

Welcome to 5th Grade!

Dear 5th Grader,

We would like to welcome you to 5th grade! This summer packet is a great way to get a head start on some of the items you need to know in order to be successful and make your last year of elementary school a little easier. Please work on these assignments over the summer if you have some extra time so you are prepared for new school year.

ELA: Reading Comprehension and Writing are very important in 5th grade. You must be able to find the main idea of a passage, story, or article. You also need to be able to go back to the text to find your answers, and find text evidence to support those answers.

- Book Bingo: Complete at least 5 squares and write the information on the back.
- Grammar: Complete the sentence, grammar, and punctuation activities.
- Comprehension: Read the passages and write your answers using complete sentences. Don't forget to use capitals and correct punctuation!

Social Studies: In 5th grade, we learn all about American History. We will start the year learning about the geography of our country. You will also learn all the states and their capitals. The, we will travel through time starting with the Aztecs, Incas, and Mayans. We will also move through the early explorers that came to our country. Finally, we will end out the year with how our government was started, and how our country is run today. In this packet, you will find some map reading and states/capitals activities to help you prepare.

Math: In 5th grade, we cover a variety of topics! We will begin the year talking about relationships with powers of ten and our base ten number system. After that, we explore decimal place value and operations with decimals and fractions. We will practice conversions, units of measurement, finding volume, coordinate planes, numerical expressions, numerical patterns, and so much more! We will end the year with our geometry unit talking about polygon and quadrilateral classification. It is so crucial that you know your math facts (multiplication 0-12) by heart! You will find yourself falling behind quickly if you are still needing to draw out arrays or count on your fingers.

Science: In science, we cover a lot of interesting topics. You will begin the year by reviewing the scientific method and discussing questioning, experimental design, and analyzing results. We will then move through many units such as properties of matter, forces and motion, atoms and elements, earth and space science, adaptations and survival, ecosystems, natural selection, and the human body! We also will be reviewing a lot of the 3rd/4th grade science standards as well.

We hope you enjoy your summer, but please spend a little time preparing for next school year!

Sincerely,

Mrs. Goldfarb (Math and Science) and Mr. Smith (ELA and SS)

Book Bingo



5 in a row for BINGO! Or complete at least 5 squares!

Color in the square when you complete a task. On the back of this page, write down the titles and authors of the books you read. When you have BINGO, see your teacher for a prize!

Read a Beverly Cleary book.	Read a book with magic or supernatural elements.	Read a non-fiction book about aquatic animals.	Read a book by R. L. Stine.	Read a book by Roald Dahl.
Read a realistic story about someone your age.	Read a graphic novel.	Read a book that is from a perspective that is different from yours!	Read a book recommended by a parent.	Read a non-fiction book about outer space.
Read a book recommended by your teacher.	Read a classic literature novel.	Free Choice! Read any book!	Read a book about a scientist or mathematician.	Read a historical fiction book.
Read a book about science.	Read a Shel Silverstein book to a friend or family member.	Read a biography about an important person in history.	Read a Diary of a Wimpy Kid book.	Read a nonfiction book about a famous person.
Read a book that is part of a series.	Read any non-fiction book.	Read a book recommended by a friend.	Read a Fantasy novel.	Read a novel with an animal as a main character.

Book Bingo

Title: _____ Author: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Parent Signature: _____

Title: _____ Author: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Parent Signature: _____

Title: _____ Author: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Parent Signature: _____

Title: _____ Author: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Parent Signature: _____

Title: _____ Author: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Parent Signature: _____

Title: _____ Author: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Parent Signature: _____

Title: _____ Author: _____

Number of Pages: _____ Parent Signature: _____

Capitalizing Proper Adjectives

A proper adjective might be a proper noun that is acting as an adjective.

examples: *December holidays, Georgia peaches*

A proper adjective might also be an adjective derived from a proper noun.

examples: *Spanish rice, Shakespearian play*

Proper adjectives are always capitalized.

Underline each proper adjective in the sentences below. Be careful not to confuse them with proper nouns.

1. On Tuesday we will be studying Roman numerals in our math class.
2. The Watsons will leave for Connecticut on Friday morning.
3. North Dakota weather is brutal in the wintertime.
4. I will perform an Irish folk dance onstage in Orlando.
5. Zachary will eat at his favorite Italian restaurant on February 3rd.

Rewrite each sentence, capitalizing all proper adjectives.

6. Please pour me a glass of delicious florida orange juice.

7. She served belgian waffles and canadian bacon for breakfast.

8. My sisters and I all have january birthdays.

9. The famous recipe called for idaho potatoes and swiss cheese.

10. My neighbor has a british accent.

Homophones:

You're or Your

You're and your sound the same, but they have different meanings!

- Your is a possessive pronoun. *Your sister is pretty.*
- They're is a contraction meaning "you are."
You're the best speller in the class.

Complete the sentences with the correct homophone: **your** or **you're**.

1. _____ house is across the street from mine.
2. Getting lots of sleep is good for _____ health.
3. Don't forget to bring _____ lunch box from school.
4. If _____ feeling tired, you should go to bed.
5. When _____ sad, you want to cry.
6. _____ happy because it's your birthday.
7. The sign says "Please clean up after _____ meal."
8. Wow! _____ wearing _____ diamond ring.



There, Their, They're

they're - a contraction for the words *they are*
They're going to the airport.

their - something that belongs to people
We rode in their car.

there - a place; or used with the word *are* or *is*
The box is over there.
There are five coins in the bag.

For each sentence, write **their**, **they're**, or **there** on the blank line.

1. Nathan ate dinner at _____ house.
2. Imani said _____ coming over tonight.
3. Olivia set up the computer over _____.
4. My friends cannot find _____ jackets.
5. _____ are four squirrels in the yard.
6. _____ is an exciting movie playing tonight.
7. _____ always late!
8. The house over _____ is made of stone.
9. You can have another cookie if _____ is one left.
10. Can you help me fix _____ computer?



For numbers 1–5, choose the best way to combine each pair of sentences.

Answer Form

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)

2 (A) (B) (C) (D)

3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

4 (A) (B) (C) (D)

5 (A) (B) (C) (D)

**Number
Correct**

/ 5

1 Lori is creative. She was in charge of building the set.

- A** Lori is creative, because she was in charge of building the set.
- B** Lori is creative but was in charge of building the set.
- C** Lori is creative, so she was in charge of building the set.
- D** Although Lori is creative, she was in charge of building the set.

2 The Emerald City was hard to make. It all had to be green.

- A** The Emerald City was hard to make, so it all had to be green.
- B** When the Emerald City was hard to make, it all had to be green.
- C** The Emerald City was hard to make because it all had to be green.
- D** The Emerald City was hard to make, or it all had to be green.

3 The curtain finally rose. The audience gasped.

- A** When the curtain finally rose, the audience gasped.
- B** The curtain finally rose, but the audience gasped.
- C** The curtain finally rose, unless the audience gasped.
- D** Although the curtain finally rose, the audience gasped.

4 Green lights cast a strange glow. They made the set look scary.

- A** Green lights cast a strange glow, but they made the set look scary.
- B** Green lights cast a strange glow and made the set look scary.
- C** Green lights cast a strange glow or made the set look scary.
- D** Green lights cast a strange glow unless they made the set look scary.

5 Now nothing could go wrong. The set collapsed!

- A** Now nothing could go wrong, and the set collapsed!
- B** Now nothing could go wrong, or the set collapsed!
- C** Now nothing could go wrong when the set collapsed!
- D** Now nothing could go wrong unless the set collapsed!



For numbers 1–5, choose the correct way to rewrite the underlined part of each sentence.

Answer Form

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)

2 (A) (B) (C) (D)

3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

4 (A) (B) (C) (D)

5 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Number
Correct

/ 5

1 At the end of the first day Victor collapsed in his tent.

- A At the end, of the first day Victor
- B At the end of the first day, Victor
- C At the end of the first day, Victor,
- D At the end, of the first day, Victor

2 Before the sun rose the runners set out across the plains.

- A Before the sun rose, the runners
- B Before the sun, rose the runners
- C Before, the sun rose, the runners
- D Before the sun rose, the runners,

3 Although sand stung his face Victor kept running.

- A Although, sand stung his face, Victor
- B Although, sand stung his face Victor
- C Although sand stung his face, Victor
- D Although sand stung his face Victor,

4 When he finally reached the finish line he was thrilled.

- A When he finally, reached the finish line he
- B When he finally reached, the finish line, he
- C When, he finally reached the finish line he
- D When he finally reached the finish line, he

5 Yes he had achieved the goal of a lifetime.

- A Yes he had, achieved
- B Yes, he had achieved,
- C Yes, he had achieved
- D Yes, he had, achieved

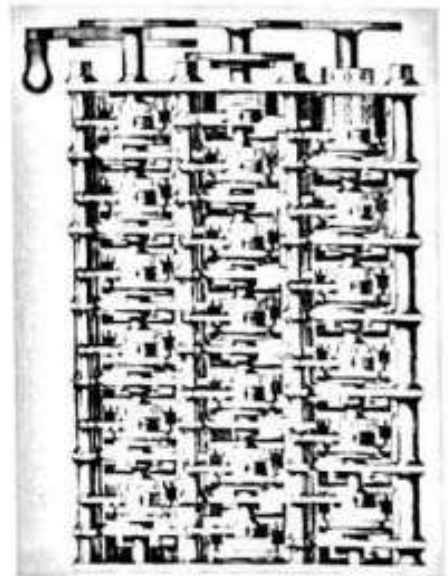
Main Idea- Informational Text from “Measuring Up Florida”

Read the article. Then, answer the questions that follow.

The Computer—Then and Now

Genre: History

- 1 Can you imagine life without computers? A modern computer has a screen, a keyboard, and, usually, a mouse for moving the cursor. However, early computers were designed more than 150 years ago! They looked nothing like the machines we use today. The early computer did not have a screen, a keyboard, or a mouse. In fact, it did not even use electricity!
- 2 The modern computer accomplishes tasks using a surprisingly simple code called the *binary code*. The binary code is made up of only two symbols: the numbers 0 and 1. Combinations of these numbers tell a computer what to do. Modern computers use patterns of these numbers to represent words, colors, pictures, and sounds. Early computers operated using a coded system of numbers and patterns as well.
- 3 These early computers were developed at the same time as other inventions of the Industrial Revolution. Many new inventions were powered by steam engines during this time. These included steamboats, locomotives, and the spinning jenny. Another invention called the *Jacquard loom* was also powered by the steam engine. Joseph-Marie Jacquard invented this loom in 1805. It could weave textiles automatically. It did so by using a system of cards with holes punched in them. It could read the patterns of holes on these cards. Then, the loom could weave complicated designs with few errors.
- 4 The Jacquard loom inspired the computers designed in the early 1800s. At the time, engineers, bankers, and astronomers had to make printed tables to record detailed information. This often resulted in mistakes. The mathematician Charles Babbage had an idea in 1821. What if the same creations that made the Jacquard loom possible—the steam engine and the punch-card system—could be used to calculate and record data? (The word *data* refers to pieces of information, such as numerical information.)
- 5 Babbage designed a machine he called the *Difference Engine* with this idea in mind. This early computer could perform mathematical equations that would be difficult for a person to do. Other simple calculators already existed at the time. However, Babbage’s machine was more than a calculator. It could also store information like modern computers. This information could be held in storage



Drawing of Babbage's Difference Engine

READING NOTES

for a limited time and be processed later. When the machine finished solving a mathematical problem, it could print the results by stamping them onto sheets of soft metal. These metal plates were used to print many copies of the results.

- 6 Babbage never finished building the Difference Engine due to financial problems. However, he came up with ideas to improve it while working on it. These ideas led him to develop plans for a second computer called the *Analytical Engine*. It was more powerful than the Difference Engine. While it was also never finished, the Analytical Engine was supposed to have four main parts. These were the mill, the store, the reader, and the printer. The mill was the part of the computer that did the calculations. The store held the data people put into the computer until they processed this data. In the reader, people would input, or enter, data by using punch cards like those on the Jacquard loom. The printer printed the data, just as it did on the Difference Engine. This printed data was the machine's output.
- 7 Modern computers are like the Analytical Engine in some ways. On a modern computer, the central processing unit (CPU) makes calculations. The mill did this as well. A computer's hard drive stores the data. It performs the same role as the store. The computer's keyboard, mouse, and printer are input and output devices. They are like the reader and printer on an Analytical Engine.
- 8 One person who saw the potential for Babbage's computer was Ada Lovelace. She wrote a description in 1843 of steps this computer could use to solve complicated problems. Modern computer programmers also write detailed steps telling the machine how to solve problems or do certain tasks. A computer program is the series of steps a computer follows to do a task. Lovelace was also the first to suggest that computers could do more than calculations. She suggested using computers to represent letters of the alphabet or musical notes as well as numbers. This idea had not yet been considered at the time. However, it seems obvious today.
- 9 Neither Babbage nor any of the people he worked with ever saw a completed Difference Engine. However, in 2002 his original plans were used to build the engine Babbage had designed. Another engine is on display at the Computer History Museum in Mountain View, California. It was built in 2008. If you get the opportunity to see it in person, you will see it has 8,000 parts. It weighs five tons and is 11 feet long! It looks very different from the computers we use today, but in some ways it is the same.

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

Part A

What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

- (A) Life would be difficult without computers.
- (B) A modern computer has a screen, a keyboard, and a mouse.
- (C) Early computers did not use electricity.
- (D) Early computers looked very different from modern computers.

Part B

Underline two key details in paragraph 1 that best support its main idea.

2. Match each quote from paragraph 2 with its correct description.

"The binary code is made up of only two symbols: the numbers 0 and 1. Combinations of these numbers tell a computer what to do."

"The modern computer accomplishes tasks using a surprisingly simple code called the *binary code*."

"Modern computers use patterns of these numbers to represent words, colors, pictures, and sounds."

Topic Sentence

Key Detail: Explanation

Key Detail: Example

3. Which sentence is the topic sentence of paragraph 4?

- (A) "The mathematician Charles Babbage had an idea in 1821."
- (B) "The Jacquard loom inspired the computers designed in the early 1800s."
- (C) "(The word data refers to pieces of information, such as numerical information.)"
- (D) "At the time, engineers, bankers, and astronomers had to make printed tables to record detailed information."

◀ HINT, HINT

The topic sentence states the main idea of the paragraph.

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

4. Part A

Which paragraph explains how a modern computer is similar to Babbage's Analytical Engine?

- (A) paragraph 4
- (B) paragraph 5
- (C) paragraph 6
- (D) paragraph 7

Part B

Which key detail does the author use to support the paragraph's main idea?

- (A) The author compares the input and output devices on the two machines.
- (B) The author explains how the Difference Engine could solve mathematical equations.
- (C) The author explains how the parts of the machine perform calculations and store data.
- (D) The author explains the problems involved in recording detailed information on printed tables.

5. What is the main idea of paragraph 8?

- (A) Ada Lovelace used the early computer as a calculator.
- (B) Ada Lovelace was the first female computer programmer.
- (C) Ada Lovelace worked with Charles Babbage to develop the Difference Engine and the Analytical Engine.
- (D) Ada Lovelace saw the potential for early computers to solve complicated equations and do much more.

Short Response Questions: *The Computer- Then And Now*

Find two key details in paragraph 8 that best support the main idea. Then in your own words, explain how each of these key details supports the main idea.

The article has two main ideas. The first main idea is that early computers were inspired by other inventions of the Industrial Revolution. The second main idea is that modern computers look very different from the earliest computers, but their functions are similar. Find a quote to support each main idea. Explain how each quote supports the main idea.

Context Clues- from "Measuring Up Florida"

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Read the story. Then answer the questions that follow.

Tornado

Genre: Short Story



- 1 The wind whipped across the prairie grass and tousled Hattie's hair as she ran up the dirt driveway of her family's ranch in Oklahoma. All afternoon, she had been daydreaming about summer vacation, which was now only a few weeks away. As in years past, Hattie was planning to spend the summer assisting her father on the ranch, tending to the livestock by providing them with food, water, and exercise. She loved to spend her days outdoors, and she often complained to her parents about being cooped up in a classroom all day and how it felt like a punishment. She could not wait to become a full-time rancher like her father.
- 2 Hattie was startled from her thoughts by her mother's voice. "Hattie! Hattie!" her mother hollered from the front porch. "There is a tornado warning. Come inside!" As soon as Hattie heard the word "tornado," she sprinted along the stone path that led to their front door, her feet kicking up gravel as she went.
- 3 When Hattie reached the porch, her mom grabbed her hand and led her quickly to the basement. Her four-year-old brother, Sam, was already content down there, happily putting together a puzzle. Hattie looked around the room for her father. "Where is Dad?" she asked.
- 4 "He is still over at the barn, securing the animals," her mother explained. "I'm sure he will be here soon." The concern in her eyes betrayed her comforting words.
- 5 Hattie, Sam, and their mother listened to the latest weather announcement on an emergency radio in the basement. "At least four tornadoes have been spotted north of Oklahoma City in Kingfisher and Logan counties," the news announcer said. "We advise all residents to take shelter immediately."
- 6 "Mom, we live in Logan County!" Sam cried. "He is talking about us!"
- 7 The wind howled outside. Suddenly, they heard a loud bang upstairs.
- 8 Without a moment's hesitation, Hattie and Sam scurried into the small space beneath the staircase, and their mother wedged herself between them. "Huddle close," she said as she wrapped her arms around them and pulled them to her sides.

3. Which two sentences use the word betrayed the same way it is used in paragraph 4?

- (A) The spy betrayed her country when she sold secrets to the enemy.
- (B) The look on his face betrayed his true emotions.
- (C) I know the name of the person who betrayed you for the reward money.
- (D) He betrayed his friend's trust by not telling the truth about what had happened.
- (E) Her fake laugh betrayed her disinterest in the conversation.

4. Which context clue helps provide meaning to each word or phrase? Use two of the context clues below to fill out the chart.

felt like a punishment

full-time rancher

without a moment's hesitation

in a classroom

WORD/PHRASE	LOCATION	CONTEXT CLUE
cooped up	paragraph 1	
scurried	paragraph 8	

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

5. Part A

What does the word huddle mean in paragraph 8?

- (A) move near one another
- (B) become stuck as one
- (C) push forcefully
- (D) break apart

Part B

Underline four words or phrases in paragraph 8 that provide clues to the meaning of huddle.

TIPS AND TRICKS

Remember to look at the sentences where the word appears to help you figure out the meaning. Look at the sentences before and after as well.

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

6. Part A

Which context clue from paragraph 10 provides a hint to the meaning of the word lashing?

- (A) everyone screamed
- (B) wind continued to moan
- (C) like a fist pounding on a door
- (D) footsteps racing down the stairs

Part B

What type of context clue is the answer to Part A?

- (A) synonym
- (B) antonym
- (C) comparison
- (D) cause and effect

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

7. Part A

What does the word survey mean in paragraph 13?

- (A) fix up
- (B) ask about
- (C) take an overall look at something
- (D) determine the shape of a piece of land

Part B

Which phrase from paragraph 13 best supports the answer to Part A?

- (A) "stayed there for two hours"
- (B) "listening to the weather reports"
- (C) "received the 'all-clear' notice"
- (D) "rode their horses around the property"

◀ TIPS AND TRICKS

Read each answer. Do you remember what each phrase refers to? If not, go back and reread the paragraph to refresh your memory.

Latitude and Longitude



Write the name of the city and state found at the given latitude and longitude coordinates.

1. 33°N latitude, 112°W longitude _____
2. 35°N latitude, 78°W longitude _____
3. 46°N latitude, 96°W longitude _____
4. 45°N latitude, 122°W longitude _____
5. 29°N latitude, 95°W longitude _____
6. 43°N latitude, 79°W longitude _____
7. 25°N latitude, 80°W longitude _____

Intermediate Directions

U. S. Cities



There are four cardinal directions: North, South, East, and West.
There are four intermediate directions: Northeast, Southeast, Northwest, and Southwest.

1. Label the cardinal and intermediate directions on the compass rose.
2. Carrie's family drove from Buffalo, New York to Washington D.C. In which direction did they drive?
a. Northeast b. Southeast c. Southwest d. Northwest
3. Adam's family flew from Orlando, Florida to Seattle, Washington. In which direction did they fly?
a. Northeast b. Southeast c. Southwest d. Northwest
4. Jim's family traveled from Los Angeles, California to Buffalo, New York. In which direction did they travel?
a. Northeast b. Southeast c. Southwest d. Northwest
5. Mary's family drove from Washington D.C. to Dallas, Texas. In which direction did they drive?
a. Northeast b. Southeast c. Southwest d. Northwest

Cities in the United States

Tell which state you can find all 3 cities in. Circle the capital city.
Use an atlas or map of the USA if you need help.

example: Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton Ohio



1. Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Tampa _____
2. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg _____
3. Madison, Green Bay, Milwaukee _____
4. Buffalo, Albany, Rochester _____
5. Albuquerque, Roswell, Santa Fe _____
6. Tacoma, Seattle, Olympia _____
7. Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego _____
8. Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah _____
9. Huntsville, Montgomery, Birmingham _____
10. Richmond, Alexandria, Norfolk _____
11. Charlotte, Durham, Raleigh _____
12. Boston, Cambridge, Worcester _____
13. Anchorage, Juneau, Nome _____
14. Dallas, Houston, Austin _____
15. Phoenix, Tempe, Tucson _____

Name: _____

Sacagawea



Sacagawea was a Native American woman from the Lemhi Shoshone tribe. She helped with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which took place from 1804 to 1806.

Only a teenager, Sacagawea helped explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their team cross western parts of the United States that were gained in the Louisiana Purchase. The team explored lands all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Sacagawea traveled thousands of miles with the explorers. She helped them learn about the land and meet Native American tribes in the region.

Today, many statues and memorials help people remember Sacagawea. She has also been on a U.S. postage stamp and a U.S. dollar coin.

1. To which Native American tribe did Sacagawea belong?

2. What was the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

3. How did Sacagawea help the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

4. Which modern-day U.S. state might Sacagawea and the Lewis and Clark Expedition have crossed on their journey?

a. New York

b. Florida

c. North Carolina

d. Montana



Break each problem down using powers of ten and/or halves to solve.

Answers

1) $40 \times 120 =$ _____
 $4 \times 12 =$ _____
 $4 \times 6 =$ _____

2) $50 \times 20 =$ _____
 $5 \times 10 =$ _____
 $5 \times 5 =$ _____

3) $900 \times 80 =$ _____
 $90 \times 8 =$ _____
 $9 \times 8 =$ _____

4) $70 \times 800 =$ _____
 $7 \times 80 =$ _____
 $7 \times 8 =$ _____

5) $60 \times 50 =$ _____
 $50 \times 6 =$ _____
 $6 \times 5 =$ _____

6) $800 \times 80 =$ _____
 $80 \times 8 =$ _____
 $8 \times 8 =$ _____

7) $70 \times 90 =$ _____
 $90 \times 7 =$ _____
 $7 \times 9 =$ _____

8) $90 \times 50 =$ _____
 $5 \times 90 =$ _____
 $9 \times 5 =$ _____

9) $40 \times 500 =$ _____
 $4 \times 50 =$ _____
 $4 \times 5 =$ _____

10) $32 \times 50 =$ _____
 $16 \times 5 =$ _____
 $8 \times 5 =$ _____

11) $180 \times 60 =$ _____
 $18 \times 6 =$ _____
 $9 \times 6 =$ _____

12) $40 \times 28 =$ _____
 $4 \times 14 =$ _____
 $4 \times 7 =$ _____

13) $80 \times 50 =$ _____
 $5 \times 80 =$ _____
 $8 \times 5 =$ _____

14) $60 \times 120 =$ _____
 $6 \times 12 =$ _____
 $6 \times 6 =$ _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____



Solve each problem.

- 1) $720 \div 90 =$ _____
- 2) $350 \div 70 =$ _____
- 3) $2,400 \div 300 =$ _____
- 4) $100 \div 20 =$ _____
- 5) $24,000 \div 3,000 =$ _____
- 6) $200 \div 40 =$ _____
- 7) $240 \div 40 =$ _____
- 8) $120 \div 40 =$ _____
- 9) $2,000 \div 500 =$ _____
- 10) $50 \div 50 =$ _____
- 11) $35,000 \div 7,000 =$ _____
- 12) $54,000 \div 6,000 =$ _____
- 13) $1,400 \div 200 =$ _____
- 14) $2,400 \div 600 =$ _____
- 15) $63,000 \div 7,000 =$ _____
- 16) $6,300 \div 700 =$ _____
- 17) $8,000 \div 8,000 =$ _____
- 18) $4,500 \div 500 =$ _____
- 19) $54,000 \div 6,000 =$ _____
- 20) $45,000 \div 5,000 =$ _____

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Name:

Date:

5.NBT.3

Comparing Decimals

Directions: Use $<$, $>$, or $=$ to compare.

$8.719 \text{ --- } 7.819$

$32.971 \text{ --- } 39.217$

$25.789 \text{ --- } 25.879$

$5.48 \text{ --- } 4.585$

$36.782 \text{ --- } 37.762$

$3.974 \text{ --- } 3.794$

$71.9 \text{ --- } 17.92$

$4.87 \text{ --- } 4.783$

$5.578 \text{ --- } 5.58$

$3.988 \text{ --- } 3.998$

$23.780 \text{ --- } 27.380$

$51.332 \text{ --- } 51.322$

$29.680 \text{ --- } 29.68$

$1.689 \text{ --- } 1.86$



Solve each problem.

1) $3 \overline{)406}$

2) $3 \overline{)698}$

3) $7 \overline{)746}$

4) $7 \overline{)540}$

5) $8 \overline{)699}$

6) $4 \overline{)862}$

7) $8 \overline{)527}$

8) $7 \overline{)505}$

9) $5 \overline{)298}$

10) $4 \overline{)382}$

11) $7 \overline{)605}$

12) $8 \overline{)258}$

Answers

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____



Reduce each fraction as much as possible.

Ex) $\frac{18}{27} = \frac{2}{3}$

1) $\frac{9}{12} =$

2) $\frac{6}{16} =$

3) $\frac{20}{24} =$

4) $\frac{5}{10} =$

5) $\frac{7}{14} =$

6) $\frac{10}{40} =$

7) $\frac{12}{18} =$

8) $\frac{50}{80} =$

9) $\frac{6}{18} =$

10) $\frac{3}{12} =$

11) $\frac{6}{12} =$

12) $\frac{9}{18} =$

13) $\frac{6}{8} =$

14) $\frac{3}{9} =$

15) $\frac{30}{40} =$

16) $\frac{49}{56} =$

17) $\frac{8}{16} =$

18) $\frac{35}{42} =$

19) $\frac{35}{56} =$

20) $\frac{15}{18} =$

AnswersEx. $\frac{2}{3}$

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____



Convert the improper fraction to a mixed number fraction.

$$\frac{17}{5}$$

First divide the numerator by the denominator.
 $17 \div 5 = 3 \text{ r}2$

$$3 \frac{2}{5}$$

The 3 is your whole number. While the remainder become the numerator.

$$3 \frac{2}{5}$$

Your denominator stays the same. And now you have your mixed number.

Answers

Ex. 8¹/₃

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

Ex) $\frac{25}{3} = 8 \frac{1}{3}$

1) $\frac{24}{10} =$

2) $\frac{58}{9} =$

3) $\frac{21}{2} =$

4) $\frac{77}{8} =$

5) $\frac{20}{8} =$

6) $\frac{58}{6} =$

7) $\frac{22}{6} =$

8) $\frac{3}{2} =$

9) $\frac{54}{8} =$

10) $\frac{13}{3} =$

11) $\frac{74}{7} =$

12) $\frac{14}{4} =$

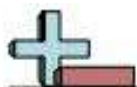
13) $\frac{31}{8} =$

14) $\frac{31}{4} =$

15) $\frac{92}{9} =$

16) $\frac{16}{6} =$

17) $\frac{33}{9} =$



Solve each problem.

Answers

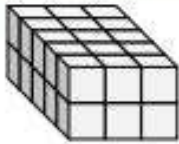
- 1) 24 feet = _____ yards
- 2) 5 kilograms = _____ grams
- 3) 8 pounds = _____ ounces
- 4) 60 inches = _____ feet
- 5) 8 gallons = _____ quarts
- 6) 5 kilometers = _____ meters
- 7) 6 years = _____ months
- 8) 3,000 grams = _____ kilograms
- 9) 4,000 milliliters = _____ liters
- 10) 5,280 feet = _____ mile
- 11) 50 millimeters = _____ centimeters
- 12) 216 hours = _____ days
- 13) 7 minutes = _____ seconds
- 14) 4 yards = _____ feet
- 15) 144 ounces = _____ pounds
- 16) 9 days = _____ hours
- 17) 1,000 meters = _____ kilometer
- 18) 9 centimeters = _____ millimeters
- 19) 9 feet = _____ inches
- 20) 63 days = _____ weeks

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____

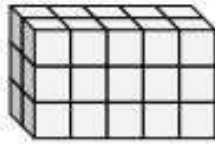


Find the length, width and height of the rectangular prism. Then find the volume.

Ex)



1)



Answers

Ex. 5 3 2 30

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

2)



3)



4)



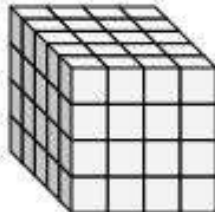
5)



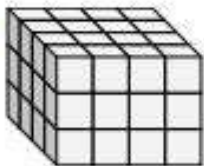
6)



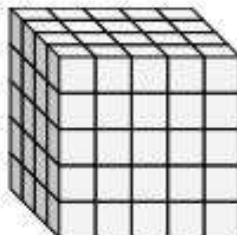
7)



8)



9)



Name:

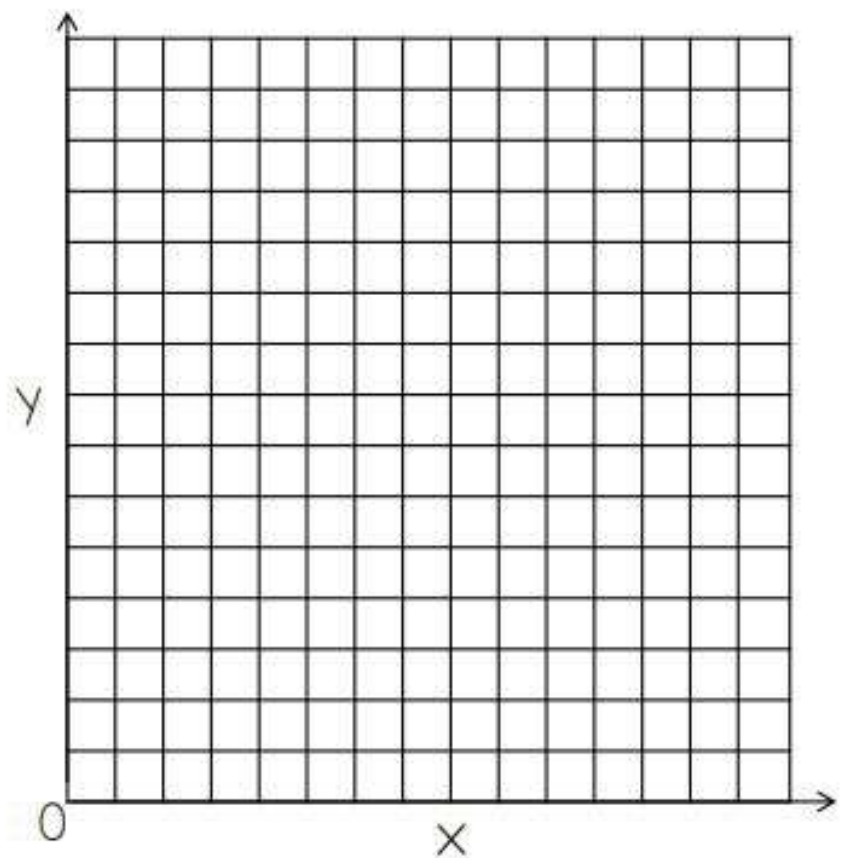
Date:

5.G.1/2

Graphing Ordered Pairs on a Coordinate Plane

Kelly is saving to buy a new book that costs \$15. Every two weeks she saves \$3. Complete the rest of the chart, then use it to graph the amount of money Kelly saves.

Week	Money Saved
2	3
4	6
6	9
8	
10	



How many weeks will it take Kelly to save up for the book?

If the pattern continues, how many weeks will it take for Kelly to be able to buy 3 new books?

Geometry

Part 1: Choose the word from the word box that best completes each sentence. Some words will not be used.

Word Box

line	polygon	intersecting
line segment	parallel	perpendicular
ray	right angle	point

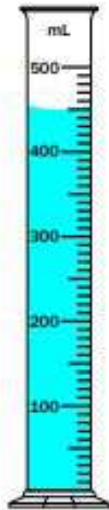
- _____ lines intersect at right angles.
- _____ lines cross over each other at a certain point.
- _____ lines never intersect.
- A _____ is a location on a flat space.
- A _____ is a straight path that goes on forever in two directions.
- A _____ is part of a line with two endpoints.
- A _____ is a straight path that begins at a point and goes on forever in only one direction.

Part 2: Circle the best answer for each question.

- A rectangle has...
 - one pair of parallel sides
 - two pairs of parallel sides
 - two right angles
 - no parallel sides
- A ray has...
 - one endpoint
 - two endpoints
 - no endpoints
 - hundreds of endpoints
- Two streets that cross over each other are...
 - parallel streets
 - symmetrical streets
 - point streets
 - intersecting streets

Measuring Volume with Graduated Cylinders

Bill and Sam poured equal amounts of water into this graduated cylinder.



How much water did they each add?

answer: _____

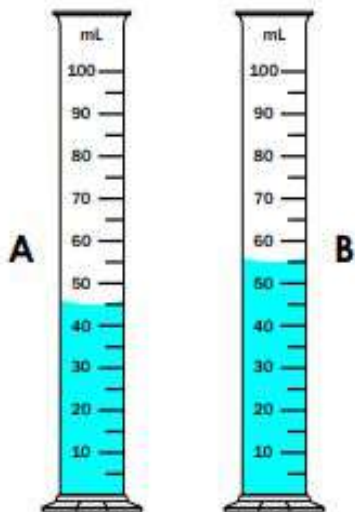
This is Jennifer's graduated cylinder.



Jennifer adds 37 mL of water to the graduated cylinder. What is the volume of the water in the cylinder now?

answer: _____

Kelly has 2 graduated cylinders, pictured below.

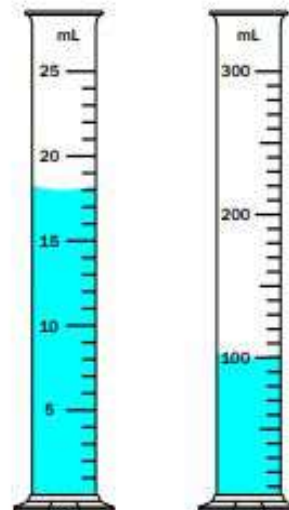


Kelly pours 12 mL of water from cylinder **A** into cylinder **B**.

What is the volume of water in cylinder **A**? _____

What is the volume of water in cylinder **B**? _____

Jay has 2 graduated cylinders, pictured below.



What is the combined volume of the water in these 2 graduated cylinders?

answer: _____



Determine which scientific tool best answers the question.

A. Thermometer

C. Scale

E. Microscope

B. Ruler

D. Telescope

F. Measuring Cup

- 1) Will only had enough money to buy 2 pounds of bananas at the grocery store. What tool should he use to make sure he gets exactly 2 pounds?
- 2) Oliver found a small black dot on his new sweater. What tool should he use to determine what the dot actually is?
- 3) Adam needed to mix exactly 2 tablespoons of food coloring with 2 quarts of water. What tool should he use to measure the amounts?
- 4) Maria, while performing an experiment, had to make sure her wires were between 1 and 2 inches. What tool did she use to determine the length?
- 5) Paige earned \$1 dollar for every 3 pounds of cans she recycled. What tool should she use to make sure she recycles at least 3 pounds?
- 6) Mike wanted to check the water temperature of a hot tub. What tool should he use to see the water temperature?
- 7) George was trying to view satellites from his backyard. What tool should he use to help find one?
- 8) Billy needed exactly 6 ounces of cheese. What tool should he use to measure exactly 6 ounces?
- 9) Paul used a tool to view the Andromeda Galaxy. What tool did he use to see the galaxy?
- 10) Dave wanted to check the height of his flashlight. What tool should he use?
- 11) A scientist wanted to view the microbes in a drop of water. What tool should he use?
- 12) Megan needed to add 500 ml of water to a mixture for an experiment. What tool did she use to measure out 500 ml of water?
- 13) John wants to compare the cells of an animal and a plant. What tool should he use?
- 14) Nancy was outside looking at the Crab Nebula. What tool was she using to view the nebula?
- 15) Tom learned old books needed to stay at around 70° F. What tool should he use to make sure the books don't get too hot?

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Changing Water

Part 1: Fill in the blank lines with a vocabulary word from the box.

melting

freezing

boiling

condensing

evaporating

1. _____ is when liquid water turns into ice.
2. _____ is when ice turns into liquid water.
3. _____ is when water vapor turns into liquid water.
4. _____ is when liquid water slowly dries up and turns into water vapor.
5. _____ is when liquid water is heated to a high temperature and quickly turns into water vapor.



Part 2: Fill in the blank lines with a temperature from the box.

0°

32°

100°

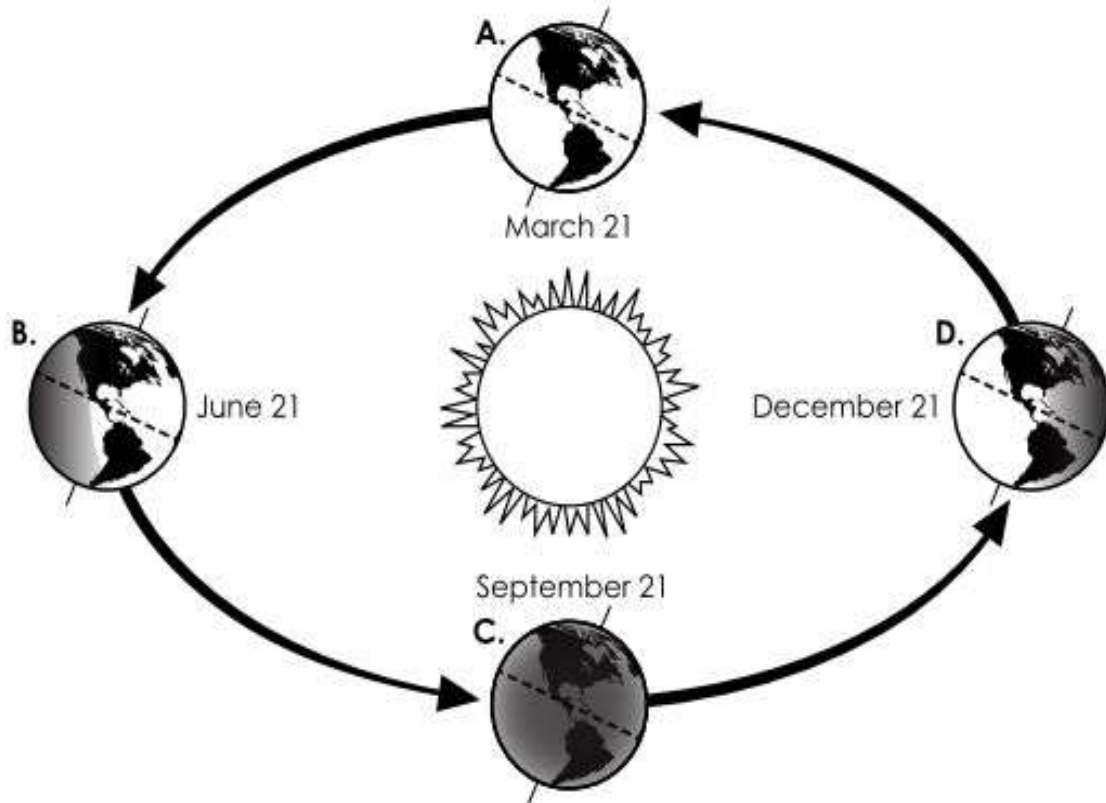
212°

6. Liquid water quickly turns into water vapor at _____ Fahrenheit or _____ Celsius.
7. Liquid water turns into a solid at _____ Fahrenheit or _____ Celsius.

Part 3: Answer the question below.

8. Explain how melting is different from freezing.

Earth and the Seasons



The planet Earth has a slight tilt. Seasons are caused by this tilt and the movement around the sun. When part of the Earth tilts **toward** the sun, that part of the Earth gets the most energy from sunlight and is called **summer**. When part of the Earth is tilted **away** from the sun, that part of the Earth gets the least energy from sunlight and is called **winter**.

1. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **B**?

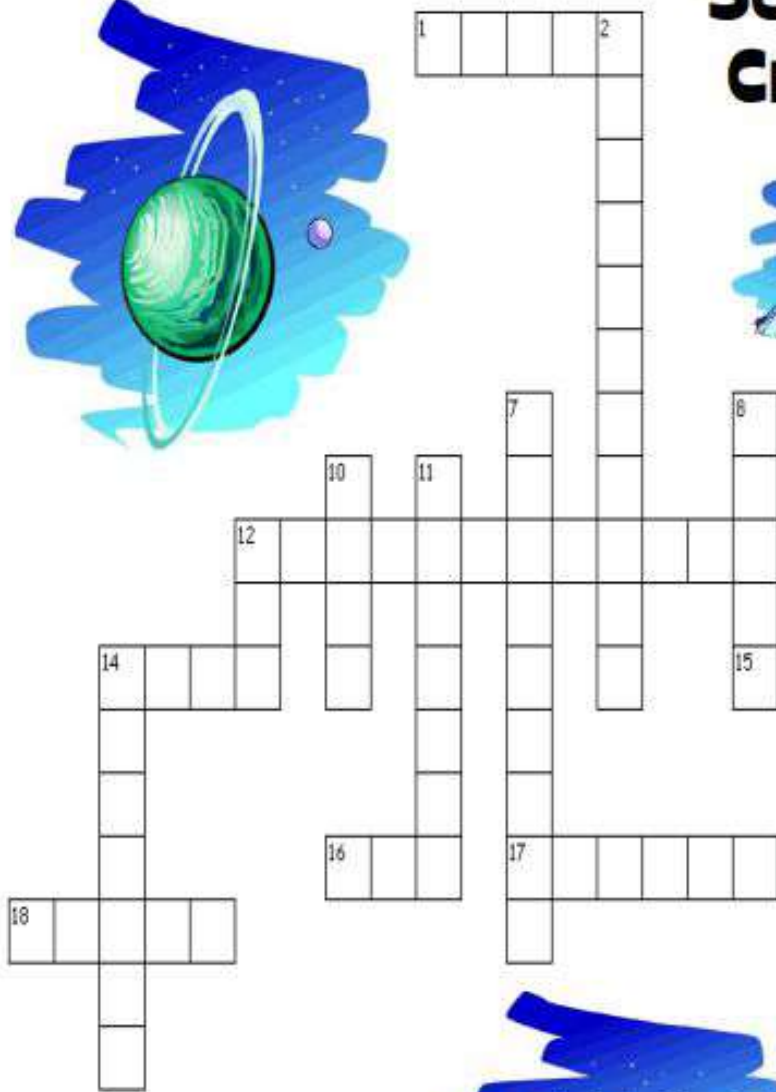
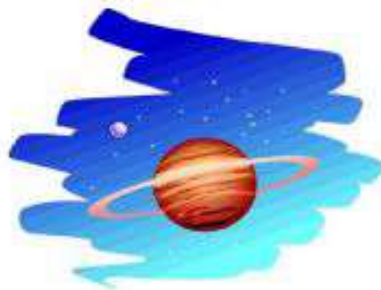
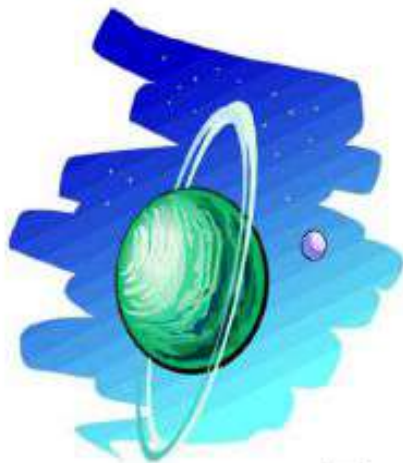
2. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **D**?

3. What season is shown for the Northern Hemisphere in Earth position **A**?

4. How were you able to determine the season for question 3? What season would Earth position C have to be for the Northern Hemisphere?

Name: _____

Solar System Crossword



Across

1. warmest planet; cloudy planet
5. to turn on an axis
12. place where astronauts live and work in space
13. number of planets in our solar system
14. Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the...
15. planet with the brightest rings
16. number of stars in our solar system
17. planet that rotates on its side
18. dwarf planet with five moons

Down

2. our sun and the objects that orbit around it
3. It takes Earth 365 days to ___ the sun.
4. the force that pulls you towards the center of a planet or star
6. instrument used for seeing stars and planets clearly
7. an American space traveler
8. Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune have ___ around them.
9. large planet known for the Great Red Spot
10. the red planet; humans have sent robots here
11. furthest planet from the sun
12. the star closest to earth
13. third planet from the sun; only planet people have walked on
14. planet closest to the sun

Copy this word box on the back of the crossword page, if needed.

Solar System Crossword - Word Box

(All words will not be used in the puzzle.)

asteroid	Jupiter	Pluto	satellite
astronaut	Mars	rings	Sun
comet	Mercury	rocket	telescope
constellation	meteor	rotate	ten
cosmonaut	Moon	Saturn	two
Earth	nine	solar system	Uranus
eight	one	space shuttle	Neptune
gravity	orbit	space station	Venus

Magnetic Attraction

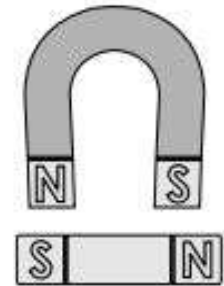
Tell whether each pair of magnets will **attract** or **repel**.



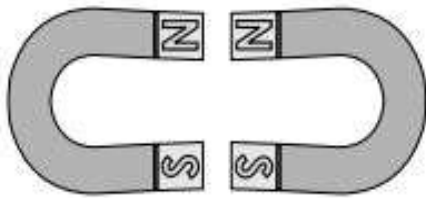
attract repel



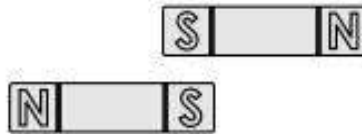
attract repel



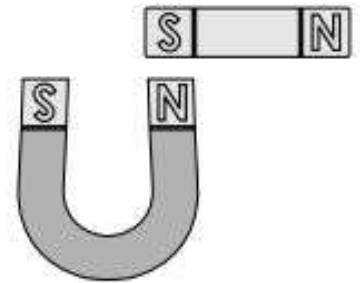
attract repel



attract repel



attract repel



attract repel



attract repel



attract repel



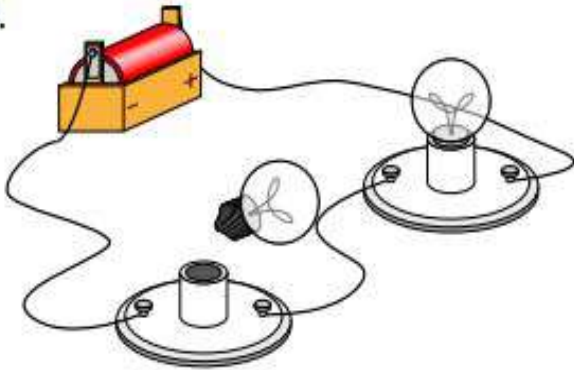
attract repel



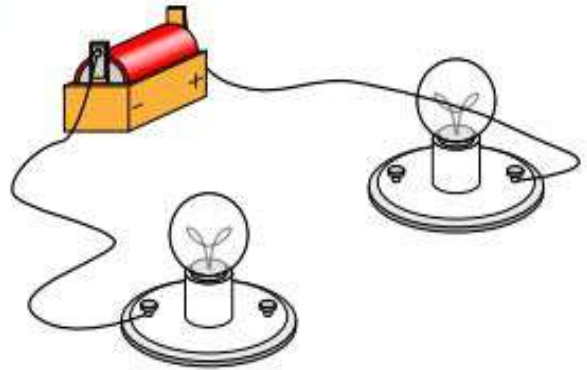
Electrical Circuits

Tell whether the light bulb or bulbs will light or will not light based on the circuit.

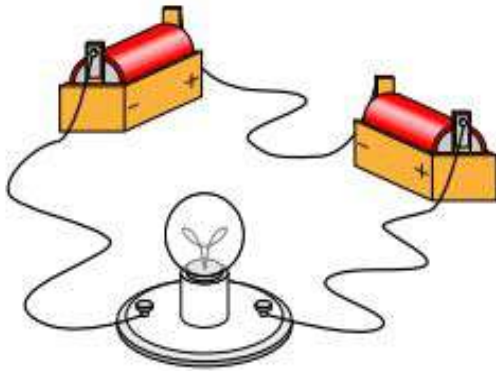
1.



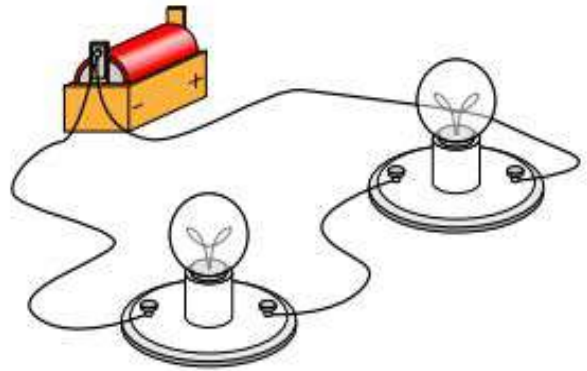
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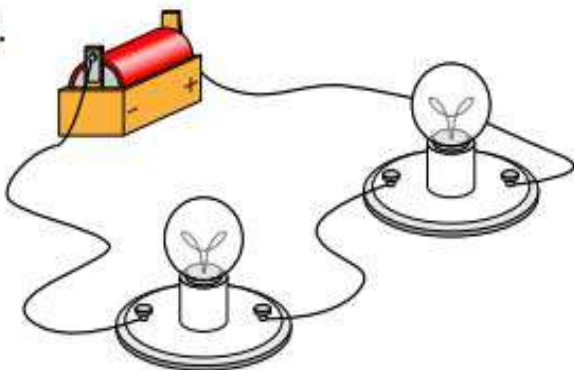
3.



4.



5.



6.

