743
7.43 × 10 <sup>2</sup>				
743 × 0.1				
74.3 × 0.01				
$0.743 \times 10^4$				

**23.** The number 0.06 is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of which

decimal?

A 0.006C 0.6B 0.06D 6.0

- 24. Brandon stands on a scale holding two boxes. The weight of Brandon and the boxes together is 61.56 pounds. Brandon's weight without the boxes is 53.28 pounds.
  - A. What is the combined weight of the two boxes that Brandon is holding?
     Draw and label a bar diagram to represent the problem.



- **25.** Evan wants to find  $0.8 \times 0.9$ .
  - **A.** Use the hundredths grid to model the problem.


**B.** What is the product? Explain how you used the grid to find the answer.

**26.** Find two decimals that are equivalent to  $(5 \times 10^2) + (3 \times \frac{1}{100})$ . Write the decimals in the box.

50.003 500.030 50.300 500.003 50.30 500.03

27. Nick and his classmates set a goal of reading 8,000 pages in 18 weeks. The first week they read 398 pages. Nick says, "Since 400 × 20 = 8,000, we will reach our goal if we read 398 pages each week for 18 weeks." Do you agree with Nick? Explain.





**28.** What is the sum?

0.38 + 7.5 + 10.36

- **A** 7.88
- **B** 11.49
- **C** 18.14
- **D** 18.24
- **29.** Leah buys 32 strips of ribbon. Each strip is 11.2 inches.
  - **A.** Estimate the total length of ribbon that Leah buys. Write an equation to show your work.
  - **B.** What is the exact total length of ribbon that Leah buys?

inches

**30.** Ryan had \$36.24 in his wallet. He spent \$8.36 at the bookstore and \$15.97 at a deli. Estimate the amount of money he has left. Find the exact amount he has left.

- **31.** The mass of a quarter is 5.67 grams. The mass of a dime is 0.4 times the mass of a quarter.
  - A. What is the mass of a dime?
  - **B.** Explain how you found your answer.



number by 10<sup>4</sup>?

33. A bakery receives an order for 1,600 cookies. If 12 cookies are packed in each bag, will 132 bags be enough? Show your work in the box.

34. What is equivalent to

$$(7 \times 100) + (5 \times 1) + (8 \times \frac{1}{10})$$

+  $(1 \times \frac{1}{100})?$ 

Explain why 75.81 is **NOT** equivalent to the given expression.

**35.** Which of the following will be true when 10<sup>4</sup> is used?

**A** 634 **x** = 6,340,000

- **B** × 40 = 4,000
- **C** 8 × = 800,000
- **D** × 95 = 9,500

**36.** Karen, Peyton, and Annie all ran in a race. Karen ran the race in 43.52 seconds.

A. Peyton's time running the race was
 2.17 seconds more than Karen's
 time. What was Peyton's time?
 Complete the bar diagram to help
 you.



B. Annie's time running the race was
 4.08 seconds less than Karen's time.
 Her goal was to complete the race in
 less than 39.50 seconds. Did she
 meet her goal? How can you tell?



- 37. Write >, <, or = in each circle to make the statements true.</li>
  11a. 12.07 + 7.107 18.009 + 1.15
  11b. 405 + 0.200 400 + 5.20
  11c. 200.09 + 63.09 250 + 13.090
  - **11d.** 87.3 + 8.008 ( 60.02 + 35.3

**38.** Sylvan solved a division problem below. He made a mistake in his method.



- $1.6 \div 0.4 = 0.4$   $1.6 \div 0.4 = 4$
- **A.** What is the mistake that Sylvan made solving the problem?



**B.** Show how you would correct the error.

**39.** Find  $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$ . Show your work.

**40.** A market has 648 apples packaged in bags with 12 apples each. Write an equation to determine the number of bags and solve. Write a number in each box to determine the number of bags.



**41.** Lashaya decides to jog 8 miles. She is only able to jog  $\frac{5}{16}$  that distance. Use the model to show how far Lashaya was able to jog. Then write the equation that represents the problem and solve.



**41.** The table shows masses of different types of nuts that Nathan buys. He plans to mix the nuts and then separate them into bags. Each bag will have 1.2 kg of nuts in it. He wants to know how many bags of mixed nuts he can fill.

Type of Nut	Mass (kg)
Almonds	3.64
Cashews	2.79
Peanuts	3.44
Pine Nuts	2.73

**A.** Explain the steps you need to take to solve this problem.



**B.** Write an equation and draw a bar diagram to show each step.





**42.** Find the area of a rectangle with side lengths  $\frac{3}{5}$  inch and  $\frac{5}{6}$  inch. Use the drawing to show your work. What equation does the drawing represent?



**43.** Sean is getting gas for his car. The car's 12-gallon tank is  $\frac{1}{4}$  full. Gas costs \$2.449 per gallon. To the nearest cent, how much will it cost Sean to fill the tank?

- 44. Select each true statement.
  - $660 \div 30 = 23$ 780 ÷ 60 = 13
  - 7,600 ÷ 40 = 190
  - 6,300 ÷ 20 = 310
  - 500 ÷ 50 = 20
- **45.** Students are dividing their school's garden into plots.



- A. The garden's length is 40.8 feet. It will be divided into 12 sections across. How long is each section? Show your work.
- **B.** The garden's width is 28.6 feet. It will
- B. The garden's width is 28.6 feet. It will be divided into 11 sections. How wide is each section? Show your work.

**46.** Which of the following expressions could **NOT** be changed to have a denominator of 20 in order to solve?

A
 
$$\frac{9}{5} - \frac{12}{16}$$
 C
  $\frac{8}{16} - \frac{2}{5}$ 

 B
  $\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{18}$ 
 D
  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{22}{40}$ 

**47.** An auditorium has 644 seats. Each row has 23 seats. How many rows are in the auditorium? Use estimation to show that your answer is reasonable.



48. To calculate 735 ÷ 100, how many decimal places to the left should the decimal point in 735 move? What is 735 ÷ 100?

**49.** Luke hiked  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles. Joana hiked  $2\frac{1}{5}$  times as far. How far did Joana hike? Write an equation to model your work.

- **50.** In Sara's class,  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the students ride a bus, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  ride a car to school. The rest walk to school.
  - **A.** Explain how you can find the fraction of students who walk to school.



B. Find the fraction of students who ride a bus or car to school. Draw a diagram and use an equation to find your answer.



**C.** Find the fraction of students who walk to school. Draw a diagram and use an equation to find your answer.

**51.** Find the product of  $\frac{3}{8}$  and  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Draw a model to explain your work.

- **52.** Use equivalent fractions to find the sum of  $\frac{2}{15}$  and  $\frac{3}{5}$ . Show your work.
- **53.** Mary has  $7\frac{1}{6}$  yards of cloth. She uses  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards. She claims that she has  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of cloth left. Do you agree? Explain.

**54.** Ariana bought 7 muffins. She paid a total of \$13.02. How much did she pay for each muffin? Explain your answer.

1.	4 × 4 =	<b>18.</b> 5 + 4 =	<b>35.</b> 8 × 2 =
2.	6 + 6 =	<b>19.</b> 6 × 9 =	<b>36.</b> 3 + 6 =
3.	2 × 6 =	<b>20.</b> 4 × 2 =	<b>37.</b> 9 × 1 =
4.	2 + 8 =	<b>21.</b> 2 × 7 =	<b>38.</b> 1 + 2 =
5.	3 × 6 =	<b>22.</b> 7 + 9 =	<b>39.</b> 2 × 9 =
6.	4 + 3 =	<b>23.</b> 5 × 5 =	<b>40.</b> 1 + 4 =
7.	4 × 4 =	<b>24.</b> 9 × 5 =	<b>41.</b> 4 × 9 =
8.	9 × 9 =	<b>25.</b> 3 + 9 =	<b>42.</b> 2 × 2 =
9.	3 + 9 =	<b>26.</b> 7 + 7 =	<b>43.</b> 3 + 2 =
10.	4 × 8 =	<b>27.</b> 4 + 1 =	<b>44.</b> 9 + 9 =
11.	1 × 6 =	<b>28.</b> 2 + 5 =	<b>45.</b> 7 × 7 =
12.	4 × 7 =	<b>29.</b> 1 + 9 =	<b>46.</b> 9 × 8 =
13.	8 + 1 =	<b>30.</b> 5 × 8 =	<b>47.</b> 3 + 4 =
14.	6 × 7 =	<b>31.</b> 3 + 3 =	<b>48.</b> 1 × 7 =
15.	0 × 7 =	<b>32.</b> 3 × 0 =	<b>49.</b> 8 × 7 =
16.	7 × 9 =	<b>33.</b> 2 × 8 =	<b>50.</b> 5 × 7 =
17.	7 + 4 =	<b>34.</b> 1 + 6 =	

1.	6 ÷ 6 =	<b>18.</b> 4 + 4 =	<b>35.</b> 24 ÷ 8 =
2.	2 + 1 =	<b>19.</b> 12 – 4 =	<b>36.</b> 4 × 9 =
3.	5 – 1 =	<b>20.</b> 4 × 6 =	<b>37.</b> 5 + 4 =
4.	9 × 9 =	<b>21.</b> 5 ÷ 5 =	<b>38.</b> 11 – 4 =
5.	15 ÷ 3 =	<b>22.</b> 6 × 1 =	<b>39.</b> 5 + 2 =
6.	8 × 8 =	<b>23.</b> 6 + 8 =	<b>40.</b> 8 × 2 =
7.	7 × 6 =	<b>24.</b> 3 × 4 =	<b>41.</b> 8 – 3 =
8.	16 – 7 =	<b>25.</b> 2 + 3 =	<b>42.</b> 9 – 4 =
9.	24 ÷ 4 =	<b>26.</b> 5 + 5 =	<b>43.</b> 5 + 7 =
10.	4 × 8 =	<b>27.</b> 4 × 2 =	<b>44.</b> 81 ÷ 9 =
11.	20 ÷ 4 =	<b>28.</b> 4 ÷ 2 =	<b>45.</b> 3 × 3 =
12.	4 × 4 =	<b>29.</b> 3 × 3 =	<b>46.</b> 11 – 6 =
13.	9 + 3 =	<b>30.</b> 6+6=	<b>47.</b> 6 × 3 =
14.	9 × 3 =	<b>31.</b> 6 × 6 =	<b>48.</b> 42 ÷ 7 =
15.	12 - 5 =	<b>32.</b> 1 + 9 =	<b>49.</b> 9 + 9 =
16.	11 - 4 =	<b>33.</b> 54 ÷ 6 =	<b>50.</b> 3 × 9 =
17.	8 × 3 =	<b>34.</b> 9 × 5 =	

<b>1.</b> 9 + 9 =	<b>18.</b> 9 – 6 =	<b>35.</b> 7 + 2 =
<b>2.</b> 7 × 7 =	<b>19.</b> 4 + 6 =	<b>36.</b> 15 ÷ 3 =
<b>3.</b> 4 ÷ 2 =	<b>20.</b> 8 × 8 =	<b>37.</b> 8 × 2 =
<b>4.</b> 4 + 8 =	<b>21.</b> 3 + 5 =	<b>38.</b> 6 × 6 =
<b>5.</b> 2 × 7 =	<b>22.</b> 4 – 4 =	<b>39.</b> 4 + 2 =
<b>6.</b> 16 - 8 =	<b>23.</b> 1 × 7 =	<b>40.</b> 2 × 2 =
<b>7.</b> 3 – 3 =	<b>24.</b> 4 × 7 =	<b>41.</b> 3 – 3 =
<b>8.</b> 14 ÷ 7 =	<b>25.</b> 4 + 5 =	<b>42.</b> 9 - 8 =
<b>9.</b> 5 - 3 =	<b>26.</b> 2 + 9 =	<b>43.</b> 4 + 1 =
<b>10.</b> 5 × 5 =	<b>27.</b> 8 × 2 =	<b>44.</b> 64 ÷ 8 =
<b>11.</b> 11 – 8 =	<b>28.</b> 4 × 3 =	<b>45.</b> 5 ÷ 5 =
<b>12.</b> 15 - 9 =	<b>29.</b> 9 + 8 =	<b>46.</b> 11 – 5 =
<b>13.</b> 6 × 7 =	<b>30.</b> 5 + 5 =	<b>47.</b> 42 ÷ 7 =
<b>14.</b> 6 + 9 =	<b>31.</b> 9 + 4 =	<b>48.</b> 6 + 6 =
<b>15.</b> 15 ÷ 5 =	<b>32.</b> 11 – 6 =	<b>49.</b> 49 ÷ 7 =
<b>16.</b> 10 - 6 =	<b>33.</b> 3 ÷ 1 =	<b>50.</b> 3 × 6 =
<b>17.</b> 4 × 2 =	<b>34.</b> 3 × 4 =	

1.	4 × 3 =	<b>18.</b> 6 + 2 =	<b>35.</b> 7 + 1 =
2.	12 ÷ 2 =	<b>19.</b> 12 – 8 =	<b>36.</b> 32 ÷ 8 =
3.	6 + 9 =	<b>20.</b> 5 × 5 =	<b>37.</b> 4 + 3 =
4.	3 × 4 =	<b>21.</b> 28 ÷ 4 =	<b>38.</b> 6 × 2 =
5.	4 × 7 =	<b>22.</b> 6 - 6 =	<b>39.</b> 4 × 5 =
6.	3 - 1 =	<b>23.</b> 11 – 9 =	<b>40.</b> 3 × 5 =
7.	18 ÷ 3 =	<b>24.</b> 5 × 4 =	<b>41.</b> 4 + 7 =
8.	12 - 9 =	<b>25.</b> 2 + 8 =	<b>42.</b> 12 – 7 =
9.	24 ÷ 4 =	<b>26.</b> 4 + 5 =	<b>43.</b> 4 × 1 =
10.	5 × 8 =	<b>27.</b> 16 ÷ 4 =	<b>44.</b> 20 ÷ 5 =
11.	8 - 5 =	<b>28.</b> 2 × 4 =	<b>45.</b> 9 × 3 =
12.	3 × 9 =	<b>29.</b> 4 × 6 =	<b>46.</b> 14 - 9 =
13.	3 × 7 =	<b>30.</b> 5 - 3 =	<b>47.</b> 8 × 8 =
14.	72 ÷ 9 =	<b>31.</b> 3 + 8 =	<b>48.</b> 3 + 8 =
15.	7 - 6 =	<b>32.</b> 1 + 5 =	<b>49.</b> 2 + 9 =
16.	6 – 1 =	<b>33.</b> 48 ÷ 8 =	<b>50.</b> 7 × 8 =
17.	4 × 7 =	<b>34.</b> 4 × 8 =	

#### Directions: Read the selection. Then answer each question.

Why Are Male Birds So Colorful?

Seeing a bright red bird outside your window is exciting. Its flashy red color is beautiful and more interesting than dull brown feathers. Usually, male birds have bright colors, while females do not. Why is this?

Scientists identify three main reasons why male birds are so colorful. The first is to attract a mate, the second is to help guard their territories, and the third is to stay safe from predators.

Some studies show that females use the brightness of a male's colors to judge his health and strength. For example, the male Blackburnian Warbler is a bird with orange-yellow feathers. This color comes, in part, from eating the best plants. A female wants a mate who can bring good food to her and their chicks. The brighter the colors, the better the mate. To attract a female, the male warbler shows off the orange of his throat as he sings.

Once the male bird has a family, he must protect it. Male sunbirds use color to keep their nesting areas safe from other males. They have red tufts of feathers on their bodies. They flash these dazzling colors whenever another male comes near. The flashing says, "Stay out! A male already lives here and will fight for this nest."

Lastly, males may sport bright colors to stay safe. For example, male parrots are brightly colored for protection from hawks. When the males fly around searching for food for their families, they are in danger from hawks. Their bright green color helps them blend in with leaves of the rain forest so they cannot be easily seen.

- 1. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B. Part A What is the main idea of the selection?
- A Birds are able to see many different colors.
- B Birds can change their color based on the food they eat.
- C Some birds use colors to disguise themselves from hawks.
- D Male birds are more colorful than female birds for different reasons.
  - Part B Which details support the main idea of the selection?
- A attracting a mate; guarding territory; staying safe from predators
- B exciting; beautiful; more interesting
- C singing; flashing dazzling colors; fighting
- D changing from red to orange; searching for food; eating plants
- 2. Which of the following best describes the structure the author uses for the selection?
- A Cause and effect
- B Stating fact and opinion
- C Question-and-answer format
- D Presenting a series of brief stories
- 3. Which sentences from the selection support the idea that a male's color

shows that he can get food for his family?

- A For example, the male Blackburnian Warbler is a bird with orangeyellow feathers. This color comes, in part, from eating the best plants.
- B Once the male bird has a family, he must protect it. Male sunbirds use color to keep their nesting areas safe from other males.
- C They flash these dazzling colors whenever another male comes near. The flashing says, "Stay out! A male already lives here and will fight for this nest."
- D For example, male parrots are brightly colored for protection from hawks. When the males fly around searching for food for their families,

they are in danger from hawks.

- 4. How do a male parrot's feathers help him to stay safe?
- A They help him blend in with the rain forest.
- B They scare away predators, such as hawks.
- C They create a large shadow that tricks predators.
- D They make a parrot look larger and more dangerous.

5. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A By the end of the selection, the reader can infer that male birds —

- A have many disadvantages compared to female birds
- B create the nest in which baby birds are hatched
- C rely on their colors as an important part of survival
- D face many dangers when trying to select the ideal mate

Part B Which sentence from the selection best supports your answer

in Part A?

- A Usually, male birds have bright colors, while females do not.
- B A female wants a mate who can bring good food to her and their chicks.
- C Once the male bird has a family, he must protect it.

D For example, male parrots are brightly colored for protection from hawks

#### Directions: Read the selections. Then answer each question.

Camping with Dad

It was supposed to be a simple camping trip. We were going to do some hiking, tell stories by the campfire, and sleep in tents. What could go wrong?

Dad, my brother Alex, and I had just started our hike when Dad spotted a lone bald eagle soaring overhead.

"Let's follow it!" said Dad. Alex and I tramped behind him. It seemed like we had been following the eagle for hours, when finally, the powerful bird faded into the distance.

"Which way back?" I asked. Dad smiled and told us he knew just where to go—he led the way. After a while, Alex and I started to give each other some worried looks. Dad just kept going.

"Dad, how about looking at the map in your pocket?" Alex asked.

"I don't need a silly map. I've got this!" Dad insisted as he led the way.

Then, we ran into a small pond and a tall grassy area...again! That was when all three of us realized we were going in circles.

"Um...Dad, about that map," said Alex. But there was no need, because Dad already had the map out and was finding us a path back to camp. Alex and I giggled and waited quietly for Dad to lead the way.

The Map On a day when the sun stands Tall in the sky so blue, There is a lost group in the grass That does not have a clue. They started out on one path, First sure, but then in doubt. It might just be the right time now To take their hiking map out!!

1. Put the events in the correct plot order.

	Conflict	Climax	Resolution
Dad insisted he did not need a map.	А	В	С
Dad had the map out and was finding the path back to camp.	D	Е	F
All three of us realized we were going in circles.	G	Н	Ι

- 2. How does the setting of "Camping with Dad" affect the plot of the selection?
- A The unfamiliar setting makes it possible for the characters to get lost.
- B The numerous settings allow the characters to have many adventures.
- C The comfortable setting adds a happy mood to the story, suggesting everyone is safe.
- D The unusual setting allows for humorous situations, which cause the characters to laugh.
- 3. Which line does the author of "The Map" use to show that the group is lost?
- A Tall in the sky so blue,
- B They started out on one path,
- C First sure, but then in doubt.
- D It might just be the right time now

4. Which words does the author use to show that "The Map" is set outdoors?

Circle the two words.

grass	hiking
clue	group
time	circles

5. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A What do the details in paragraph 4 of "Camping with Dad" emphasize about the narrator's father?

- A He is often forgetful and careless.
- B He knows his way in the woods quite well.
- C He has never gone camping in the woods before.
- D He feels sure he can find his way back on his own.

Part B How does the narrator's father change during the

passage?

- A He allows the children to lead the way.
- B He realizes he needs help in finding the way.
- C He decides never to go camping again.
- D He promises to be more careful in the future.

#### Directions: Read the selection. Then answer each question.

Allowances Teach Kids About Money Children as young as six years old understand that it takes money to buy things. Why not give children an allowance so they can truly learn the value of money? That way, kids can earn the things they want through work. Children benefit by having extra cash from chores. Parents benefit because kids do dishes, take out garbage, and more.

Getting an allowance teaches kids how to manage money. Children aren't born knowing how to save. This is a skill that must be learned. Children can learn to manage money by saving their allowance until they have enough to buy something they want.

A second reason for an allowance is to encourage children to do chores they may not enjoy doing. Some chores are less interesting than others, and sometimes kids do not want to do their chores. A child may take his or her dirty clothes to the laundry basket if this chore pays off.

Finally, parents are usually glad to pay for activities or clothes, but they may not want to pay for items that are not necessities. A child who earns an allowance can save money for things such as video games.

Teaching children about money is important. If you agree, then consider paying your child an allowance.

Possible Allowance by Child's Age				
Child's	Weekly	Examples of Chores		
Age	Allowance	Examples of chores		
		Feed pet, vacuum room, fold laundry,		
7	\$2	put away dishes, help parent prepare		
		food, empty indoor trash cans		
		All chores from above, wash dishes,		
8	\$3	rake leaves, dust, weed flowers,		
		organize cabinets, sweep/mop		

- 1. Which sentence best describes the author's claim in this selection?
- A Allowances help parents save money.
- B Children should receive allowances.
- C Allowances are more helpful for adults than for children.
- D Children do not learn the value of money if they receive an allowance.
- 2. Select the two sentences that show problems presented in the selection.
- \_\_\_\_\_Kids do not know how to save money.
- \_\_\_\_\_Kids sometimes do not want to do their chores.
- \_\_\_\_\_Kids have extra cash when they earn money from chores.
- \_\_\_\_\_Parents do not have to pay for as much if their kids have money.
- \_\_\_\_\_Young children understand that they need money to buy things.
- 3. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B. Part A What does the chart show?
- A It shows how much money children can save by having an allowance.
- B It shows how much money children should charge their parents for individual chores.
- C It shows possible allowances and chores to earn those allowances at different ages.
- D It shows one way that allowances can help children understand the cost of objects.

Part B How does the chart support the main idea of the selection?

- A It proves children can learn to save their money.
- B It suggests fun ways for children to do their chores.
- C It suggests age-appropriate chores to earn an allowance.
- D It proves that children need money to spend as they please.

- 4. Which sentence from the selection supports the idea that an allowance might encourage a child to do an unpopular task?
- A That way, kids can earn the things they want through work.
- B Getting an allowance teaches kids how to manage money.
- C A child may take his or her dirty clothes to the laundry basket if this chore pays off.
- D A child who earns an allowance can save money for things such as video games.
- 5. Why is paragraph 2 important to the author's argument?
- A It encourages parents to use allowances to help get chores done.
- B It proves that allowances can motivate children to do difficult jobs.
- C It suggests that an allowance may help children learn how to save money.
- D It shows ways that allowances can help children learn the job of accomplishing something.

#### Word Study Directions: Choose the best answer to each question.

Which word best completes the sentence?

- 1. We watched three \_\_\_\_\_ on television last night.
- A show
- B showes
- C showing
- D shows
- 2. Which words have the same sound as the ou sound in house? Circle the two words.

brown		stew
enjoy	vault	
loud	world	

- 3. Which of the following words shows the plural form of the word tooth?
- A teeth
- B tooth
- C toothes
- D tooths
- 4. Which of the following words refers to a "tool to look at something quite small"?
- A micrometer
- B micron
- C microscope
- D microwave
- 5. What does the root word port in the word portable tell you about the word?
- A It is a place to rest.
- B It relates to water.
- C It involves movement.
- D It is found on a map.

- 6. The word lighten means to —
- A make lighter
- B turn on a light
- C make a light brighter
- D shine light on one spot
- 7. Which two words have the same VCCCV pattern as the word transform?
- A electronic
- B insect
- C partner
- D fever
- E excited
- 8. Which word means the same as "to believe that someone does not

always share true information"?

- A distrust
- B nonsense
- C overwrite
- D underdone
- 9. The word astronomy means the study of —
- A oceans
- B planes
- C space
- D weather
- 10. Which word has a word part that means "below"?
- A astronaut
- B forefather
- C interrupt
- D submarine

- 11. Which word has the same sound as the oo sound in food?
- A author
- B chew
- C soil
- D wood
- 12. Which word that has the same VV pattern as the word diary?
- A danger
- B meander
- C spelling
- D wonderful
- 13. Which words below can be used to explain a situation "when an object

is not seen"? Circle the two words.

disappear overdue disaster overlook nonfiction underdone

- 14. Which sentence below uses the correct form of a plural noun?
- A The hockey team had only childs on it.
- B The bicycleses were on sale yesterday.
- C The outfielders played well during the game.
- D The mooses walked along the trail in the woods.

15. Circle the letters to identify how each singular noun is made plural.

	Add -s	Add -es	Spelling change and add -es
sandwich	А	В	С
Life	D	E	F
factory	G	Н	1
asteroid	J	К	L
marsh	Μ	N	0

Directions: Choose the best answer to each question. Read the following sentence.

- I listened to music <u>while</u> I did my homework.
   The underlined word can best be described as a(n) —
- A plural noun
- B irregular verb
- C relative adverb
- D comparative adjective
- 2. The article ten ways to study for a test helped me study. What is the correct way to write the title in the sentence above?
- A Ten Ways to Study for a Test
- B Ten Ways To Study For A Test
- C "Ten Ways to Study for a Test"
- D TEN WAYS TO STUDY FOR A TEST

- 3. Which sentence has correct punctuation?
- A Greg shouted, "Watch out!"
- B "When do we need to leave," I asked?
- C "That is my favorite type of dog", Ines said.
- D Markel said "The test has been moved to Thursday."
- Which punctuation mark is missing from the blank space in the following sentence?
   Sara spends weekends playing soccer\_ and she spends every Wednesday playing guitar.
- A comma
- B period
- C semicolon
- D question mark

- 5. Which two compound sentences contain correct punctuation?
- A Halley's Comet is a well-known comet, but, it is not the only comet in the solar system.
- B I watched the meteor shower last night, and I counted thirty-five meteors in one hour.
- C Mars is often called the red planet and Mars gets this nickname, because of the rust in its soil.
- D The moon appears to change shape during the month, yet the moon's changes are caused by reflected sunlight.
- E Saturn is the planet known for its rings but, it is not the only planet with rings.
- 6. After soccer practice I came home and completed my homework which took thirty minutes.What is the correct way to write this sentence?
- A After soccer practice, I came home and completed my homework which, took thirty minutes.
- B After soccer practice, I came home, and completed my homework which took thirty minutes.
- C After soccer practice, I came home, and completed my homework, which took thirty minutes.
- D After soccer practice, I came home and completed my homework, which took thirty minutes.
- 7. Which sentence below shows correct capitalization?
- A I watched a game between the houston rockets and dallas mavericks.
- B I watched a game between the houston Rockets and dallas Mavericks.
- C I watched a game between the Houston Rockets and Dallas Mavericks.
- D I watched a game between the Houston Rockets And Dallas Mavericks.

Circle the word in the following sentence that is a preposition.

- David went to the beach.
   What is the correct spelling of watch as a plural noun?
- A watches
- B watchs
- C watchses
- D watchess

Read the following sentence.

2. Tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the museum and see an exhibit about space.
Which word or group of words best completes this sentence? Circle the word or group of words.
go had went will go will be going went will have gone

Underline the word that completes each sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- 3. My friends enjoys /enjoy walking together.
- 4. My brother and I am /are looking forward to our beach trip.
- 5. Our cat and dog plays /play together in the yard every night.

- 6. I read the book my favorite summer vacation for my book project. Which of the following shows the correct capitalization for the underlined title?
- A My favorite Summer vacation
- B My favorite summer vacation
- C my Favorite Summer Vacation
- D My Favorite Summer Vacation
- 7. Which sentence is correct?
- A I want to go for a hike but, I want to swim first.
- B I want to go for a hike, but I want, to swim first.
- C I want to go for a hike but, I want to swim, first.
- D I want to go for a hike, but I want to swim first.
- 8. Which sentence is correct?
- A The lion is the larger type of five wild cats at the zoo.
- B The book I read last week is more long than the book I read this week.
- C The sun sets later in the day on the first day of summer than on the first day of winter.
- D The baseball team played more good this past season than they did the past five seasons.
- 9. In order to make sure we could play basketball correctly the officials made sure the basketball hoop was ten feet tall. Which change needs to be made to the sentence above?
- A Add a comma after In order
- B Add a comma after correctly
- C Change basketball to Basketball
- D Change feet to foot

Writing Read the "Memorable Adventures" passage set. Source 1: Lindsey Vonn's Success

Alpine skiing is downhill skiing with skis on snow-covered slopes. Since 1936, alpine skiing has been an event at the Winter Olympic Games. Lindsey Vonn is a former American alpine skier. Since 2008, she has won four women's International Ski Federation (FIS) World Cup championships. She is also the all-time leader in women's FIS World Cup race victories with a total of 82 wins.

Vonn is also an Olympian. At the 2010 Olympic Winter Games, she became the USA's first ever women's downhill Olympic champion. Overall, Vonn won three medals at the Olympic Winter Games. Vonn started skiing at the age of three. She officially entered into ski races at the age of seven. At age 16, she attended her first FIS World Cup. At the age of 17, she competed in the 2002 Winter Olympics. Many of her victories at the World Cup and Olympics were between 2008 and 2012.

Throughout her skiing career, Vonn suffered multiple injuries. Some of her injuries required surgery. She recovered from many of the injuries rather quickly and continued to compete. However, in the last eight months of her career, she had three surgeries. She decided to retire from the sport at the age of 34.

Since she retired, Vonn has dedicated her time to The Lindsey Vonn Foundation. The foundation was established to provide academic and sports scholarships to students. It also helps children discover their strengths and develop the courage to be successful in their lives. The foundation receives donations to help determined children create stable and secure lives. Vonn also hosts a camp that focuses on increasing confidence in young girls.

Vonn's success has gained her recognition on and off the slopes. She is a classic example of a superstar athlete who has become an empowering and charitable icon worldwide.

#### Source 2: Dr. Ellen Ochoa and Outer Space

Dr. Ellen Ochoa is an engineer, a former Director of the Johnson Space Center, and a former NASA astronaut. Dr. Ochoa was born in Los Angeles, California in 1958. As a young girl, she was interested in music, math, and science. She studied physics at San Diego State University. Then, she earned a master's degree and doctoral degree in electrical engineering from Stanford University.

After graduating from college, she worked at a research laboratory and studied optics. The field of optics looks at the interaction between light and matter. Dr. Ochoa invented machines that could "see" and identify objects. In 1988, Dr. Ochoa joined NASA as a research engineer at Ames Research Center in California. At the research center, Dr. Ochoa developed computer systems for space missions.

In 1990, Dr. Ochoa was accepted into NASA's astronaut program. She was the first Hispanic woman to travel to space. She completed four missions between 1991 and 1999. On her missions, Dr. Ochoa studied the Sun's effect on Earth's climate.

In 2013, Dr. Ochoa became the director of Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas. She was the second female director and the first Hispanic director of the center. She held the position of director of Johnson Space Center from January 2013 through May 2018. As a director, Dr. Ochoa helped to maximize the use of the International Space Station. She also helped develop the Orion spacecraft for future missions. Dr. Ochoa also advocated for increased diversity and inclusion within the workforce at Johnson Space Center.

During her career, Dr. Ochoa received many awards from organizations, professional societies, and schools. She was awarded the NASA Distinguished Service Medal. This is the highest honor that one can receive at NASA. She also received the NASA Presidential Distinguished Rank Award. This award is given to senior executives in the federal government. Source 3: Jane Goodall Loves Animals

Dr. Jane Goodall is a primatologist. A primatologist is a scientist who studies primates. Dr. Goodall was born in 1934 in London. She developed a love for animals after her father gave her a life-like toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. Throughout her childhood, she was curious about animals and how they behave in their natural habitat.

In the early 1960s, Dr. Goodall took a research trip to Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. Tanzania is a country in Africa. While at Gombe Stream National Park, she observed chimpanzees in the wild. Chimpanzees are primates that are native to the forests and savannas of Africa. Dr. Goodall spent 50 years conducting research on chimpanzees. She did most of her research at Gombe Stream National Park. She discovered that chimpanzees can make and use tools. The chimpanzees use the tools to get food and other resources. She also discovered that chimpanzees eat both plants and animals. Originally, it was believed that chimpanzees only ate plants. Since she lived among the chimpanzees, Dr. Goodall was able to observe their social and family life, including their communication and language.

Sadly, Dr. Goodall also discovered that the survival of chimpanzees was at risk as a result of habitat destruction. Also, people known as traffickers were illegally buying, selling, and trading chimpanzees. The traffickers would use them as pets or as performers in shows. To raise awareness and increase species conservation, Dr. Goodall started the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977. The institute aims to educate, conserve, and protect the natural world and the species that live in it.

Dr. Goodall focuses on animal conservation and preserving wildlife for future generations. She speaks out against the use of chimpanzees in medical research. She has received many awards from governments, nonprofit organizations, universities, and professional organizations. These awards are for the efforts she has made to observe and protect all species. Her research paved the way for a greater understanding of chimpanzees and improved the relationships that exist between humans and animals. Writing Prompt

Read the "Memorable Adventures" passage set. Each passage is a biography of an individual who has experienced some memorable adventures in their lifetime. Write a personal narrative about a memorable adventure in your life.

Use your time carefully so that you can read each passage;

plan your writing; write your response; and revise and edit.

Remember to include an introduction that introduces the characters and the setting; ideas and inspiration from the sources; relevant details about a clear sequence of events; and

a conclusion that wraps up the personal narrative. Your personal narrative should be a multiparagraph essay. Write your response on a separate sheet of paper.

## **Rising Second Grade** Suggested Summer Reading List:

Are you My Mother,	Mercy Watson (Series),
P.D. Eastman	Kate DiCamillo
Black Lagoon (Series),	Mister Seahorse,
Mike Thaler	Eric Carle
Click, Clack, Moo: Cows That Type,	Mouse Count,
Doreen Cronin	Ellen Stoll Walsh
Duck on a Bike,	Olivia Saves the Circus,
David Shannon	Ian Falconer
Elephant and Piggie (Series),	Parts,
Mo Williams	Tedd Arnold
Fancy Nancy at the Museum,	Planting a Rainbow,
Jane O'Connor	Lois Ehlert
Five Little Monkeys Wash the Car,	Poor Puppy,
Eileen Cristelow	Nick Bruel
Fly Guy (Series),	Russell the Sheep,
Tedd Arnold	Rob Scotton
Frog & Toad (Series),	Silverlicious,
Arnold Lobel	Victoria Kann
Froggy (Series),	Splat the Cat (Series),
Jonathan London	Rob Scotton
Goodnight Moon,	Swimmy,
Margaret Wise Brown	Leo Lionni
Hello Biscuit,	The Book With No Pictures,
Aylssa Capucilli	B.J. Novak
How do Dinosaurs? (Series),	The Day Jimmy's Boa Ate the Wash,
Jane Yolen	Trinka Hakes Noble
If You Give a Mouse a Cookie,	The Day the Crayons Quit,
Laura Numeroff	Drew Daywalt
Joseph Had a Little Overcoat,	Winter Days in the Big Woods
Simms Taback	Laura Ingalls Wilder

The following books are suggestions. All of these books are Accelerated Reader titles. Other books by these authors are worth reading as well. The children will be able to read some of these books on their own. Some of the books are better suited for reading with a parent.

## **Rising Third Grade** Suggested Summer Reading List:

Abuela, Froggy (Series), Arthur Dorros Jonathan London Alexander and the Terrible, Horrible, Going to Town Laura Ingalls Wilder No Good, Very Bad Day, ☐ If You Give a ...(Series), Judith Viorst Anansi the Spider, Laura Numeroff Gerald McDermott ☐ Judy Moody (Series), Ben Franklin and his First Kite, Megan McDonald Stephen Krensky Junie B. Jones (Series), □ Big Anthony and the Magic Ring, Barbara Park Tomie De Paola Lilly's Purple Plastic Purse, Black Lagoon (Series), Kevin Henkes Mike Thaler Little Bear. By Mouse & Frog. Else Holmelunc Minarik Mercy Watson (Series), Deborah Freedman Chester's Way, Kate DiCamillo Mr. Putter & Tabby (Series), Kevin Henkes Click, Clack, Moo: Cows That Type, Cynthia Rylant □ Nate the Great (Series), Doreen Cronin Dinosaurs Before Dark (Magic Tree Marjorie Weinman Sharmat Ready Freddy (Series), House), Mary Pope Osborne Abby Klein Duck on a Bike, Stellaluna David Shannon Janell Cannon The Berenstain Bears and the ☐ Fancy Nancy (Series), Jane O'Connor Missing Honey, ☐ Flat Stanley and the Haunted House, Stan Berenstain Lori Haskins The Day the Crayons Quit, Fly Guy Presents: Space, Drew Daywalt Tedd Arnold The Giving Tree, Frog and Toad (Series), Shel Silverstein Arnold Lobel Verdi,

## **Rising Fourth Grade** Suggested Summer Reading List:

A- Z Mysteries,	Life of Zarf,
Ron Roy	Rob Harrell
Amber Brown Goes Fourth	Little House on the Prairie (Series),
Paula Danziger	Laura Ingles Wilder
Bad Kitty (Series),	Mr. Popper's Penguins,
Nick Bruel	Richard Atwater
Baseball Flyhawk,	My Weird School (Series),
Matt Christopher	Dan Gutman
Because of Winn-Dixie,	Nancy Drew (Series),
Kate DiCamillo	Carolyn Keene
Charlotte's Web,	Ralph S. Mouse,
E. B. White	Beverly Cleary
Dear Mr. Henshaw,	Ramona Forever,
Beverly Cleary	Beverly Cleary
Diary of a Wimpy Kid,	Shiloh,
Jeff Kinney	Phyllis Renolds Naylor
Double Fudge,	Summer Reading is Killing Me,
Judy Blume	Jon Scieszka
Frindle,	<ul> <li>Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing,</li> </ul>
Andrew Clements	Judy Blume
<ul> <li>Hardy Boys (Series),</li> </ul>	Tiger Rising
Franklin Dixon	Kate Dicamillo
Holes,	The Indian in the Cupboard,
Louis Sachar	Lynne Reid Banks
I Am(Series),	The Trolls,
Brad Meltzer	Polly Horvath
I Survived (Series),	The Twits,
Laura Tarshis	Roald Dahl
James and the Giant Peach,	Who Was Amelia Earhart
Roald Dahl	Kate Boehm Jerome
Judy Moody (Series),	What is the Statue of Liberty
Megan McDonald	Joan Holub

The following books are suggestions. All of these books are Accelerated Reader titles. Other books by these authors are worth reading as well. The children will be able to read some of these books on their own. Some of the books are better suited for reading with a parent.

## **Rising Fifth Grade** Suggested Summer Reading List:

	A Series of Unfortunate Events,	Summer Reading is Killing Me,
	Lemony Snicket	Jon Scieszka
	BFG,	The Homework Machine,
,	Roald Dahl	Dan Gutman
	Blubber,	The Kane Chronicles (Series),
	Judy Blume	Rick Riordan
	Charlotte's Web,	The Lemonade War,
	E. B. White	Jacqueline Davies
	Dear Mr. Henshaw,	The Lightning Thief,
,	Beverly Cleary,	Rick Riordan
	Diary of a Wimpy Kid (Series),	The Maze of Bones (39 Clues),
	Jeff Kinney	Rick Riordan
	Disney After Dark (Kingdom Keepers),	The Mysterious Benedict Society (Series),
	Ridley Pearson	Trenton Lee Stewart
	Dork Diaries (Series),	The Phantom Tollbooth,
	Rachel Renee Russell	Norton Juster
	Everything on a Waffle,	The Report Card,
	Polly Horvath	Andrew Clements
	Harry Potter (Series),	The View from Saturday,
	J. K. Rowling	E. L. Konigsburg
	Hatchet,	The Wanderer,
	Gary Paulsen	Sharon Creech
	Holes,	Travel Team,
	Louis Sachar	Mike Lupica
	l Funny,	Treasure Hunters (Series),
	James Patterson	James Patterson
	l Survived (Series),	Who was Ben Franklin?
	Lauren Tarshis	Jean Fritz
	Matilda,	What was the Gold Rush?
	Roald Dahl	Joan Holub