

Dear upcoming 4th graders,

We are so excited to have you in our classes this upcoming school year. We hope you are excited for 4th grade as well! Enjoy your summer. Take a well-deserved break. This packet is to help you prepare for some of the skills you will learn in 4th grade. Use this as a resource to learn some foundational skills that will help you be successful this upcoming year.

ELA: A lot of the standards of 4th grade revolve on your ability to locate text evidence as well as use context clues. We have provided some resources in this packet for you to practice these skills. Also, grammar should be known by the time you enter 4th grade, so there are some grammar worksheets as well.

Math: It is super important that you know your multiplication times tables by the time you enter 4th grade. A fun site to practice these will be arcademics.com and even sumdog.com. We have also included the packet that shows you what skills you should know by the time you enter 4th grade.

Science: In science, we will cover standards ranging from how the earth, moon, and sun relate, to the forces of motion. You will complete a lot of fun experiments, models, and investigations into the world of science.

Social Studies: This year will be focused on Florida – it's history, politics, and economy. We will take an extremely fun trip to St. Augustine. We will also learn about topics such as the Native Americans and the industries that developed in Florida.

Along with this packet, here are some websites you can use as additional resources to help you prepare as well:


- Arcademics.com – a website with fun games to practice skills
- Khanacademy.org – a website to help with any math questions you have from the packet. Videos and questions provided will help you learn any math you want.
- Learnzillion.com – this website has videos about standards in all subjects
- Sumdog.com – A fun math game site to help you practice your fluency

Please note, you do have access to I-Ready this summer and should be working on your lesson path as much as you can (about 45 minutes per week per subject). This will be extremely beneficial to you.

We look forward to a fun filled school year with you. Enjoy your summer; we can't wait to hear all about it!

Sincerely,

The 4th Grade Team



B I N G O

Read for 20 minutes	Check out a book from the library	Read a biography	Read a fiction book	Read at a park
Read a newspaper	Read by a flashlight	Read for 10 minutes	Read a book that has won an award	Go outside and read
Read to a parent or adult	Read on the beach	Free Space	Read in your pajamas	Read a book with no pictures
Read a poetry book	Read a non-fiction book	Read 3 books by the same author	Read for 30 minutes	Read a chapter book
Read under a tree	Make a fort and read in it	Read for one hour	Read to a pet	Read with a friend or sibling



Close Reading Passage

Lexile: 810L
Word Count: 355

Annuals vs. Perennials

Spring is a great time to plant a flower garden. Before you start a garden, find out which type of flower you want to plant. You can choose annual or perennial flowers. Knowing the type of flower will tell you about the life cycle, bloom time, and the amount of care it needs.

Annuals and perennials differ mainly in their life cycles. Annuals get their name because they only live for one year, or **annually**. They die in the winter, so you have to re-plant them each spring. Perennials, on the other hand, live for many years, or **perennially**. The top part of the plant dies off each winter and grows back from the same root system each spring. This means you only have to plant them once. In the right climate, some perennials can live for twenty years or more.

Another difference to know is the bloom time of each plant. If you want flowers on your plants as long as possible, choose annuals. Because annuals only live for a year, they don't use as much energy to grow large or establish their roots. Instead, annuals use their energy to produce as many flowers as possible. Perennials, on the other hand, spend lots of energy growing strong roots. As a result, many perennials only bloom for a few weeks each year.

Caring for the plants is another factor to think about. Since annuals don't have strong roots right away, they need constant watering and fertilizing. However, they don't have to survive the winter. That means they can grow in almost any climate. Gardeners can just plant them when it's warm enough outside. Perennials, on the other hand, can't survive in every climate. They stay in the ground all year, so they need to live through winter. If the perennial is **native**, or belongs in your climate, it won't need much care to survive.

Before you plant a flower garden, think about each type of plant. Consider its life cycle, the bloom time, and the amount of care needed. A little planning in the beginning will help you create a beautiful garden with many flowers.



The peony bush is one perennial that can live for a really long time. With a life cycle of 70-100 years, this plant can outlive many humans.

Name: _____

Annuals vs. Perennials

Key Ideas and Details Questions

Complete these questions after your first read. Use evidence from the text to support your answers.

- 1.) How are the life cycles of annuals and perennials different? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. *RI.1*

- 2.) What is a reason some gardeners would plant annuals? What is a reason some gardeners would not plant annuals? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. *RI.1*

- 3.) What is the main idea of the text? *RI.2*

- 4.) Why is climate more important for perennials compared to annuals? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. *RI.3*

Name: _____

Annuals vs. Perennials

Craft and Structure Questions

Complete these questions after your second read. Use evidence from the text to support your answers.

- 1.) What does *annually* mean as it's used in the text? Which words or phrases from the text help you understand the meaning? **RI.4**

- 2.) What does *perennially* mean as it's used in the text? Which words or phrases from the text help you understand the meaning? **RI.4**

- 3.) What does *native* mean as it's used in the text? Which words or phrases from the text help you understand the meaning? **RI.4**

- 4.) What is the text structure of *Annuals vs. Perennials* (compare and contrast, sequence, problem and solution, cause and effect, or description)? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.5**

Name: _____

Annuals vs. Perennials

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas Questions

Complete these questions after your third read. Use evidence from the text to support your answers.

1.) How do the picture and caption add to your understanding of the text? Use evidence from the text and the text features to support your answer. **RI.7**

2.) The author wrote that spring is a great time to plant a flower garden. What evidence or examples from the text support the author's point? **RI.8**

VERB TENSES

RETEACHING: Present tense verbs show action that is happening now or on a regular basis. Present tense verbs agree in number with who or what is doing the action. **Past tense verbs** show action that took place in the past. Most past tense verbs end in *-ed*. **Future tense verbs** show action that will happen in the future. The future tense is formed with the verb *will*.

A. Write *present* if the underlined word is a present tense verb, *past* if the underlined word is a past tense verb, and *future* if it is future tense.

- The story of sneakers started with the development of rubber. _____
- People in Central and South America melted gum from trees. _____
- On Friday she will celebrate her tenth birthday. _____
- Rubber protected the wearer's feet. _____
- Gum acts as an eraser. _____
- Everyone will carry a small backpack. _____
- Unfortunately, pure rubber cracks in cold weather. _____
- Charles Goodyear believed in a solution. _____
- We will visit two museums. _____
- Goodyear licenses the process to shoe companies. _____
- The shoe companies manufactured shoes with rubber soles. _____

B. Look at the sentences with present tense verbs in part A. Then rewrite each one with the past tense form of the verb.

- _____
- _____
- _____

VERB TENSES

A. Underline each subject. Decide whether it is singular or plural. Then circle the present tense verb that correctly completes the sentence, and write it on the line.

RETEACHING: Present tense verbs show action that is happening now or on a regular basis. Present tense verbs agree in number with who or what is doing the action. **Past tense verbs** show action that took place in the past. Most past tense verbs end in *-ed*. **Future tense verbs** show action that will happen in the future. The future tense is formed with the verb *will*.

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| 1. Anna _____ dark-purple sneakers. | wear | wears |
| 2. The sneakers _____ a squeaky sound on the floor. | make | makes |
| 3. The girl _____ her sister how to tie her sneakers. | teach | teaches |
| 4. Tight sneakers _____ your feet. | hurt | hurts |
| 5. Loose sneakers _____ blisters. | cause | causes |
| 6. Joe _____ his new sneakers under his bed. | place | places |
| 7. Rachel _____ new sneakers before the race. | buy | buys |
| 8. The students _____ comfortable sneakers. | want | wants |

B. Look at the present tense verbs in the box. Decide whether they agree in number with a singular or a plural subject. Then write each word in the correct column on the chart. An example is given.

lace	laces
design	designs
reach	reaches
erase	erases

Present-Tense Verbs	
With Most Singular Subjects and <i>he, she, it</i>	With Plural Subjects and <i>I, we, and you</i>
laces	lace

VERB TENSES

A. Look at the underlined verb or verbs. Fill in the bubble next to the correct tense.

1. Tomorrow we will march in the Independence Day parade.
 a past
 b present
 c future
2. Last week my sister and I sewed our old-fashioned costumes.
 a past
 b present
 c future
3. Many townspeople will dress as Western pioneers.
 a past
 b present
 c future
4. Everyone participates in the celebration.
 a past
 b present
 c future
5. Will local cowhands ride their horses?
 a past
 b present
 c future

B. Decide if the underlined verbs are correct. Fill in the bubble next to the right answer.

1. The parade will began at 10:00 tomorrow morning.
 a will begin
 b will begins
 c correct as is
2. The marching bands will arrive in town this afternoon.
 a will arrives
 b will arrived
 c correct as is
3. One parade float will shows an old-time newspaper office.
 a will showed
 b will show
 c correct as is
4. When will the square dancers performed?
 a will perform
 b will performs
 c correct as is
5. Later we will celebrate with a picnic.
 a will celebrates
 b will celebrated
 c correct as is

PREPOSITIONS

RETEACHING: Prepositions show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word or group of words in a sentence such as *in*, *on*, *of*, *for*, or *at*. Groups of words introduced by a preposition are called **prepositional phrases**.

A. Read each sentence. Underline each group of words that begins with a preposition, and circle the preposition. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase.

1. The boy cut out pictures of mountains, rivers, and lakes.
2. He enjoyed pasting them on the walls of his room.
3. His father responded to the scenes in the pictures.
4. He decided that he would take his son on a camping trip.
5. They carried supplies in a backpack and knapsack.
6. The boy drank a hot drink from his father's mug.
7. That afternoon they hiked in the mountains for hours.
8. They were disappointed when they found many campers at the Lost Lake.
9. The boy and his father continued on their journey.
10. Finally, they stopped at a quiet place for the night.
11. The boy and his father ate and slept in a tent.
12. The tent kept them safe from the wind and rain.
13. Will this trip make the boy feel closer to his father?
14. What else will they see on their camping trip?

B. Complete each sentence with a prepositional phrase.

1. Let's go to the store _____
2. I just received a letter _____
3. Eduardo found his missing sneaker _____
4. Tanya always plays soccer _____

PREPOSITIONS

RETEACHING: Prepositions show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word or group of words in a sentence such as *in, on, of, for, or at*. Groups of words introduced by a preposition are called **prepositional phrases**.

A. Circle the preposition in each sentence.

1. Herb often goes hiking in the Rocky Mountains.
2. He always carries a water jug and a compass with him.
3. Today he saw wild columbines growing on the mountainsides.
4. Then he passed a doe and her fawn searching for food.
5. The deer stood very still and stared at him.
6. Then the two creatures disappeared into the woods.

B. Complete each sentence with a prepositional phrase. You may wish to use some of the prepositions from part A or the prepositions *from, over, under, to, or by*.

1. Each summer Suzanne goes camping _____
2. Usually they camp _____
3. They pitch their small, green tent _____
4. Her mother cooks _____
5. Suzanne sometimes hears ravens cawing _____
6. Once she saw a black bear running very quickly _____

C. Use the prepositions *of, with, and at* in three sentences of your own.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

PUNCTUATING DIALOGUE

RETEACHING: Quotation marks show a speaker's exact words. **Commas** set off introductory words, such as *oh*, *thank you*, *yes*, *no*, and *well*, and the name of the person who is being addressed.

A. Add the missing commas to the sentences.

1. "Well__ we are having a canned-food drive next week."
2. "Oh__ Ed__ can you bring some containers to school?"
3. "Yes__ I have several at home, Jody."
4. "Thank you__ Mr. Poole, for all your suggestions."

B. Add the missing quotation marks and/or commas to each sentence.

1. __Kim, your posters for the talent contest are terrific!__ I exclaimed.
2. She replied, __Thank you, Doug, for your kind words.__
3. Our teacher asked, __Meg__ will you play your guitar or sing?__
4. "Oh__ I plan to do both,__ said Meg.
5. __Will you perform your juggling act this year Roberto?__ Jay asked.
6. __No__ I want to do a comedy routine,__ he replied.

C. Add the missing punctuation to each sentence.

1. __Kit__ which act did you like best__ __ asked Mina__
2. He replied__ __Oh__ I enjoyed the singing pumpkins and the tap dancing elephants__ __
3. __Well__ I liked the guitar player__ __ said Mina__

D. Write two more sentences of dialogue about a school talent show.

1. _____
2. _____

RETEACHING: An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Some adverbs tell how. Many adverbs that tell how end in *-ly*.

ADVERBS

A. Underline the verb once. Then circle the adverb that describes the verb and tells how.

1. Grandma talked happily to the frolicking sea lions.
2. The sea birds squawked sharply as they dived.
3. Andy greeted the girl and Grandma warmly.
4. He guided them expertly through the Galápagos Islands.
5. Grandma wrote about the islands regularly in her diary.
6. The girl recorded the trip faithfully in her diary.
7. She responded personally to everything she saw.
8. Andy and the girl looked eagerly at the creatures on the shore.
9. Grandma and the girl jumped quickly off the boat.
10. They snorkeled easily with their breathing tubes and fins.
11. The girl saw sea creatures clearly through her face mask.
12. She gazed intently at the yellow-tailed surgeonfish.
13. Swiftly the sea lions surrounded Grandma and the girl.
14. The sea lion pups chased and nipped one another playfully.

B. Complete each sentence with an action verb and an adverb that describes it and tells how.

1. The big male sea lion _____
2. The girl and her grandmother _____

Context Clues: The Meaning Is There!

Name: _____

A word in each sentence below is underlined. Write each word in the blank provided. Circle the word from the multiple choice that has a similar meaning. Use the text of each sentence to find the correct word.

1. The movie star's large and beautiful home was palatial. _____
A. ugly B. tiny C. for dogs D. like a palace
2. At the restaurant we were offered a variety of beverages, like milk and ice tea. _____
A. bread B. silverware C. drinks D. menus
3. Slavery was abolished in the U.S. after the Civil War. _____
A. outlawed B. exchanged C. running D. common
4. Pedestrians should look both ways before crossing the street. _____
A. crosswalks B. walkers C. stoplights D. parrots
5. When I fell off the trampoline, I fractured my arm and wore a cast. _____
A. rested B. broke C. avoided D. looked at
6. The class decided to exhibit the science project during Parents' Night. _____
A. lose B. eat C. trade D. show
7. The frigid water made Elizabeth's teeth chatter. _____
A. cold B. clean C. green D. warm
8. Typewriters became obsolete with the development of personal computers. _____
A. popular B. out-dated C. careful D. round
9. His mother gets anxious if he stays outside after dark. _____
A. nervous B. silly C. happy D. sleepy
10. After the rainstorm, the rainbow lit up the sky with vivid colors. _____
A. dark B. funny C. bright D. normal

Determine the Meaning

Name: _____

Write each underlined word in the blank. Circle the letter of the word that most closely matched the underlined word in the sentence. Use the other words in the sentence as clues to the correct meaning.

1. A banquet of roasted meat was served after the duke's marriage. _____
A. fork B. yummy C. dinner D. fire
2. They composed a letter to the governor, asking for more soldiers in the fort. _____
A. wrote B. sang C. bought D. wanted
3. The tragic ending to the story made the woman cry. _____
A. long B. dumb C. impossible D. sad
4. The salesman lowered the price on the car, which made it a bargain. _____
A. car for kids B. good price C. colorful car D. expensive deal
5. We got out our umbrellas as it began to sprinkle. _____
A. get windy B. become louder C. rain lightly D. get dark
6. The children pleaded with their mother for an ice cream cone. _____
A. walked B. called C. looked D. begged
7. For one extraordinary moment, he felt like the king of the world. _____
A. green B. amazing C. awful D. careful
8. The prairie dog ran into his burrow to escape the coyote. _____
A. donkey B. flower C. car D. hole
9. The pioneers who had endured the long winter welcomed the warm spring. _____
A. missed B. survived C. closed D. wanted
10. The strawberries were bright scarlet in the middle of the green leaves. _____
A. red B. yellow C. green D. blue

Transitions are BRIDGES

Name: _____

Transitions bridge the gap between ideas. They help writing flow and have more coherence or "connectedness".

Use the word banks to fill in the missing transitions.

(1 - 5) for example as a result in spite of the fact however by this time

1. He studied every night. _____ he hoped to do well on the test.
2. Her brother loved to eat pizza, _____ she didn't care for Italian food.
3. _____ that they were twins, they were as different as could be.
4. _____, she had played soccer every year since she was in kindergarten.
5. My grandma loves to spoil me. _____, she makes cookies every time I visit.

(6 - 10) finally in addition for instance first consequently

6. The teenager stayed up late last night. _____ she slept in the next day.
7. Her uncle applied for several jobs. _____ he was called for an interview.
8. _____ we did our homework. Then we went outside to play with the neighbors.
9. When you play sports, you should always warm up first. My best friend _____, always stretches before playing soccer, and he has never had an injury.
10. _____ to eating right, it's always good to exercise.

(11 - 15) therefore similarly after a few hours although to illustrate this

11. The little boy ate too much candy. _____ he had a stomachache.
12. _____ I'm very busy, I need to make an appointment to see the dentist.
13. My mom is very artistic. _____, my sister has creative talent.
14. The little girl did well in school. _____, she earned straight A's all year.
15. _____, his toothache got worse.

LINK YOUR WRITING *with* Transitions

Key

Transitions improve your writing. They link sentences, paragraphs, and ideas.

Use the word banks to find the missing transitions.

consequently

in addition

however

for example

1. That restaurant is awful. Yesterday, ___for example___ the waiter forgot me.
2. Haley ate too fast. ___consequently___, she had indigestion.
3. Mason decided to go to bed. Miles, ___however___ decided to stay awake and watch the movie.
4. Please bring some board games to the sleepover. ___In addition,___ you'll need your sleeping bag and a pillow.

in contrast

furthermore

later

as well as

5. Many animals, such as the tiger, live solitary lives. ___In contrast___, others, like the gorilla, live in social groups.
6. When a mother smokes, it is dangerous for the mother ___as well as___ the baby.
7. ___Furthermore,___ smoking can cause lung cancer.
8. First we ate dinner. ___Later___ we watched fireworks.

obviously

finally

meanwhile

this evening

9. This morning I'll be in Sacramento. ___This evening___ I'll be in Lake Tahoe.
10. I was watching my favorite show, ___meanwhile___, the stew boiled over.
11. ___Obviously,___ these jeans are too long, so I'll need to hem them.
12. She had practiced her violin piece for months. ___Finally,___ it was the day of the recital.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Find the Evidence

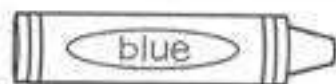
Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

Biography: George Lucas

For fans of the Star Wars movie franchise, May 4th is a special day. This date was chosen because "May the Fourth Be With You" is a play on the films' famous quote, "May the force be with you." On May 4th, fans often watch the movies or dress up as Star Wars characters. Just ten days after "Star Wars Day" is the birthday of the series creator, too!

On May 14, 1944, George Lucas, Jr. was born in Modesto, California. He originally wanted to be a race car driver, but in 1962 Lucas suffered a serious car accident that nearly killed him. He switched gears and began filming movies instead of racing. Lucas studied filmmaking at the University of Southern California, where he met Steven Spielberg.

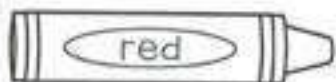
Lucas began writing, producing, and directing films, including the Star Wars series, the Indiana Jones movies, and more. His company, Lucasfilm, later produced not just films, but also special effects, sound, and video games. The founders of Pixar actually began working at Lucasfilm! Although he has retired, George Lucas' contributions to American cinema are cherished- on Star Wars Day, and all through the year!



Who did Lucas meet while in college?



What was Lucas' first dream career?



Where was George Lucas born?



Why is Star Wars Day celebrated on May 4th?



For which two movie series is Lucas best known?



When was Lucas in a car accident?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Find the Evidence

Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

John F. Kennedy and the Space Race

In the mid-twentieth century, the United States and the Soviet Union vied for spaceflight supremacy. For nearly two decades, the two countries competed to reach significant milestones in the "Space Race."

The Soviet Union took an early lead by launching the first satellite (Sputnik 1) and sending the first human into space (Yuri Gagarin). Both times, although the accomplishments were impressive, the United States was embarrassed by their rival's technological accomplishments.

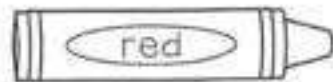
Looking for an opportunity to surpass the Soviet Union, President John F. Kennedy spoke with NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and settled on a goal. In 1962, while speaking at Rice University, Kennedy announced, "we choose to go to the moon in this decade... not because [it] is easy, but because [it] is hard." The goal of landing a man on the moon in eight short years was incredibly ambitious. By July 1969, though, NASA succeeded in sending the Apollo 11 crew to the moon! Winning the Space Race was important because it brought immense national pride to the United States, but also fostered incredible advances in science and technology that continually influence the U.S.



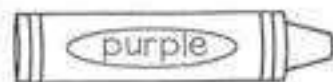
Who was the first human in space?



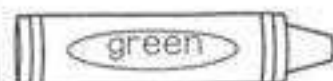
What does NASA stand for?



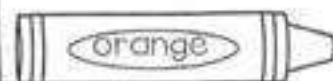
Where did Kennedy speak about space in 1962?



Why was it important to win the Space Race?



HOW did the Space Race influence America's future?



When did Apollo 11 land on the moon?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Find the Evidence

Can you find the PROOF for your answers? Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.

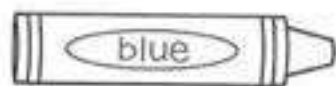
Last Day of School

Renee knew her teacher was talking, but she couldn't help gazing out of the window. The sun brightly shone into the room, beckoning the class to go outside for summer break- but there was still one hour of school.

That morning, her class had enjoyed one last morning meeting together, devoured one more pizza lunch in the cafeteria, cleaned out their desks, and packed unused supplies into their bookbags. All that was left now was the awards ceremony, so their teacher called the class to the carpet. As Renee sat down, she sighed. School was hard for her, so she never won anything. She absentmindedly played with her shoelace and daydreamed about what she would do this summer... when suddenly, she heard Mr. Taylor saying her name! *What?* she thought, confused.

"Renee, we are so proud of you," the teacher said with a smile. She beamed as he handed her a certificate saying "Most Improved" at the top.

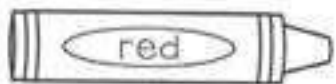
As Mr. Taylor wrapped up the awards and handed out their yearbooks, Renee looked around the room with a sad smile. Sure, she was excited for summer... but she would miss her teacher, her class, and her school, too!



Who was Renee's teacher?



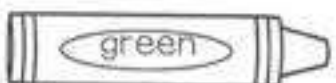
What did the class put into their backpacks?



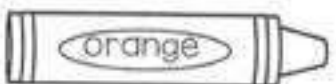
Where did the class eat lunch?



Why did Renee not usually win awards?



How much time was left before summer break?



Which award did Renee win?

Write the correct answer.

- The ice skating rink rented 238 pairs of ice skates one weekend. What is 238 rounded to the nearest hundred?

- The theater has 329 fixed seats and 174 moveable seats. What could be a **reasonable estimate** of the total number of seats in the theater?

- On Saturday, the lifeguard counted 416 swimmers at the beach. On Sunday the lifeguard counted 283 swimmers at the beach. How many swimmers were at the beach in all?

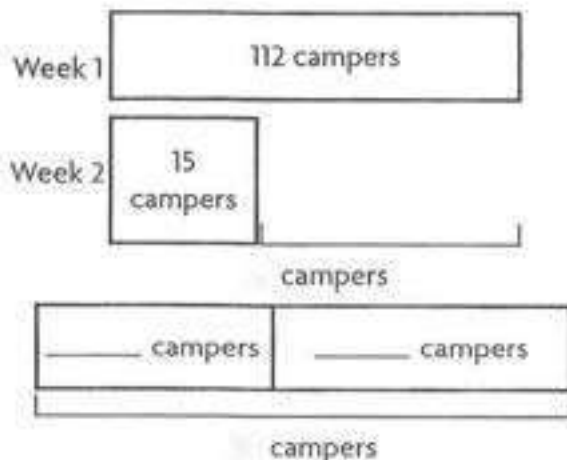
- Mr. Li drove 287 miles from Hawk City to Bear Town. He then drove 175 miles from Bear Town to Cedar City. How many miles did Mr. Li drive in all?

- Hector earned 942 points in his first round of a video game. Sarah earned 791 points in her first round of the same video game. What could be a **reasonable estimate** of how many more points Hector earned than Sarah in the first round of the video game?

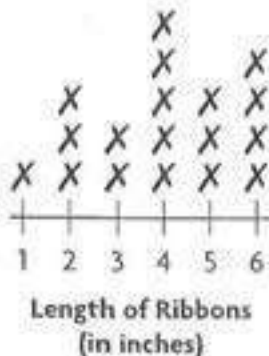
- Mrs. Rourke's class collected 385 cans during a recycling drive. Mr. Hardy's class collected 259 cans during the same recycling drive. How many more cans did Mrs. Rourke's class collect than Mr. Hardy's class?

GO ON

7. Campers go to Ridgeline Camp for one week sessions. During the first week of camp, there were 112 campers. During the second week, there were 15 fewer campers than in the first week. How many campers were at camp during both weeks?



8. A seamstress measured the lengths of several ribbons. She recorded the data in the line plot below.



How many ribbons are 5 inches long?

9. Kevin divided his model airplane collection into 3 groups. Each group has 5 airplanes.



How many model airplanes does Kevin have in his collection?

10. There are 4 jars for markers in Maya's class. Maya found 0 markers in each jar. Write a number sentence that shows how many markers Maya found in all.

11. Mrs. Murphy bought 2 boxes of granola bars. Each box has 6 bars. How many granola bars did Mrs. Murphy buy in all?

Name _____

12. Wendy writes a pattern of numbers.

21, 28, 35, 42, 49

How can you describe this pattern?

13. Find a pattern used in the table.
Then complete the table.

Necklaces	2	3	4	5	6
Beads	18	27	36		

14. Sam plans to buy 24 slices of pizza for a party. There are 8 slices in each whole pizza. How many pizzas does Sam need to buy?

$$p \times 8 = 24$$

15. One pack of construction paper has 40 sheets of paper. How many sheets are in 6 packs?

16. Omar writes a set of related facts. One of the facts he writes is $30 \div 5 = 6$. Write an equation that is included in the same set of related facts.

17. Melody brought 5 bones to the dog park. She gave an equal number of bones to each of 5 dogs. How many bones did Melody give to each dog?

18. Simone wants to put 10 photos on each page of her scrap book. She has picked out 70 photos she wants to use. How many scrap book pages does Simone use?

19. A school lunch table seats 6 students. How many lunch tables are needed to seat 18 students?

GO ON 

Name _____

20. Brad's little brother has a storage box for his toy cars. Each section of the box holds 8 toy cars. How many sections does the box have if it holds 56 cars?

21. Ryan arranged 40 blocks in 8 equal rows. How many blocks are in each row?

22. Susie separates 18 stickers into 9 equal groups. How many stickers are in each group?

23. Luke needs to divide a sheet of paper into two equal parts. Draw a line to divide the square into 2 equal parts.

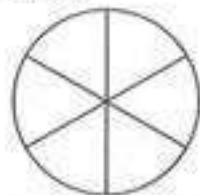


24. Toni made a model to show the number of students on the playground. The shaded part of the model shows the fraction of students on the slide.



What fraction of students are on the slide?

25. A student shaded this model. The shaded part shows what part of the pottery glazes in the art room have glitter in them.



What fraction of the pottery glazes have glitter?

26. Mrs. Parker bought $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of strawberries and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of raspberries. Write a statement to compare the amounts of berries.

GO ON 

Name _____

27. Of all the students in Matea's class, $\frac{2}{3}$ are wearing sneakers and $\frac{2}{6}$ are wearing sandals. What symbol compares the fractions correctly? Write $<$, $>$, or $=$.

$$\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{2}{6}$$

28. A scientist measures the lengths of three beetles. The first beetle is $\frac{4}{8}$ inch long. The second beetle is $\frac{2}{8}$ inch long. The third beetle is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long. Write the fractions in order from **least to greatest**.
- _____

29. Hannah is selling slices of pie at the bake sale. The pie has 8 slices. She has sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of the slices.



What fraction with a denominator of 8 is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$?

30. Jake looked at the clock before leaving for school. The hour hand was between the 7 and the 8. The minute hand was on the 9. What time did Jake leave for school?
- _____

31. Ling started running at 10:18 A.M. She finished running at 10:50 A.M. How long did Ling run?
- _____

32. A batch of muffins needs to bake in the oven for 24 minutes. Scott puts the muffins in the oven at 2:17 P.M. What time will he take the muffins out of the oven?
- _____

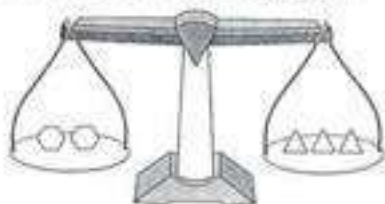
33. Latonya fills a drinking glass with water. Write *more than 1 liter*, *about 1 liter*, or *less than 1 liter* to estimate how much water the glass will hold.
- _____

GO ON

Name _____

34. Julia wants to find the mass of her textbooks. Write *grams* or *kilograms* to name the **best** unit to use to find the mass of the textbooks.

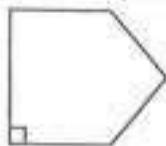
35. Jillian uses a balance to compare the masses of the objects shown. Use the words *is less than*, *is the same*, or *is more than* to compare the masses of the objects.



36. How many right angles does this shape appear to have?



37. Carrie drew this shape. Use *right angle*, *less than a right angle*, or *greater than a right angle* to describe the marked angle.



38. Hank used line segments to draw a shape. Look at the bold sides of his shape.



Write *intersecting*, *perpendicular*, or *parallel* to describe the sides.

39. Blake drew this shape.



Name Blake's quadrilateral.

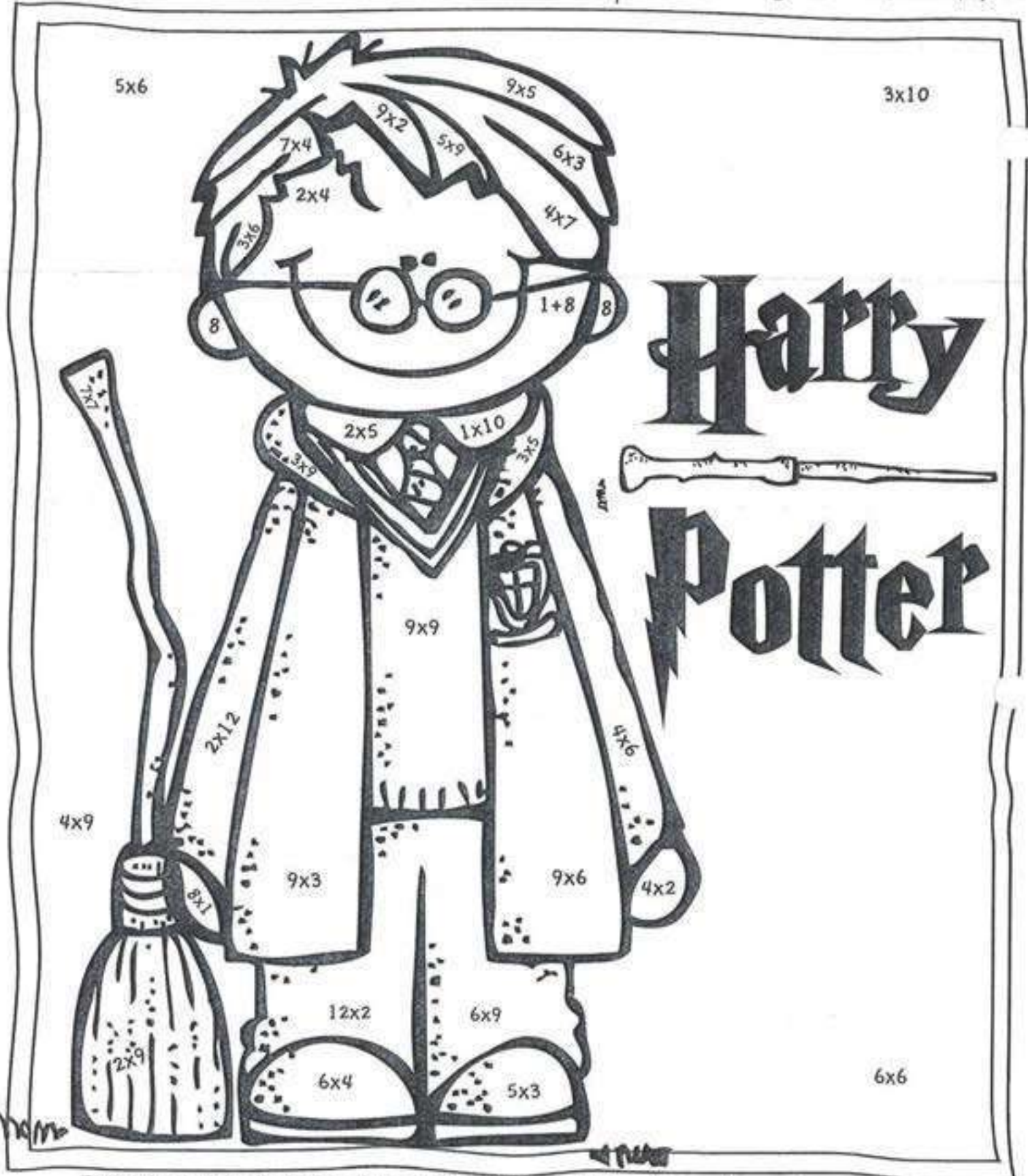
40. Lisa drew a quadrilateral with 4 right angles. The parallel sides are equal length. Which quadrilateral best describes her drawing?





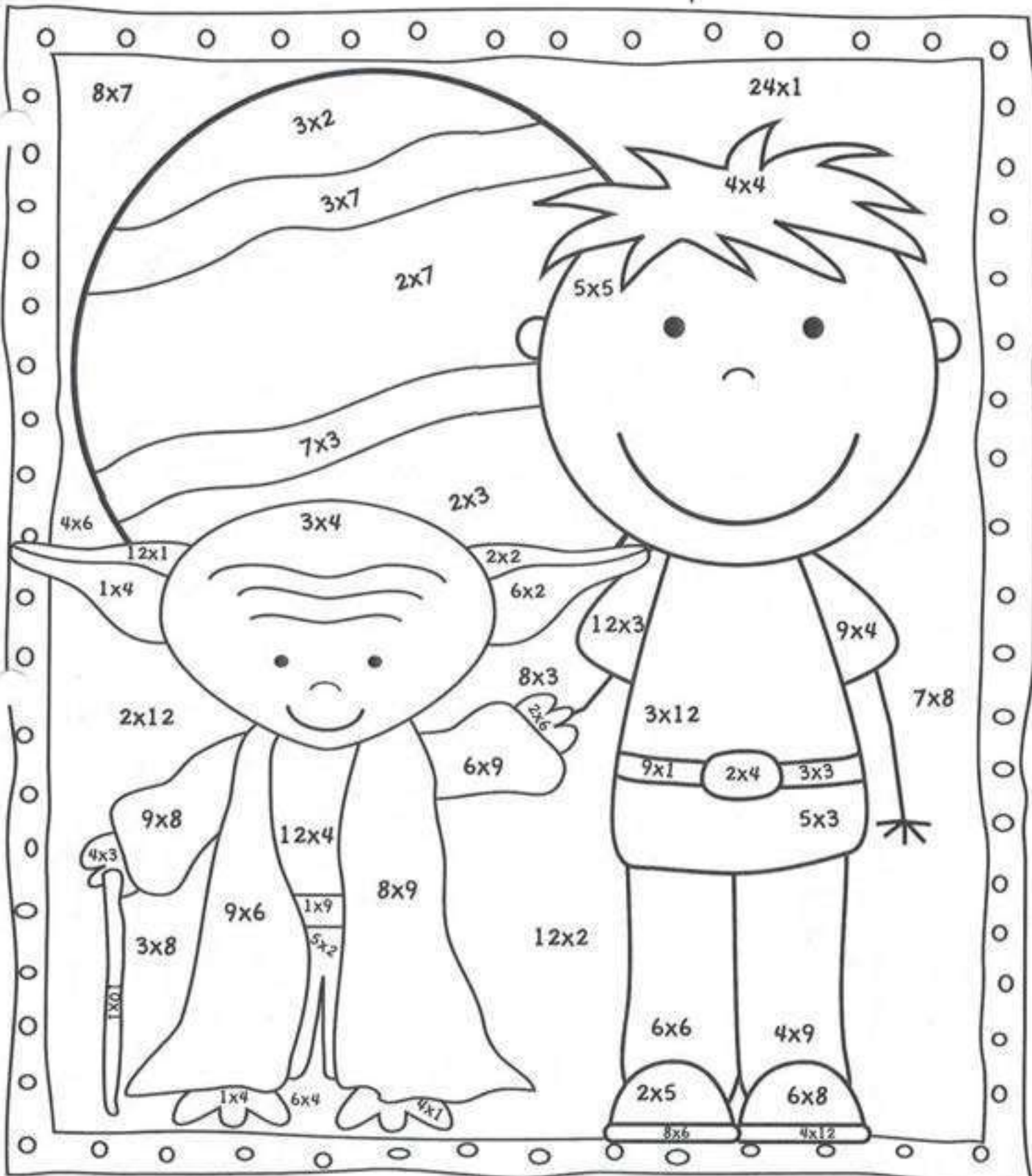
Directions: Multiply the math problems. Color by the code based upon the products.
 Color the remaining parts of the picture with your own color choice.

Color Code: White = 8 Dark Grey = 12 Blue = 9, 36, 56 Cream = 4, 15, 21
 Light Grey = 6, 24 Black = 28, 48, 54 Brown = 32, 45, 49 Yellow = 35, 63, 81



Directions: Multiply the math problems. Color by the code based upon the products.
 Color the remaining parts of the picture with your own color choice.

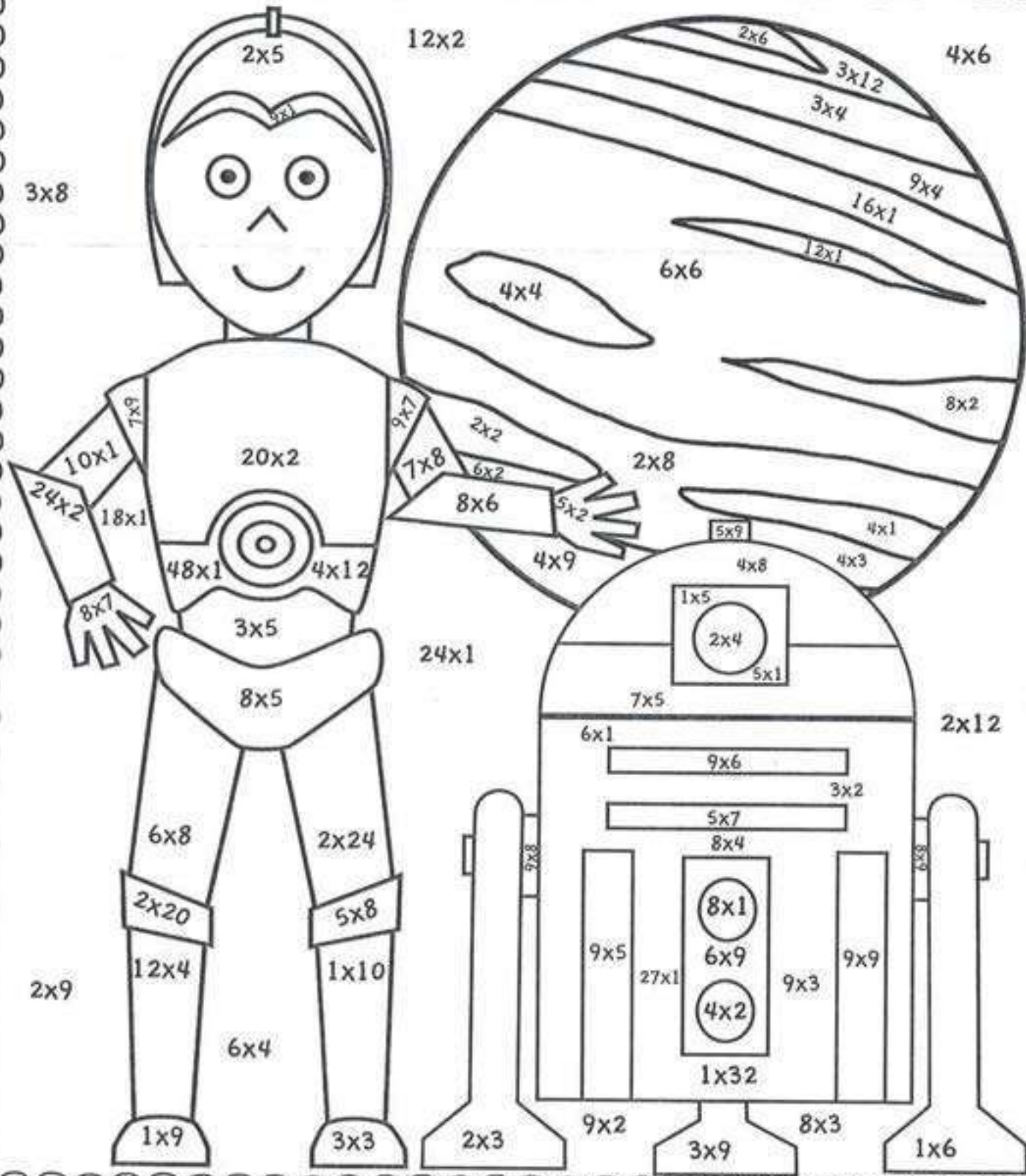
Color Code: Light Brown = 49 Cream = 8 Dark Brown = 18, 28, 45
 White = 10 Grey = 81 Black = 15, 24, 27, 54 Yellow = 30, 36



Directions: Multiply the math problems. Color by the code based upon the products.

Color Code: Green = 4, 12 Light Blue = 21 Dark Blue = 6, 14 Silver = 8

Beige = 15, 36 Black = 9 Brown = 10, 48 Tan = 25, 54, 72 Yellow = 16 Grey = 24, 56



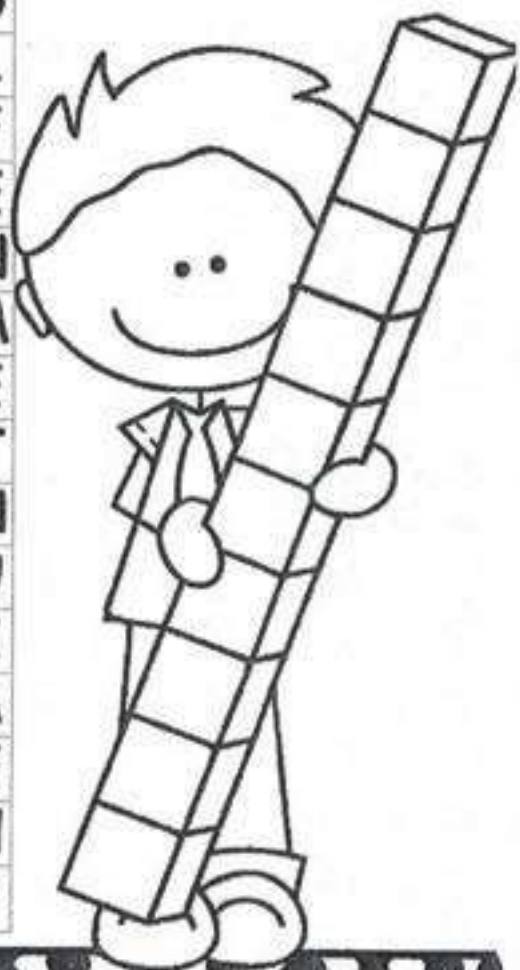
Directions: Multiply the math problems. Color by the code based upon the products.

- Color Code: Grey = 18, 24 Light Blue = 8 Red = 12, 16 Silver = 5 Cream = 6, 27, 32
 Black = 15 Orange = 4, 36 Gold = 9, 40 Yellow = 10, 48, 56, 63 Blue = 35, 45, 54, 72, 81

Name _____

Date _____

PLACE VALUE



- Comma
- Estimate
- Less Than
- Period
- Hundreds
- Millions
- Decimal

- Standard Form
- Thousands
- Expanded Form
- Hundred Thousands
- Ten Thousands
- Word Form
- Billions

- Equal to
- Hyphen
- Ones
- Rounding
- Tens
- Greater Than
- Place Value

Name _____

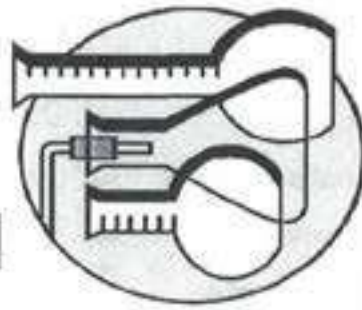
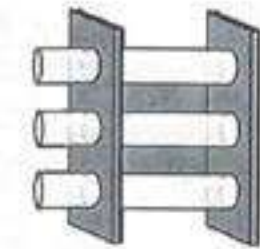
Date _____

Reading Strategies

 Respond Discuss Predict Read On Question Think Retell Preview Reread Review Skip Set a Purpose Summarize Draw Conclusions Go Back Confirm Predictions Share Background Knowledge

Name _____

Crossword Puzzle - Basic Science Terms



Across Clues

- 4. The careful study of something
- 7. The amount of square units an object takes up
- 9. Science discoveries and skills that are put to use
- 11. The size or amount of something
- 13. The study of nature and the universe
- 15. A scientific instrument that is used to study very small objects
- 16. An educated prediction to a scientific question

Down Clues

- 1. A place with equipment that people use to perform science
- 2. A specific measurement for a given variable such as mass or volume
- 3. The basic metric unit for length
- 5. To study a subject and learn more about it
- 6. The metric unit of volume in a liquid or gas
- 8. The amount of cubic units an object takes up
- 10. The metric unit of mass
- 12. The amount of matter in an object
- 14. The ability to do work or produce heat
- 15. Anything that takes up space
- 17. A test that scientists use to discover or provide evidence of something

Word Bank

Hypothesis Matter Area Measurement Mass
Science Gram Variable Unit Meter Research
Volume Energy Observation Liter
Experiment Technology laboratory Microscope

Name _____ Date _____

Scientific Method



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Method | <input type="checkbox"/> Purpose | <input type="checkbox"/> Research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hypothesis | <input type="checkbox"/> Experiment | <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conclusion | <input type="checkbox"/> Observe | <input type="checkbox"/> Wonder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educated Guess | <input type="checkbox"/> Test | <input type="checkbox"/> Observations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outcomes | <input type="checkbox"/> Record | <input type="checkbox"/> Reflect |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communicate | <input type="checkbox"/> Present | <input type="checkbox"/> Graph |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supplies | <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Plan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Organize | <input type="checkbox"/> Tables | <input type="checkbox"/> Charts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charts | <input type="checkbox"/> Data | <input type="checkbox"/> Results |



Name _____

Date _____

SOLAR SYSTEM



- Milky Way
- Pluto
- Solar System
- Uranus
- Astronaut
- Crater
- Gas
- Mars
- Mercury



- Meteor
- Moon
- Sun
- Neptune
- Rings
- Venus
- Satellite
- Comets
- Earth
- Telescope
- Galaxy
- Gravity
- Asteroids
- Jupiter
- Astronomer

