Artesia Public Schools

Fourth Grade Packet

Week 2

April 13th-April 17th

APS 4th Grade ELA Week 2

	Reading	Writing/Language
Monday	**Article:** Inside & Outside Carlsbad Caverns Read the article, then answer the questions. Make sure to show your proof/evidence & answer in complete sentences! **Extra Activity:** Go on a Virtual Tour of Carlsbad Caverns! https://artsandculture.withgoogle.com/en-us/national-parks-service/carlsbad-caverns/natural-entrance-tour	**Skill:** Fragments Identify which groups of words are fragments and which groups of words are complete sentences.
Tuesday	**Articles:** Quills and Thrills; and The Shy Octopus Read the article, then answer the questions. Make sure to show your proof/evidence & answer in complete sentences! **Vocabulary:** Quills and Thrills Vocabulary Scramble	**Skill:** Transitions Place the transition words or phrases into the paragraph. **Skill:** Topic Sentences Identify the topic sentence for each group of details. **Writing:** Quills & Thrills Animal Adaptations for Protection
Wednesday	**Article:** Baseball's Girl Umpire Read the article, then answer the questions. Make sure to show your proof/evidence & answer in complete sentences!	**Skill:** Main Idea Identify the main idea and 2 supporting details for the paragraph.
Thursday	**Article:** Roly-Poly Pill Bugs Read the article, then answer the questions. Make sure to show your proof/evidence & answer in complete sentences! **Paragraphs:** Read each paragraph and mark out the sentence that does not belong.	**Skill:** Writing Practice Using the visual writing prompt (What is the perfect location for a classroom?), write a persuasive writing piece explaining exactly why your location is the perfect location for a classroom.
Friday	**Poem:** Rabbit Habit Read the poem, then answer the questions. Make sure to number your lines, identify rhyming words, and provide evidence for your answers!	
IXL Skill Shortcuts	Use Key Details to Determine the Main Idea (DMM) Select and Use Text Features (MW8) Read Passages about Animals (7TG) Read Passages about Famous People (8SC) Read Passages about Science and Nature (RTC)	Choose the Best Topic Sentence (C5Z) Complete Sentence, Fragment, or Run-on? (X9V) Choose the Best Transition (YMU) Remove the Sentence that does not Belong (82A) Organize Information by Main Idea (6GA)

Please continue to read online through Tumblebooks or Epic and take AR tests through Renaissance.

- Read with a parent. You read a page, they read a page. Ask each other questions!
- Read aloud to a younger sibling. Explain what is happening!
- Read to a pet or stuffed animal.
- Read aloud to an older sibling. Have them ask you questions about what you read!
- Read, then write down three things you liked about the story.
- Read, then write down three things you learned from the story.
- Read, then write down three questions you have about the story. Look up the answers online!
- Listen to a story (Tumblebooks, Epic, Storyline Online, Audible Stories).

APS 4to Grado ELA Semana 2

	Leyendo	Idioma de escritura
lunes	**Artículo**: Inside & Outside Carlsbad Caverns Lea el artículo, luego responda a las preguntas. ¡Asegúrese de mostrar su prueba / evidencia y respuesta en oraciones completas! **Actividad extra**: Realice un recorrido virtual por Las Cavernas de Carlsbad! https://artsandculture.withgoogle.com/en-us/national-parks-service/carlsbad-caverns/natural-entrance-tour	**Habilidad**: Fragments Identifique qué grupos de palabras son fragmentos y qué grupos de palabras son oraciones completas.
martes	**Artículo**: Quills and Thrills Lea el artículo, luego responda a las preguntas. ¡Asegúrese de mostrar su prueba / evidencia y respuesta en oraciones completas! **Vocabulario**: Plumas y Emociones Mezcla de Vocabulario	**Habilidad**: Transitions Coloque las palabras o frases de transición en el párrafo. **Habilidad**: Topic Sentences Identifique la oración temática para cada grupo de detalles. **Escritura**: Quills & Thrills Adaptaciones de Animales para Protección
miércoles	**Artículo**: Baseball's Girl Umpire Lea el artículo, luego responda a las preguntas. ¡Asegúrese de mostrar su prueba / evidencia y respuesta en oraciones completas!	**Habilidad**: Main Idea Identifique la idea principal y 2 detalles de apoyo para el párrafo.
jueves	**Artículo**: Roly-Poly Pill Bugs Lea el artículo, luego responda a las preguntas. ¡Asegúrese de mostrar su prueba / evidencia y respuesta en oraciones completas!	**Habilidad:** Writing Practice Usando el mensaje de escritura visual (¿Cuál es la ubicación perfecta para un aula?), escriba una pieza de escritura persuasiva que explique exactamente por qué su ubicación es la ubicación perfecta para un aula.
viernes	**Poema:** Rabbit Habit Lee el poema y luego responda a las preguntas. ¡Asegúrese de numerar sus líneas, identificar palabras que riman y proporcionar evidencia de sus respuestas!	
Atajos de habilidad IXL	Usar detalles clave para determinar la Idea Principal (DMM) Seleccionar y Usar Características de Texto (MW8) Leer Pasajes sobre Animales (7TG) Leer Pasajes sobre Personas Famosas (8SC) Leer Pasajes sobre Ciencia y Naturaleza (RTC)	Elija la Mejor Oración Temática (C5Z) ¿Oración Completa, Fragmento o Una Oración Continua? (X9V) Elija la Mejor Transición (YMU) Quite la Oración que No Pertenece (82A) Organizar Información por Idea Principal (6GA

Continúe leyendo en línea a través de Tumblebooks o Epic y realice las pruebas de AR a través de Renaissance.

- Lea con un padre. Lee una página, ellos leen una página. ¡Pregúntense unos a otros!
- Léale en voz alta a un hermano menor. ¡Explica lo que está sucediendo!
- Léale a una mascota o animal de peluche.
- Lea en voz alta a un hermano mayor. ¡Pídales que le hagan preguntas sobre lo que lee!
- Lea, luego escriba tres cosas que le gustaron de la historia.
- Lea, luego escriba tres cosas que aprendió de la historia.
- Lea, luego escriba tres preguntas que tenga sobre la historia. ¡Busque las respuestas en línea!
- Escucha una historia por medio de uno de estos sitios (Tumblebooks, Epic, Storyline Online, Audible Stories).

Take Home Worksheets Week 2 April 13 to April 17 Review 4th Grade

Day 1	1	MATH Compare fractions - WK2 Day 1
	2	MATH Two Step Problems WK2 Day 1
	3	LANGUAGE ARTS Inside & Outside Carlsbad Caverns
	4	LANGUAGE ARTS Fragments and Sentences
Day 2	1	MATH Add parts of whole visual. WK2 DAY 2
	2	MATH Determine Machine Function Rules WK2 DAY 2
	3	LANGUAGE ARTS Quills and Thrills
	4	LANGUAGE ARTS Writer's Craft Topic Sentences
	5	LANGUAGE ARTS Eye of the Storm. Read the section and answer the questions.
Day 3	1	MATH Subtracting Mixed fractions (visual) WK2 DAY 3
	2	MATH Determine Machine Function Rules WK2 DAY 3
	3	LANGUAGE ARTS Baseball's Girl Umpire
	4	LANGUAGE ARTS Find the Main Idea Dolphins
Day 4	1	MATH Add and subtract fractions WK2 DAY 4
	2	MATH Determine reasonable answers – WK2 DAY 4
	3	LANGUAGE ARTS Roly-Poly Pill Bugs
	4	LANGUAGE ARTS Writing: What is the perfect location for a classroom?
	5	LANGUAGE ARTS Staying on Topic! Which sentence does not belong?
Day 5	1	MATH Multiply fractions by whole numbers WK2 DAY 5
	2	MATH Multiply and divide variables within 100 WK2 DAY 5
	3	LANGUAGE ARTS Rabbit Habit

Hojas de Trabajo para Llevar a Casa Semana 2 Repaso

13 de abril a 17 de abril 4to grado

Día 1	1	Matemáticas Comparar Fracciones
	2	Matemáticas Problemas de Dos Pasos
	3	LENGUAJE Dentro y fuera de las Cavernas de Carlsbad
	4	LENGUAJE Fragmentos y Oraciones
Día 2	1	Matemáticas Agregue partes de todo el visual.
	2	Matemáticas Determine las Reglas de la Máquina de Función
	3	LENGUAJE Plumas y Emociones
	4	LENGUAJE OracionesTemáticas Artesanales del Escritor
	5	LENGUAJE Ojo de la Tormenta. Lea la sección y responda las preguntas.
Día 3	1	Matemáticas Restar Fracciones Mixtas (visual)
	2	Matemáticas Determinar las Reglas de Función de la Máquina
	3	LENGUAJE Árbitro Femenino de Béisbol
	4	LENGUAJE Encuentra la Idea Principal Delfines
Día 4	1	Matemáticas Sumar y Restar Fracciones
	2	Matemáticas Determine Respuestas Razonables
	3	LENGUAJE Bichos de Píldora Roly-Poly
	4	LENGUAJE Escritura: ¿Cuál es el lugar perfecto para un aula?
	5	LENGUAJE Mantenerse en el Tema! ¿Qué oración no pertenece?
Día 5	1	Matemáticas Multiplica Fracciones por Números Enteros
	2	Matemáticas Multiplica y Divide Variables dentro de 100
	3	LENGUAJE Hábito de Conejo

Wk 2 - Day 1

Comparing Fractions

Name:

Determine which fraction goes in the middle to make the comparison true.

1) $1/6$ < ? < $3/8$

$3/6$ $3/4$

$2/6$ $7/8$

2) $1/8$ < ? < $1/2$

$2/6$ $5/8$

$4/6$ $5/6$

3) $1/6$ < ? < $5/8$

$4/6$ $2/4$

$6/8$ $1/8$

4) $1/4$ < ? < $4/8$

$1/3$ $5/6$

$5/8$ $6/8$

5) $1/4$ < ? < $2/4$

$5/6$ $1/8$

$2/6$ $6/8$

6) $2/4$ < ? < $3/4$

$3/8$ $7/8$

$2/6$ $4/6$

7) $2/3$ < ? < $7/8$

$5/6$ $1/6$

$1/2$ $5/8$

8) $2/8$ < ? < $3/8$

$1/3$ $2/3$

$6/8$ $2/4$

9) $4/8$ < ? < $3/4$

$1/3$ $1/8$ $2/8$ $5/8$

10) $1/2$ < ? < $4/6$

$5/8$ $2/6$ $6/8$ $7/8$

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

1-10	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0

Wk 2 - Day 1

Two Step Problems

Name:

Solve each problem.

1) A developer was buying land. He bought 4 acres at $1,863 per acre. He then split the land he purchased into 9 lots. How much should he sell each lot for just to break even?

2) Sarah's mother had 17 small photo albums filled with 72 photos in each. In order to save some space she bought 9 larger albums with each album having 40 pages. If she wanted to put all her pictures into the large albums, with the same number of pictures in each, how many pictures should be in each album?

3) A contractor bought 44 boxes of nails at a price of $1 per box. Each box contained contained 56 nails. If he distributed the nails to the 4 houses he was building and made sure each house received the same number of nails, how many nails would each house get?

4) An industrial machine made 9,096 cans of diet sodas and 5 times as many regular sodas over the course of 53 minutes. The regular sodas were then placed into 2 shipping boxes with each shipping box containing the same number of sodas. How many regular sodas were in each shipping box.

5) A donation center had filled up 44 small bins with canned food with each bin containing 24 cans. They plan to send the cans out to 4 food banks but want to give each food bank the same number of cans. How many cans should they give to each food bank?

6) While playing a game Nancy defeated 5 enemies with each enemy defeated earning her 3,012 points. If she traded in all her points for 3 extra lives, how many points is it per life?

7) Mike and Olivia were comparing their Halloween candy. Mike received 4 times as much candy as Olivia received. Mike then split his candy evenly into 3 piles to eat later. If Olivia received 75 ounces of candy, how many ounces of candy would be in each of Mike's piles?

8) At the flea market Jerry found 7 buckets of LEGOs with each bucket containing 9,792 LEGO pieces. If he wanted to split the LEGO pieces into 6 piles, how many pieces should he put into each pile?

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

1-8	88	75	63	50	38	25	13	0

DAY - 1

Inside and Outside Carlsbad Caverns

by ReadWorks

Imagine watching hundreds of thousands of bats swirl around you, swarming to form a large, black mass that flies off into the horizon. At Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, this scene is a regular occurrence. The caverns, located in a United States National Park, are home to around 400,000 Mexican free-tailed bats that fly out into the night sky each evening at dusk to feed on nearby moths and insects, returning at dawn to their caves. The spectacle draws crowds from around the world into the Chihuahuan Desert, where the park is located. One such visitor was Laurel Mathews, who once visited the caves with her family on a road trip.

"At the entrance to one of the caves, there's stadium seating for visitors to watch the bats," she remembers. "We waited a long time to see them. Finally, they started circling out of the cave and they flew off-out came more and more and more, all of them flying in loops and then out into the sky. It was amazing that there were so many!"

Laurel also remembers the sound the bats made, describing the high, screeching noise. "It was really creepy, but also really cool," she says.

Laurel recalls her family's arrival at the Carlsbad Caverns National Park. "It didn't look very

DAY - 1

spectacular when we first drove in," she admits. "But then we started exploring the big network of underground caves."

The formation of the caves is a result of a fossilized reef that existed 250 to 280 million years ago in an inland sea that has long since disappeared. Since limestone is typically made up of fragments of coral, a large limestone deposit eventually formed in the area. Today, you can still find several fossilized plants and animals in the caves' limestone that date back to a time before dinosaurs walked the earth. Starting sometime between four and six million years ago, water from the earth's surface began moving through the cracks in the stone deposit. There is a type of acid in surface water. When this water combined with rainwater, the two mixed to form another type of acid as a result of their chemical compositions. This acid slowly dissolved the limestone to eventually form the winding caves that exist today in Carlsbad Caverns. This is a very common process that happens to limestone-many caves all around the world exist in limestone deposits due to the stone's solubility (the ability of a substance to be dissolved) in a mixture of water and acid.

Eventually, speleothems-formations that arise from mineral deposits in caves-began to take shape in the lower levels of the caverns. In fact, these speleothems existed during the last ice age, when instead of a desert, a pine forest sat above the caves. Over the years, park employees and rangers have found clues that hint at the caves' history. For example, according to the National Park Service, people have found some bones of ancient ice age animals scattered around the entrance to some of the caves. In 2003, an employee found a part of a stone scraper dating back to the last ice age near a cave entrance as well. Clearly, the caves have a long history-researchers have discovered that American Indians first inhabited the area sometime between 12,000 and 14,000 years ago. Ever since then, the caves have been explored by several groups, including Spanish explorers in the 1500s, and later by American explorers and guides who drew attention from all across the country to the natural phenomenon.

Laurel remembers this phenomenon very well. "It took us between one and two hours to get all the way to the bottom," she says, recounting the windy pathway leading deeper and deeper into the heart of the caves. "The park had put in blue and red lights to highlight the beautiful rock formations."

Once they reached the bottom, Laurel says that she had to take an elevator to get back to the top. "My ears popped so much in the elevator!" she remembers. "It took a really long time to reach the top; I didn't realize how far down we were until we were on our way back up."

DAY-1

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. According to the passage, what currently lives in the caves at Carlsbad Cavern National?

A. Native Americans

B. bats

C. bears

D. explorers

2. What does the author describe at the beginning of the passage?

A. how speleothems are formed

B. the formation of limestone caves

C. fossils found in Carlsbad Cavern

D. watching bats at Carlsbad Cavern

3. Limestone deposits can help researchers learn about what the area was like thousands of years ago. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?

A. Limestone can contain fossilized plants and animals.

B. Acid can slowly dissolve limestone to form winding caves.

C. Limestone is typically made up of coral fragments.

D. Many caves around the world exist in limestone deposits.

4. "At the entrance to the cave, there's stadium seating for visitors to watch the bats." Based on this information, what can you conclude about the popularity of the bats at Carlsbad Cavern?

A. The bats are not a popular attraction at Carlsbad Cavern.

B. People go to Carlsbad Cavern to see the caves, not the bats.

C. The bats are a popular attraction at Carlsbad Cavern.

D. Most people who visit Carlsbad Cavern don't know about the bats.

DAY-1

5. What is this passage mostly about?

A. Laurel Mathews' family vacation

B. how bats navigate using sound

C. how speleothems are formed

D. caves at Carlsbad Cavern National Park

6. Read the following sentences: "The caverns, located in a United States National Park, are home to around 400,000 Mexican free-tailed bats that fly out into the night sky each evening at dusk to feed on nearby moths and insects, returning at dawn to their caves. The **spectacle** draws crowds from around the world into the Chihuahuan Desert, where the park is located."

As used in this sentence, what does the word "**spectacle**" mean?

A. a very impressive show

B. something that happens irregularly

C. something that happens at night

D. something that people watch with glasses

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____, Laurel did not think the Carlsbad Cavern National Park looked very spectacular, but her opinion changed after she explored the caves.

A. For instance

B. Initially

C. Particularly

D. Therefore

8. What are speleothems?

_____

_____

_____

DAY-1

9. Explain how the limestone caves at Carlsbad Cavern were formed.

_____

_____

_____

10. Explain how researchers may learn about the history of the caves at Carlsbad Cavern. Support your answer using information from the passage.

_____

_____

_____

Day 1

Name: _____

Fragments & Sentences

If the group of words is a complete sentence, write the letter S on the line.
If the group of words is a fragment, write an F on the line.

_____ **1.** Yesterday when I got off the school bus.

_____ **2.** My friend Sheila and I saw a brown toad hopping on the sidewalk.

_____ **3.** Yelled and screamed when she saw it.

_____ **4.** My friend Sheila, who is scared of all reptiles.

_____ **5.** I picked up the toad and looked closely at it.

_____ **6.** Had dry, bumpy skin on its body.

_____ **7.** Shelia said, "I don't want to see that ugly toad!"

_____ **8.** Said, "Then close your eyes Sheila."

_____ **9.** Sheila was mad and she ran off.

_____ **10.** I put the toad in my backpack.

_____ **11.** Took it home to show my brother.

_____ **12.** My brother wasn't home from school yet.

_____ **13.** Then I put the backpack on the living room sofa.

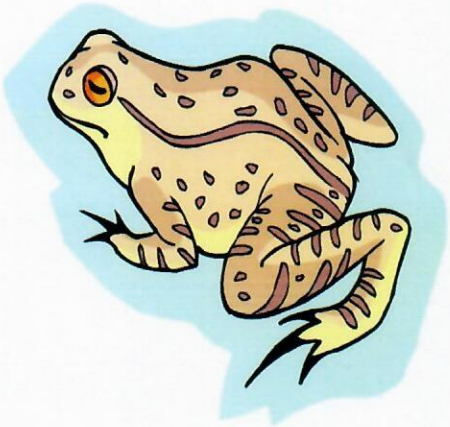
_____ **14.** The toad was still inside.

_____ **15.** My mother opened the backpack to see what homework I had.

_____ **16.** Hopped out of the backpack and began jumping around the living room floor.

_____ **17.** Screamed loudly!

_____ **18.** Do you think my mother will let me keep the little brown toad?



Wk 2 - Day 2

Adding Parts of a Whole (visual)

Name:

Match each equation to answer and write the answer.

Ex) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

1) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

2) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

3) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

4) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

5) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

6) $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}$

7) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

8) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

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

10) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$

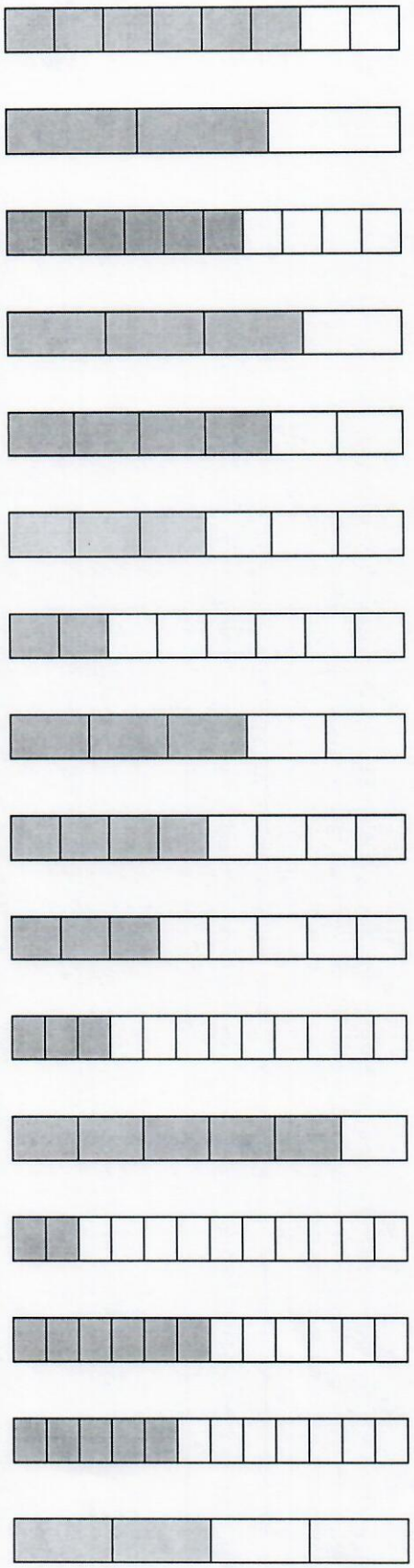
11) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

12) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

13) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

14) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

15) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$



Answers

Ex. G $\frac{2}{8}$

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

1-10	93	87	80	73	67	60	53	47	40	33
11-15	27	20	13	7	0					

Week 2 Day 2

Determining Function Machine Rule

Name: What Rule

Determine what rule the function machine is using.

1)

In	Out
22	36
33	47
41	55
47	61
50	64

2)

Input	Output
15	10
20	15
38	33
40	35
41	36

3)

Input	Output
33	28
45	40
45	40
46	41
55	50

4)

Input	Output
13	21
17	25
20	28
38	46
41	49

5)

Input	Output
10	19
19	28
30	39
33	42
43	52

6)

Input	Output
28	20
30	22
40	32
41	33
43	35

7)

In	Out
15	30
31	46
39	54
45	60
50	65

8)

Input	Output
37	29
38	30
44	36
48	40
56	48

9)

In	Out
22	18
28	24
29	25
33	29
38	34

10)

In	Out
32	19
34	21
41	28
43	30
46	33

11)

In	Out
11	17
22	28
34	40
37	43
42	48

12)

In	Out
10	19
12	21
12	21
26	35
50	59

Answers

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

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17

DAY - 2

Name: _____

Quills and Thrills

by Kelly Hashway

Forests are homes to many animals. But there's one forest creature that gives off an odor and makes a rattling sound when it feels threatened. No, it's not a cross between a skunk and a rattlesnake. It's a porcupine.

Porcupines are covered with quills—about 30,000 on average. The quills cover most of the porcupine's body with the exception of the face, stomach, and the inside of the animal's legs. You probably know that rattlesnakes shake their tails to scare off predators. It's like a warning signal. Well, porcupines do something similar. When a porcupine is approached by a predator or is feeling threatened, it rustles its quills. This creates a rattling sound as a warning sign, telling other animals or even humans to back off. But the sound isn't the only warning. When a porcupine raises its quills like this, it produces an odor. So the animal uses both sound and smell to ward off enemies.

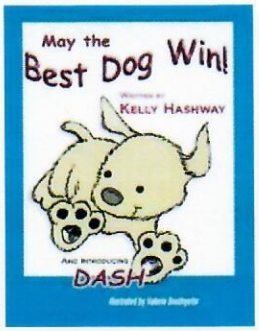
If a porcupine is attacked, its quills act as protection. You may have heard rumors that porcupines can shoot their quills at attackers. This isn't true. What actually happens is when a porcupine tenses the muscles around their quills and makes them stand up, the quills become loose. If an animal gets too close to the porcupine and brushes up against it, the quills will detach and stick into the attacker.

DAY - 2

The quills aren't poisonous, but they have multiple layers of barbs like barbed wire, which makes them painful and sometimes difficult to remove because they embed themselves into the attacker's skin. But the interesting thing about quills is that they are coated with antibiotic fatty acids that help speed up the healing process. Why? To protect the porcupine in case it accidentally pierces its own skin. A porcupine's quills will grow back after losing them, but it does take several months.

So if you ever find yourself in a forest, and you hear a rattling sound followed by a strange odor, beware. Finding yourself on the other end of a porcupine's quills may be more thrills than you're looking for.

About the Author



Kelly Hashway's latest book, *May the Best Dog Win,* is now available!

Dash has the perfect life until the Super Sweeper 5000 shows up. Sweeper runs all over the house sucking up the leftover food scraps, and he even his own room! But Dash won't give up his place as the favorite dog without a fight.

Hashway, Kelly. *May the Best Dog Win*. ISBN: 9780984589081

DAY-2

Name: _____

Quills and Thrills

by Kelly Hashway

1. Which parts of a porcupine's body are not covered with quills?

_____

_____

2. When a porcupine is feeling threatened by a predator, what does it do?

- **a.** shoots quills at the predator
- **b.** makes a rattling sounds with its quills
- **c.** curls up in a ball
- **d.** thumps its tail on the ground

3. A porcupine's quills are barbed. What does this mean?

- **a.** They are poisonous to people and animals.
- **b.** They are coated with antibiotic fatty acids.
- **c.** They grow back when the porcupine loses them.
- **d.** They get stuck in an enemy's skin.

4. What is the author's purpose for writing this article.

- **a.** to explain how porcupines eat, live, and play
- **b.** to teach readers how porcupines defend themselves
- **c.** to describe the life cycle of a porcupine
- **d.** to entertain readers with a story about porcupines

5. According to the information in the article, Which fact about porcupines in not true?

- **a.** When a porcupine's quills stand up, they become loose.
- **b.** When a porcupine raises its quills, it produces an odor.
- **c.** Porcupines have about thirty thousand quills.
- **d.** It takes several years for a porcupine to regrow lost quills.

DAY - 2

Name: _____

Quills and Thrills

by Vocabulary Activity

The scrambled words below are vocabulary words from the article. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Please be sure each word is spelled correctly.

1. _____ r o d o

hint: smell

2. _____ k e s t e t r a n a l

hint: reptile that makes a rattling sound by shaking its tail

3. _____ s o r r u m

hint: facts that haven't been proven true; bits of gossip

4. _____ s t e e n s

hint: tightens muscles because of nervousness

5. _____ c i t a i n o t i b

hint: type of medicine that kills germs

6. _____ p u n a l i f

hint: causing discomfort

7. _____ e n i d a y c t a c l l

hint: not on purpose

DAY - 2

Name: _____

Quills and Thrills

by Kelly hashway

In the article, "Quills and Thrills," you learned how a porcupine protects itself from enemies in the wild.

Think of another animal that has a special way of protecting itself from predators. Describe the animal and explain how it protects itself.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

DAY-2

WRITER'S CRAFT

Topic Sentences

All the sentences in a paragraph should tell about one main idea. Often the main idea is stated in a **topic sentence.** This sentence may appear anywhere in the paragraph, but it is often the first sentence.

Write the letter of a topic sentence (A, B, C) that fits each group of details (1, 2, 3).

A Running is good for you.

B Training for a marathon requires months of work.

C A wide range of running clothes is available.

1. Short distances at first
Work up to longer distances
Training varied with swimming and bicycling

2. Reflective vests for safety at night
Shoes with special support
New fabrics that "breathe" for comfort

3. Development of strong muscles
Improved circulation of blood
Relaxing for the mind

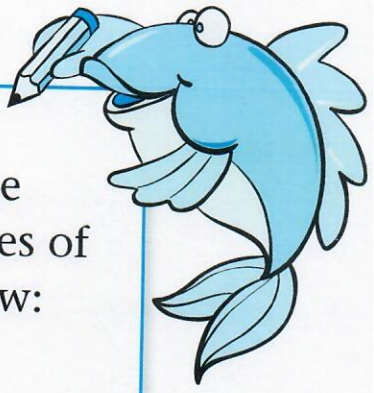
Invent a name for the athlete described below. Write a topic sentence about him or her based on the details.

Ran one of the fastest marathons in the world last year
Born into a very poor family and became a doctor

Day - 2

WRITER'S CRAFT

Transitions



Transitions are words or phrases that show a relationship between events or ideas. They help the reader by linking sentences or paragraphs. Examples of three common types of transitions are shown below:

Time	first, then, next, before, finally, at last
Place	above, below, beside, here, next to
Comparison and Contrast	however, but, although, on the other hand, like

Choose transition words or phrases from the box to complete the story. Use each word or phrase only once. Capitalize words that begin sentences.

afterward	first	finally	next to
however	at last	opposite	then

Seaman could hardly believe his eyes. **(1)** Hundreds of squirrels were swimming ___ the boat. **(2)** They were crossing to the ___ bank. **(3)** ___, Seaman's master was ignoring him. Seaman barked loudly. **(4)** ___ his master saw the squirrels.

"Go get them, Seaman," he said.

Seaman sprang off the boat into the river. **(5)** ___ he caught a squirrel. **(6)** ___ he brought it back to the boat. **(7)** ___ there was a pile of squirrels on the boat. **(8)** ___ Seaman was quite proud of himself.

DAY - 2

Name _____

Read the selection. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Shy Octopus

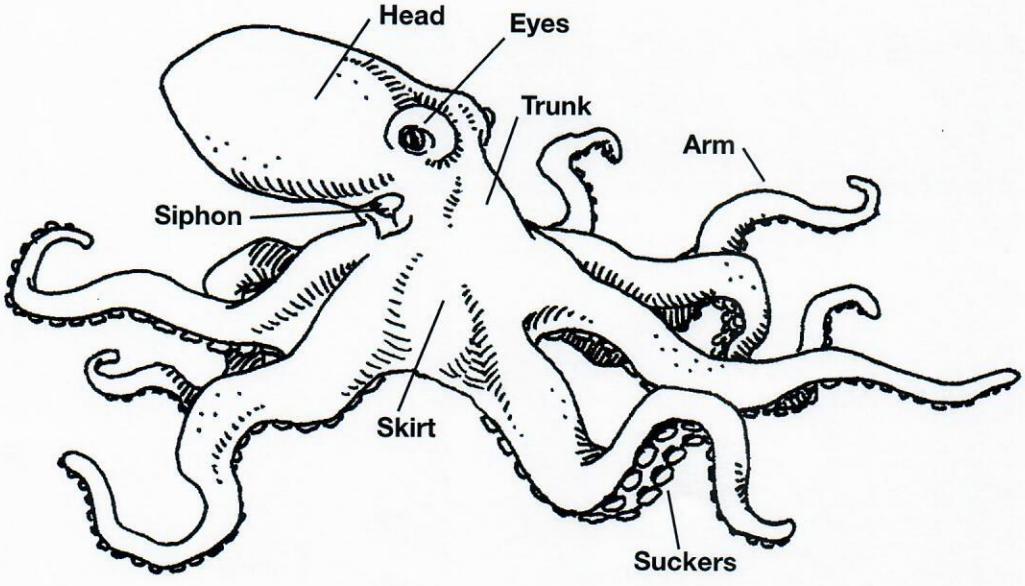
Crawling fast across the ocean floor, an octopus looks for a hiding place. It finds a crab in the sand and eats it. Then the octopus settles into a small hole among some rocks. Its skin changes color to match the rocks, helping it hide. Feeling safe, the octopus looks around for food.

A minute later, an eel frightens the shy octopus. The octopus shoots a cloud of dark liquid into the water. Under cover of its "ink cloud," the octopus hurries away.

The octopus has two large eyes. It can see very well. This helps it hunt for food and look out for its enemies. It has a soft body with a head, a trunk, and a "skirt." Eight arms are connected to the skirt. There are two rows of suckers on each arm. In the center of the skirt is a mouth like a beak.

The octopus can move in two different ways. It can use its long arms to pull itself along, or it can use its siphon. The siphon is a sort of tube. The octopus pushes water out of the tube, and as the water shoots out one way, the octopus shoots off in the other.

The octopus lives in all of the oceans except the Arctic. Some octopuses are small, only a few inches in length. Others grow to be as long as a car.



Turn the page.

DAY - 2

Answer the questions below.

1 **For what reason does an octopus shoot out an "ink cloud"?**

A It is lonely and needs company.

B It is hungry and needs to eat.

C It is tired and needs darkness.

D It is afraid and needs to hide.

2 **Where are the octopus's eyes?**

F in the center of the skirt

G near the bottom of the trunk

H above the siphon

J at the end of an arm

3 **What happens because the octopus has changed its color?**

A Its body then matches the rocks.

B It can then find food for itself.

C Its eyes then look out for enemies.

D It then swims into a small hole.

4 **What happens when the octopus shoots water out its siphon in one direction?**

F The octopus then drinks cleaner water.

G The octopus washes up its food for dinner.

H The octopus moves the opposite way.

J The octopus changes color by rinsing its skin.

5 **Based upon the selection, tell two things an octopus does as a result of finding out that it is in danger.**

_____

_____

_____

_____

Common Core State Standards

Questions 1, 3–5: Informational Text 1. Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. **Question 2: Informational Text 7.** Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.

Wk 2 - Day 3

Subtracting Mixed Fractions (visual)

Name:

Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$4\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{4}{5} = ?$

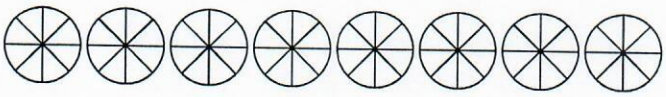
To solve a fraction subtraction problem one strategy is to shade in the starting amount first ($4\frac{3}{5}$).

Next mark off the wholes (2).

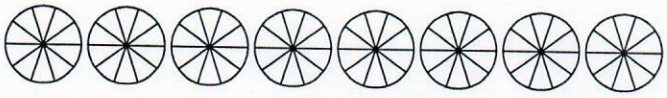
Finally mark off the fraction ($\frac{4}{5}$).

Now we can see that $4\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{4}{5} = 1\frac{4}{5}$

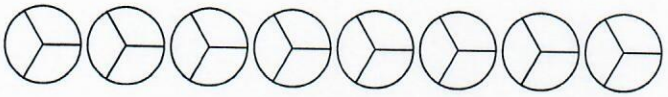
1) $4\frac{5}{8} - 2\frac{1}{8} =$



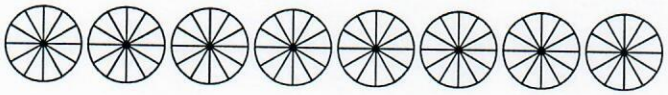
2) $6\frac{1}{10} - 3\frac{5}{10} =$



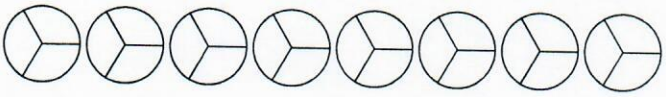
3) $6\frac{2}{3} - 2\frac{2}{3} =$



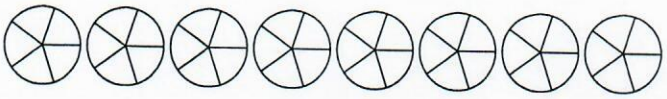
4) $4\frac{4}{12} - 2\frac{2}{12} =$



5) $6\frac{1}{3} - 4\frac{1}{3} =$

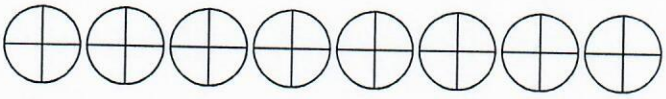


6) $3\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{3}{5} =$



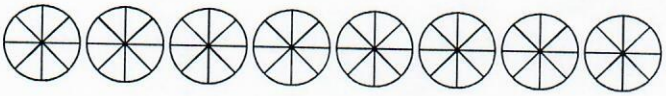
7) $3\frac{9}{12} - 1\frac{9}{12} =$

8) $6\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{2}{4} =$

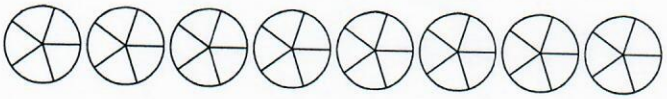


9) $6\frac{1}{5} - 4\frac{1}{5} =$

10) $3\frac{2}{8} - 1\frac{7}{8} =$



11) $3\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{2}{5} =$



12) $4\frac{7}{8} - 2\frac{2}{8} =$

Answers

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

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

Determining Function Machine Rule

Week 2 Day 3

Name:

Determine what rule the function machine is using.

1)

Input	Output
13	17
20	24
22	26
41	45
42	46

A. Subtract 4
B. Subtract 5
C. Add 4
D. Add 5

2)

Input	Output
14	20
28	34
37	43
42	48
50	56

A. Subtract 6
B. Add 6
C. Add 8
D. Add 5

3)

Input	Output
25	14
42	31
42	31
50	39
59	48

A. Subtract 8
B. Subtract 14
C. Subtract 11
D. Add 11

4)

In	Out
26	16
32	22
44	34
48	38
55	45

A. Subtract 11
B. Add 10
C. Add 11
D. Subtract 10

5)

Input	Output
10	19
22	31
23	32
24	33
46	55

A. Add 9
B. Subtract 10
C. Add 10
D. Add 6

6)

In	Out
17	30
24	37
31	44
40	53
41	54

A. Add 15
B. Subtract 13
C. Subtract 15
D. Add 13

7)

In	Out
15	25
18	28
36	46
46	56
48	58

A. Subtract 10
B. Add 10
C. Subtract 13
D. Add 13

8)

In	Out
20	13
31	24
38	31
44	37
54	47

A. Subtract 10
B. Add 10
C. Add 7
D. Subtract 7

9)

Input	Output
21	11
28	18
30	20
31	21
45	35

A. Add 10
B. Subtract 8
C. Subtract 10
D. Subtract 13

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

1-9	89	78	67	56	44	33	22	11	0

DAY - 3

COMMONLIT

Name: _____ Class: _____

Baseball's Girl Umpire

By Glenna Marra
2017

In this informational text, Glenna Marra tells the story of Amanda Clement, the first woman who was paid to umpire a baseball game. As you read, take notes on how Amanda was treated as a female umpire.

[1] Twelve-year-old Amanda Clement raced to the ballpark across the street from her house in Hudson, South Dakota. She couldn't wait to join her brother, Hank, and the boys for a game of baseball.

Would they let her play? She could throw, run, and bat as well as any of them, but they let her play only when they needed her. She would probably have to umpire again. At least she'd be part of the game. Amanda knew all the rules, and the boys could count on her.

Over the next few years, local teams began asking her to call their games, too. One summer day in 1904, Amanda and her mother traveled to Hawarden, Iowa, to watch Hank pitch in the championship semiprofessional game. Two local teams were scheduled to play a game before the semipro teams. Amanda agreed to be the umpire. Little did she know she'd be making baseball history that day.

As Amanda finished the morning game, she saw two men walking toward her. To her surprise, they were the managers of the semipro teams. They were impressed[1] with her umpiring and wanted her to call the afternoon championship game. They would even pay her.

Making History

[5] The large crowd watched in disbelief[2] as the 5-foot-10-inch 16-year-old took her position behind the pitcher's mound, where umpires stood. She was about to become the first female paid to umpire a baseball game.

"Strike!" "Ball!" "Safe!" "Out!" Amanda was calm and confident and made her calls fairly. She was "right on the spot," watching closely as each play was made.

News of Amanda's expert umpiring spread. Newspaper reporters said that she "knows her baseball book," is "the possessor of an eagle eye," and "is absolutely fair." Managers began to ask for her first when they needed an umpire.

1. **Impress** ***(verb):*** to make someone feel respect
2. **Disbelief** ***(noun):*** difficulty accepting something as real

DAY- 3

Amanda was popular with the fans, too. She "makes a hit with the crowd when she throws up her right arm and shouts, 'Stee-rike,'" wrote a reporter. At one game, the spectators[3] weren't happy with the umpire and insisted on replacing him with Amanda. They decided to collect the money to pay her and hired a car to take her to the game.

Amanda became a big attraction. Posters that said "The Only Lady Umpire in the World" drew large crowds to games. She made "an inspiring sight on the baseball diamond."[4] Her uniform was a white blouse, blue ankle-length skirt, cap, and black necktie. Later she wore a shirt with "UMPS" on the front.

[10] In those early days of baseball, crowds threw bottles at male umpires and shouted insults like "Kill the umpire!" But Amanda usually received polite comments such as "Beg your pardon, Miss Umpire, but wasn't that one a bit high?" And if a player was unruly,[5] she wasn't afraid to stand up to him or take action. Once, she threw out six players in a game.

A Tough Job

Being an umpire was hard work. Amanda made all the calls for the entire game. She couldn't take a break and go to the dugout[6] as the players did.

And she worked in all kinds of weather. She took special pride in umpiring a game that lasted 17 innings[7] on a day when the heat reached 100 degrees. The game ended in a tie at sundown.

Umpiring suited[8] Amanda. "It isn't as easy as it looks, but for all that, there is a good deal of enjoyment in the work. Of course the players kick sometimes, just awfully, but not when I'm umpiring... You've got to have confidence in your ability or you won't do well at anything."

Amanda's career as an umpire lasted six years. She called about 50 games each summer and was paid a top fee for the time, $15 to $25 a game. With her earnings, Amanda paid for college, where she studied physical education.

[15] Many years later, other women followed in Amanda's footsteps as umpires. Today, women are referees in professional soccer, basketball, football, and tennis.

3. someone who watches a game or event
4. a baseball field
5. **Unruly** ***(adjective):*** difficult to control
6. a low shelter by the field where players and coaches sit
7. a division of a game during which each team has a chance to score until three outs are made against them
8. **Suited** ***(adjective):*** right for a person

DAY - 3

COMMONLIT

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which sentence describes the central idea of the text?
   - A. People usually assumed Amanda's calls were wrong because of her gender.
   - B. Amanda had to work harder than the boys to become an umpire.
   - C. Women often make better umpires than men in baseball because their calls are more fair.
   - D. Amanda's success as an umpire challenged people's views on the role of women in baseball.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
   - A. "Would they let her play? She could throw, run, and bat as well as any of them, but they let her play only when they needed her." (Paragraph 2)
   - B. "In those early days of baseball, crowds threw bottles at male umpires and shouted insults like 'Kill the umpire!'" (Paragraph 10)
   - C. "Amanda's career as an umpire lasted six years. She called about 50 games each summer and was paid a top fee for the time, $15 to $25 a game." (Paragraph 14)
   - D. "Today, women are referees in professional soccer, basketball, football, and tennis." (Paragraph 15)

3. PART A: What is the meaning of "eagle eye" in paragraph 7?
   - A. good vision
   - B. pretty eyes
   - C. limited vision
   - D. an angry expression

4. PART B: Which quote from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
   - A. "Amanda was calm and confident and made her calls fairly." (Paragraph 6)
   - B. "watching closely as each play was made." (Paragraph 6)
   - C. "Newspaper reporters said that she 'knows her baseball book'" (Paragraph 7)
   - D. "Managers began to ask for her first when they needed an umpire." (Paragraph 7)

DAY - 3

COMMONLIT

5. How was Amanda treated as an umpire in comparison to male umpires?

DAY - 3

Name: _____

Find the Main Idea

Dolphins

A bottlenose dolphin

Dolphins are mammals that live in the ocean. Mammals are different than fish, reptiles or birds. As a mammal, dolphins breathe oxygen, even though they live in water. Because they are mammals, a dolphin mother gives birth to a live baby, unlike reptiles and birds who lay eggs. A dolphin mother also feeds her baby milk like other mammals.

A common dolphin

Find the Main Idea

Write the main idea of the paragraph in your own words.

_____

_____

Write two supporting ideas for the main idea.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

Wk 2-Day 4

Adding & Subtracting Fractions

Name:

Solve each problem. Write the answer as a mixed number fraction (if possible).

1) $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{8} =$

2) $\frac{3}{10} - \frac{2}{10} =$

3) $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{10}{12} =$

4) $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{6} =$

5) $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} =$

6) $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10} =$

7) $\frac{9}{12} - \frac{6}{12} =$

8) $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{5}{10} =$

9) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} =$

10) $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{3}{10} =$

11) $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} =$

12) $\frac{2}{12} + \frac{9}{12} =$

13) $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{5}{6} =$

14) $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{9}{10} =$

15) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$

16) $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{3}{8} =$

17) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$

18) $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{6} =$

19) $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{5}{6} =$

20) $\frac{8}{10} + \frac{5}{10} =$

Answers

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

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

Week 2 Day 4

Determining Reasonable Answer

Name:

Determine if the answer shown is reasonable (yes) or not (no).

- Anything times 2 HAS to end in an even number (2,4,6,8,0). Ex. $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 13 = 26$
- Anything times 5 HAS to end in an either a 5 or a 0. Ex. $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 15 = 75$
- Anything times 10 HAS to end in a 0. Ex. $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 16 = 160$

1) $10 \cdot 224 = 2{,}240$

2) $330 \cdot 5 = 1{,}651$

3) $111 \cdot 5 = 558$

4) $640 \cdot 10 = 6{,}405$

5) $653 \cdot 10 = 6{,}537$

6) $10 \cdot 716 = 7{,}160$

7) $236 \cdot 2 = 472$

8) $2 \cdot 911 = 1{,}822$

9) $516 \cdot 10 = 5{,}168$

10) $679 \cdot 5 = 3{,}396$

11) $2 \cdot 772 = 1{,}545$

12) $110 \cdot 5 = 550$

13) $2 \cdot 179 = 359$

14) $621 \cdot 5 = 3{,}108$

15) $2 \cdot 960 = 1{,}920$

16) $888 \cdot 5 = 4{,}440$

17) $800 \cdot 2 = 1{,}601$

18) $950 \cdot 2 = 1{,}900$

19) $199 \cdot 5 = 995$

20) $2 \cdot 995 = 1{,}991$

Answers

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

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50

DAY - 4

Name: _____

Roly-Poly Pill Bugs

by Cynthia Sherwood

Some people are afraid of bugs such as spiders or beetles. But there is one bug that just about everybody likes—pill bugs. If you ever pick one up, you know why its nickname is "roly-poly." A pill bug rolls up into a tight little ball to protect itself. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around!

These little gray or brown bugs can be found almost everywhere in the United States except the desert. That is because they need to stay moist. But they can live in dry places like California thanks to lawn sprinklers. One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.

Did you know that pill bugs have something in common with kangaroos? After her eggs hatch, the mother pill bug carries her young in a pouch under her belly. The little pill bugs stay there until they are big enough to be on their own.

Pill bugs also have something in common with snakes. Just as snakes shed their skin when it gets too small, pill bugs do too. This is called "molting." A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.

Pill bugs are a little like owls, too. Pill bugs are nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night. That is when they most like to wander around and look for food. And just like earthworms, pill bugs help break down plants in the soil. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs. They are also interesting ones!

DAY- 4

Name: _____

Roly-Poly Pill Bugs

by Cynthia Sherwood

1. Why are pill bugs nicknamed "roly-poly"?

_____

_____

2. Where would you be least likely to find a pill bug?

a. under a large rock near a pond
b. under a log near a downspout
c. in a vegetable garden
d. hiding in the roots of a cactus

3. How is a pill bug like a kangaroo?

_____

_____

4. What does the word "molting" mean?

a. active at night
b. shedding its skin
c. crawling in a damp place
d. crawling like a snake

5. How are pill bugs and earthworms alike?

_____

_____

6. Which statement from the article is an opinion?

a. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around.
b. A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.
c. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs; they are interesting ones.
d. One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.

DAY - 4

Staying On-Topic! Which Sentence Does Not Belong?

For each paragraph, cross out the sentence that does not belong in the paragraph.

1. Eugene Clark was a scientist who was known as "The Shark Lady." In the 1940s and 1950s, when few women worked in science, she became an expert in sharks. Mako sharks and sandbar sharks can be found in the Atlantic Ocean. Dr. Clark loved teaching others about sharks and other exciting creatures of the oceans. She also wrote books and articles about sharks. But mostly she loved diving under the sea to study sharks.

2. The Great Barrier Reef off Australia's coast is home to a huge range of fish. Many are small and fast-moving, like the bright yellow butterfly fish. Others, like the grouper, are slow, large, and plain. More than 150 kinds of sharks, such as hammerhead and tiger sharks, also swim these waters. All together, more than 1,500 different kinds of fish are found in this rich underwater habitat. Amazingly, astronauts have seen the Great Barrier Reef from outer space.

3. Mary Garber was a newspaper reporter who started writing about sports in the 1940s. The sport that most Americans watch is football. Garber started out reporting for high school sports, and then college sports. She was also one of the first reporters to cover African American athletes and their events. Later, she reported on several different sports for large newspapers and received awards for her work. In 2005, she was the first woman to be awarded the Red Smith Award, an annual award for sports writers.

4. Many people thought the Golden Gate Bridge could never be built. The bridge had to cross rough waters where San Francisco Bay meets the Pacific Ocean. San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland are three large cities in the San Francisco Bay. To anchor the bridge towers, workers had to dive underwater. They faced cold, dark, dangerous waters to reach solid rock beneath the mud. As the bridge towers grew, strong winds blew away tools and pieces of the bridge. Worse, heavy fog often made it difficult for workers to see.

5. Why would people travel to take photos of a stretch of Los Angeles sidewalk? Because this sidewalk is filled with starts! It's the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and it's covered with star-shaped tiles honoring performers. People also travel to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland, Ohio. There are more than 2,600 starts in the Walk of Fame, each with a name and a small design. The design shows whether the performer is honored for movies, television, live shows, radio, or music. Performers sometimes have two or more stars for different talents.

6. Julia Child appeared on a popular television show about cooking French food. Another popular show about Chinese cooking starred Joyce Chen. Child wanted her fans to see that anybody could make mistakes in the kitchen. She also wanted to show how to fix common mistakes. Therefore, Child was very open about the problems she ran into while cooking on television. Thanks to this approach, people felt brave enough to cook difficult, exciting French dishes. In this way, Child's show changed the way many Americans felt about cooking.

DAY - 4

7. Cats and dogs have many differences, but here's one you may not know. Dogs have a sweet tooth, and cats do not. That's why dogs will break into your cookies or candy, but cats won't. Another difference between the pets is that cats have sharper claws than dogs. Cats are wired to eat only meat, which doesn't taste sweet. A cat's tongue simply can't taste sugar. Dogs, on the other hand, can taste a range of different foods, even sweet ones.

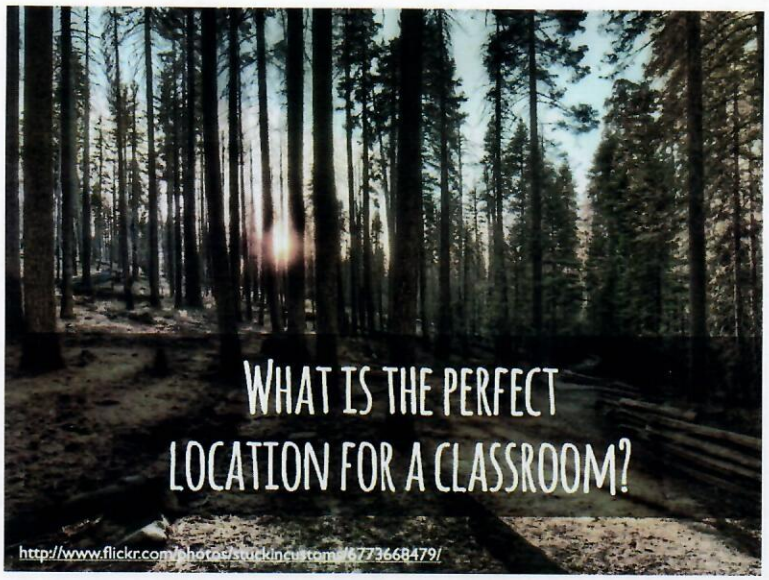
8. Is sleeping your favorite thing to do? If so, you might want to find a job as a sleeper. Companies that make mattresses hire sleepers to test them out. After sleeping on the beds, the sleepers have to judge their comfort. Most adults need at least seven to nine hours of sleep each night. Scientists who are studying sleep also hire sleepers. These scientists use machines to observe and measure the sleepers' breathing and eye movements.

9. The *shamisen* is an old Japanese instrument with three silk strings. The shamisen has a long neck attached to a square body that is covered with animal skin. Musicians use their fingers or a pick to strike the shamisen's strings. This causes the strings to make a sharp ringing sound. The *koto* is another Japanese instrument, with thirteen strings. Shamisen music is often played as the background for puppet shows, plays, and singing.

10. What's *mofongo*? It's a tasty dish from Puerto Rico. You make it with plantains, a fruit that looks like a banana, but should be cooked before eating. Bananas are often eaten raw in the United States. To prepare mofongo, peel and slice the plantains. Then, fry the plantain slices in oil. Next, mix the plantains with pork rinds and garlic and mash it all together. Finally, form it into balls and enjoy!

DAY 4 and 5

Name _____



Day 4 and 5

Name _____

Wk 2-Day 5

Multiplying Fractions by Whole Numbers

Name:

Solve each problem. Answer as a mixed fraction.

Ex) $\frac{2}{5} \cdot 5 = 2$

1) $5 \cdot \frac{6}{8} =$

2) $\frac{3}{4} \cdot 9 =$

3) $8 \cdot \frac{2}{5} =$

4) $\frac{6}{12} \cdot 4 =$

5) $\frac{2}{4} \cdot 3 =$

6) $\frac{2}{5} \cdot 4 =$

7) $\frac{3}{5} \cdot 7 =$

8) $7 \cdot \frac{1}{5} =$

9) $9 \cdot \frac{2}{3} =$

10) $10 \cdot \frac{5}{12} =$

11) $6 \cdot \frac{3}{5} =$

12) $\frac{6}{8} \cdot 7 =$

13) $\frac{4}{8} \cdot 3 =$

14) $\frac{2}{6} \cdot 9 =$

15) $8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} =$

16) $10 \cdot \frac{4}{12} =$

17) $4 \cdot \frac{10}{12} =$

18) $7 \cdot \frac{2}{4} =$

19) $10 \cdot \frac{3}{8} =$

20) $2 \cdot \frac{2}{6} =$

Answers

Ex. 2

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

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

Week 2 Day 5

Multiply & Divide Variables within 100

Name:

Find the value of the variable.

1) $2 = 6 \div M$ M = _____

2) $C \times 1 = 4$ C = _____

3) $Z = 72 \div 8$ Z = _____

4) $3 \times 10 = S$ S = _____

5) $N \div 5 = 7$ N = _____

6) $9 \div F = 3$ F = _____

7) $E = 50 \div 10$ E = _____

8) $4 = 32 \div Q$ Q = _____

9) $15 = 3 \times J$ J = _____

10) $4 = H \div 4$ H = _____

11) $L \div 10 = 4$ L = _____

12) $42 \div 7 = P$ P = _____

13) $5 = R \times 1$ R = _____

14) $V = 1 \times 3$ V = _____

15) $4 \times U = 16$ U = _____

16) $1 = Y \div 10$ Y = _____

17) $9 \times B = 36$ B = _____

18) $9 = 1 \times A$ A = _____

19) $4 \div 2 = G$ G = _____

20) $K = 9 \times 1$ K = _____

Answers

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

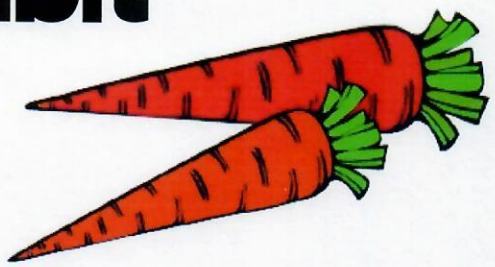
1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50

DAY - 5

Name: _____

Rabbit Habit

by **Liana Mahoney**



I have a rabbit habit.
I like to crunch and chew
On celery logs and carrot sticks,
And apple wedges, too.

I have a rabbit habit.
I like to chomp and munch
On crispy greens and juicy grapes.
Mmm…rabbit food for lunch!

DAY - 5

Name: _____

Rabbit Habit

by **Liana Mahoney**

1. What is a rabbit habit?

_____

_____

2. List four action verbs in this poem.

_____ _____

_____ _____

Challenge: Write another verse for this poem.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Week 2
(APRIL 13-17)
Answer Keys

DAY 1

Comparing Fractions

Name: **Answer Key**

Determine which fraction goes in the middle to make the comparison true.

1) $\frac{1}{6}$ < ? < $\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

2) $\frac{1}{8}$ < ? < $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$

3) $\frac{1}{6}$ < ? < $\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

4) $\frac{1}{4}$ < ? < $\frac{4}{8}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{5}{6}$

$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

5) $\frac{1}{4}$ < ? < $\frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

6) $\frac{2}{4}$ < ? < $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{4}{6}$

7) $\frac{2}{3}$ < ? < $\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{5}{8}$

8) $\frac{2}{8}$ < ? < $\frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{2}{4}$

9) $\frac{4}{8}$ < ? < $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$

10) $\frac{1}{2}$ < ? < $\frac{4}{6}$

$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$

Answers

1. $\frac{2}{6}$
2. $\frac{2}{6}$
3. $\frac{2}{4}$
4. $\frac{1}{3}$
5. $\frac{2}{6}$
6. $\frac{4}{6}$
7. $\frac{5}{6}$
8. $\frac{1}{3}$
9. $\frac{5}{8}$
10. $\frac{5}{8}$

1-10	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0

DAY-1

Two Step Problems

Name: **Answer Key**

Solve each problem.

1) A developer was buying land. He bought 4 acres at $1,863 per acre. He then split the land he purchased into 9 lots. How much should he sell each lot for just to break even? 1,863 × 4 7,452÷9

2) Sarah's mother had 17 small photo albums filled with 72 photos in each. In order to save some space she bought 9 larger albums with each album having 40 pages. If she wanted to put all her pictures into the large albums, with the same number of pictures in each, how many pictures should be in each album? 72 × 17 1,224÷9

3) A contractor bought 44 boxes of nails at a price of $1 per box. Each box contained contained 56 nails. If he distributed the nails to the 4 houses he was building and made sure each house received the same number of nails, how many nails would each house get? 56 × 44 2,464÷4

4) An industrial machine made 9,096 cans of diet sodas and 5 times as many regular sodas over the course of 53 minutes. The regular sodas were then placed into 2 shipping boxes with each shipping box containing the same number of sodas. How many regular sodas were in each shipping box. 9,096 × 5 45,480÷2

5) A donation center had filled up 44 small bins with canned food with each bin containing 24 cans. They plan to send the cans out to 4 food banks but want to give each food bank the same number of cans. How many cans should they give to each food bank? 24 × 44 1,056÷4

6) While playing a game Nancy defeated 5 enemies with each enemy defeated earning her 3,012 points. If she traded in all her points for 3 extra lives, how many points is it per life? 3,012 × 5 15,060÷3

7) Mike and Olivia were comparing their Halloween candy. Mike received 4 times as much candy as Olivia received. Mike then split his candy evenly into 3 piles to eat later. If Olivia received 75 ounces of candy, how many ounces of candy would be in each of Mike's piles? 75 × 4 300÷3

8) At the flea market Jerry found 7 buckets of LEGOs with each bucket containing 9,792 LEGO pieces. If he wanted to split the LEGO pieces into 6 piles, how many pieces should he put into each pile? 9,792 × 7 68,544÷6

Answers

1. **828**
2. **136**
3. **616**
4. **22,740**
5. **264**
6. **5,020**
7. **100**
8. **11,424**

1-8	88	75	63	50	38	25	13	0

DAY-1 Answer key

1. According to the passage, what currently lives in the caves at Carlsbad Cavern National?

A. Native Americans

B. bats

C. bears

D. explorers

2. What does the author describe at the beginning of the passage?

A. how speleothems are formed

B. the formation of limestone caves

C. fossils found in Carlsbad Cavern

D. watching bats at Carlsbad Cavern

3. Limestone deposits can help researchers learn about what the area was like thousands of years ago. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?

A. Limestone can contain fossilized plants and animals.

B. Acid can slowly dissolve limestone to form winding caves.

C. Limestone is typically made up of coral fragments.

D. Many caves around the world exist in limestone deposits.

4. "At the entrance to the cave, there's stadium seating for visitors to watch the bats." Based on this information, what can you conclude about the popularity of the bats at Carlsbad Cavern?

A. The bats are not a popular attraction at Carlsbad Cavern.

B. People go to Carlsbad Cavern to see the caves, not the bats.

C. The bats are a popular attraction at Carlsbad Cavern.

D. Most people who visit Carlsbad Cavern don't know about the bats.

DAY-1 Answer Key

5. What is this passage mostly about?

A. Laurel Mathews' family vacation

B. how bats navigate using sound

C. how speleothems are formed

D. caves at Carlsbad Cavern National Park

6. Read the following sentences: "The caverns, located in a United States National Park, are home to around 400,000 Mexican free-tailed bats that fly out into the night sky each evening at dusk to feed on nearby moths and insects, returning at dawn to their caves. The **spectacle** draws crowds from around the world into the Chihuahuan Desert, where the park is located."

As used in this sentence, what does the word "**spectacle**" mean?

A. a very impressive show

B. something that happens irregularly

C. something that happens at night

D. something that people watch with glasses

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____, Laurel did not think the Carlsbad Cavern National Park looked very spectacular, but her opinion changed after she explored the caves.

A. For instance

B. Initially

C. Particularly

D. Therefore

8. What are speleothems?

Speleothems are formations that arise from mineral deposits in caves.

DAY - 1 Answer Key

9. Explain how the limestone caves at Carlsbad Cavern were formed.

Between four and six million years ago, surface water began moving through the cracks in the limestone deposit. This water combined with rainwater to form a type of acid. This acid slowly dissolved the limestone to eventually form the winding caves that exist today in Carlsbad Cavern.

10. Explain how researchers may learn about the history of the caves at Carlsbad Cavern. Support your answer using information from the passage.

Answers may vary and should be supported by the passage. Students may indicate that researchers may learn about the history of the caves by studying the limestone deposits and the fossilized plants and animals trapped in them. Researchers may also learn about the history of the caves at Carlsbad Cavern by studying the objects found in and near the caves, including animal bones and a stone scraper from the Ice Age.

DAY - 2

Adding Parts of a Whole (visual) Name: **Answer Key**

Match each equation to answer and write the answer.

Ex) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

1) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

2) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

3) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

4) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

5) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

6) $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}$

7) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

8) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

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

10) $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$

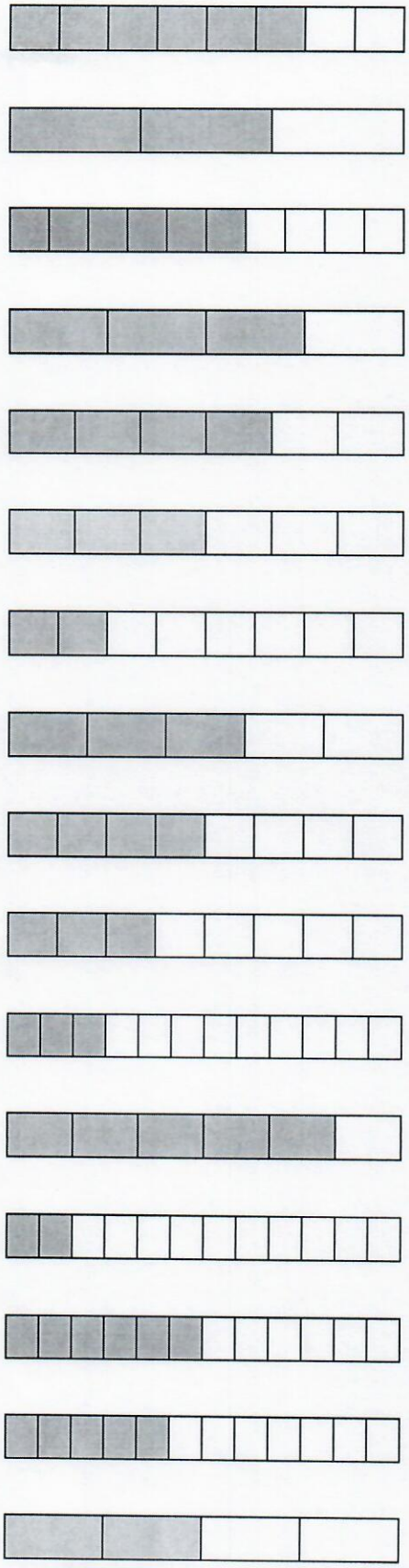
11) $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

12) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

13) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

14) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$

15) $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$



Answers

Ex.	G	$\frac{2}{8}$
1.	L	$\frac{5}{6}$
2.	M	$\frac{2}{12}$
3.	D	$\frac{3}{4}$
4.	B	$\frac{2}{3}$
5.	E	$\frac{4}{6}$
6.	C	$\frac{6}{10}$
7.	I	$\frac{4}{8}$
8.	J	$\frac{3}{8}$
9.	O	$\frac{5}{12}$
10.	H	$\frac{3}{5}$
11.	A	$\frac{6}{8}$
12.	P	$\frac{2}{4}$
13.	F	$\frac{3}{6}$
14.	K	$\frac{3}{12}$
15.	N	$\frac{6}{12}$

1-10	93	87	80	73	67	60	53	47	40	33
11-15	27	20	13	7	0					

DAY - 2

Determining Function Machine Rule

Name: **Answer Key**

Determine what rule the function machine is using.

1)

In	Out
22	36
33	47
41	55
47	61
50	64

2)

Input	Output
15	10
20	15
38	33
40	35
41	36

3)

Input	Output
33	28
45	40
45	40
46	41
55	50

4)

Input	Output
13	21
17	25
20	28
38	46
41	49

5)

Input	Output
10	19
19	28
30	39
33	42
43	52

6)

Input	Output
28	20
30	22
40	32
41	33
43	35

7)

In	Out
15	30
31	46
39	54
45	60
50	65

8)

Input	Output
37	29
38	30
44	36
48	40
56	48

9)

In	Out
22	18
28	24
29	25
33	29
38	34

10)

In	Out
32	19
34	21
41	28
43	30
46	33

11)

In	Out
11	17
22	28
34	40
37	43
42	48

12)

In	Out
10	19
12	21
12	21
26	35
50	59

Answers

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

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17

DAY - 2

ANSWER KEY

Quills and Thrills

by Vocabulary Activity

The scrambled words below are vocabulary words from the article. Unscramble each word and write it on the line. Please be sure each word is spelled correctly.

1. odor — r o d o
   hint: smell

2. rattlesnake — k e s t e t r a n a l
   hint: reptile that makes a rattling sound by shaking its tail

3. rumors — s o r r u m
   hint: facts that haven't been proven true; bits of gossip

4. tenses — s t e e n s
   hint: tightens muscles because of nervousness

5. antibiotic — c i t a i n o t i b
   hint: type of medicine that kills germs

6. painful — p u n a l i f
   hint: causing discomfort

7. accidentally — e n i d a y c t a c l l
   hint: not on purpose

DAY - 2

ANSWER KEY

Quills and Thrills

by Kelly Hashway

1. Which parts of a porcupine's body are not covered with quills?

   face, stomach,and inside of the porcupine's legs

2. When a porcupine is feeling threatened by a predator, what does it do?
   - **a.** shoots quills at the predator
   - **b.** makes a rattling sounds with its quills
   - **c.** curls up in a ball
   - **d.** thumps its tail on the ground

3. A porcupine's quills are barbed. What does this mean?
   - **a.** They are poisonous to people and animals.
   - **b.** They are coated with antibiotic fatty acids.
   - **c.** They grow back when the porcupine loses them.
   - **d.** They get stuck in an enemy's skin.

4. What is the author's purpose for writing this article.
   - **a.** to explain how porcupines eat, live, and play
   - **b.** to teach readers how porcupines defend themselves
   - **c.** to describe the life cycle of a porcupine
   - **d.** to entertain readers with a story about porcupines

5. According to the information in the article, Which fact about porcupines in not true?
   - **a.** When a porcupine's quills stand up, they become loose.
   - **b.** When a porcupine raises its quills, it produces an odor.
   - **c.** Porcupines have about thirty thousand quills.
   - **d.** It takes several years for a porcupine to regrow lost quills.

DAY - 2 Answer Sheet

Answer the questions below.

1 **For what reason does an octopus shoot out an "ink cloud"?**

A It is lonely and needs company.

B It is hungry and needs to eat.

C It is tired and needs darkness.

D It is afraid and needs to hide.

2 **Where are the octopus's eyes?**

F in the center of the skirt

G near the bottom of the trunk

H above the siphon

J at the end of an arm

3 **What happens because the octopus has changed its color?**

A Its body then matches the rocks.

B It can then find food for itself.

C Its eyes then look out for enemies.

D It then swims into a small hole.

4 **What happens when the octopus shoots water out its siphon in one direction?**

F The octopus then drinks cleaner water.

G The octopus washes up its food for dinner.

H The octopus moves the opposite way.

J The octopus changes color by rinsing its skin.

5 **Based upon the selection, tell two things an octopus does as a result of finding out that it is in danger.**

Possible response: The octopus can shoot a cloud of dark liquid into the water and then speed away from whatever is scaring it.

Common Core State Standards

Questions 1, 3–5: Informational Text 1. Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text. **Question 2: Informational Text 7.** Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.

DAY-3

Subtracting Mixed Fractions (visual) Name: **Answer Key**

Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$4\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{4}{5} = ?$

To solve a fraction subtraction problem one strategy is to shade in the starting amount first ($4\frac{3}{5}$).

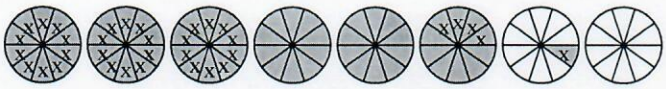
Next mark off the wholes (2).

Finally mark off the fraction ($\frac{4}{5}$).

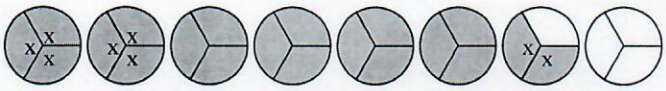
Now we can see that $4\frac{3}{5} - 2\frac{4}{5} = 1\frac{4}{5}$

1) $4\frac{5}{8} - 2\frac{1}{8} =$

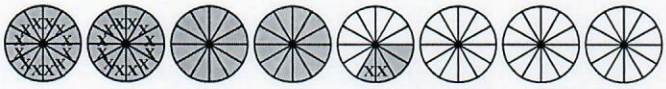
2) $6\frac{1}{10} - 3\frac{5}{10} =$



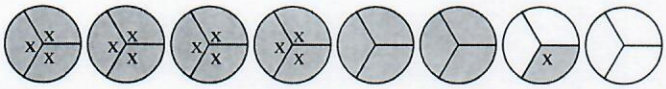
3) $6\frac{2}{3} - 2\frac{2}{3} =$



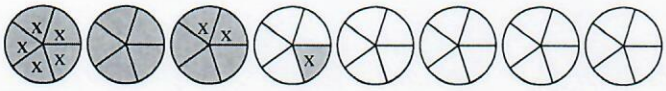
4) $4\frac{4}{12} - 2\frac{2}{12} =$



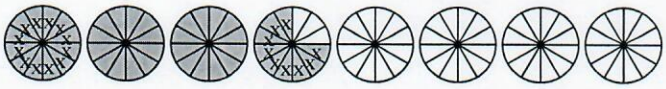
5) $6\frac{1}{3} - 4\frac{1}{3} =$



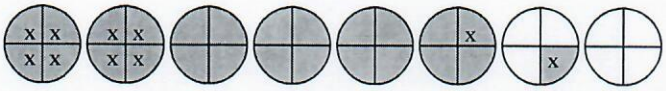
6) $3\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{3}{5} =$



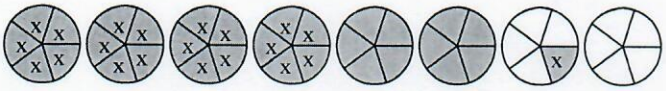
7) $3\frac{9}{12} - 1\frac{9}{12} =$



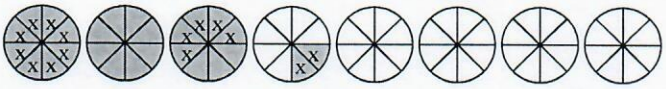
8) $6\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{2}{4} =$



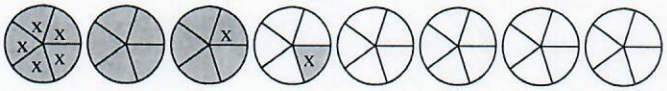
9) $6\frac{1}{5} - 4\frac{1}{5} =$



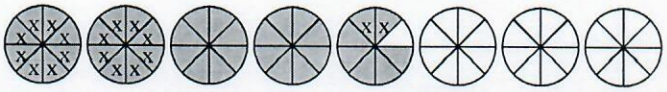
10) $3\frac{2}{8} - 1\frac{7}{8} =$



11) $3\frac{1}{5} - 1\frac{2}{5} =$



12) $4\frac{7}{8} - 2\frac{2}{8} =$



Answers

1. $2\frac{4}{8}$
2. $2\frac{6}{10}$
3. 4
4. $2\frac{2}{12}$
5. 2
6. $1\frac{3}{5}$
7. 2
8. $3\frac{3}{4}$
9. 2
10. $1\frac{3}{8}$
11. $1\frac{4}{5}$
12. $2\frac{5}{8}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

DAY - 3

Determining Function Machine Rule

Name: **Answer Key**

Determine what rule the function machine is using.

1)

Input	Output
13	17
20	24
22	26
41	45
42	46

A. Subtract 4
B. Subtract 5
C. Add 4
D. Add 5

2)

Input	Output
14	20
28	34
37	43
42	48
50	56

A. Subtract 6
B. Add 6
C. Add 8
D. Add 5

3)

Input	Output
25	14
42	31
42	31
50	39
59	48

A. Subtract 8
B. Subtract 14
C. Subtract 11
D. Add 11

4)

In	Out
26	16
32	22
44	34
48	38
55	45

A. Subtract 11
B. Add 10
C. Add 11
D. Subtract 10

5)

Input	Output
10	19
22	31
23	32
24	33
46	55

A. Add 9
B. Subtract 10
C. Add 10
D. Add 6

6)

In	Out
17	30
24	37
31	44
40	53
41	54

A. Add 15
B. Subtract 13
C. Subtract 15
D. Add 13

7)

In	Out
15	25
18	28
36	46
46	56
48	58

A. Subtract 10
B. Add 10
C. Subtract 13
D. Add 13

8)

In	Out
20	13
31	24
38	31
44	37
54	47

A. Subtract 10
B. Add 10
C. Add 7
D. Subtract 7

9)

Input	Output
21	11
28	18
30	20
31	21
45	35

A. Add 10
B. Subtract 8
C. Subtract 10
D. Subtract 13

Answers

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. D
9. C

1-9	89	78	67	56	44	33	22	11	0

DAY - 3 Answer Key

Answer Key: Baseball's Girl Umpire

by Glenna Marra 2017

1. RI.2

PART A: Which sentence describes the central idea of the text?

A. People usually assumed Amanda's calls were wrong because of her gender.
B. Amanda had to work harder than the boys to become an umpire.
C. Women often make better umpires than men in baseball because their calls are more fair.
D. Amanda found success as an umpire in baseball, even though she was the first woman to do it.

2. RI.1

PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?

A. "Would they let her play? She could throw, run, and bat as well as any of them, but they let her play only when they needed her." (Paragraph 2)
B. "In those early days of baseball, crowds threw bottles at male umpires and shouted insults like 'Kill the umpire!'" (Paragraph 10)
C. "Amanda's career as an umpire lasted six years. She called about 50 games each summer and was paid a top fee for the time, $15 to $25 a game." (Paragraph 14)
D. "Today, women are referees in professional soccer, basketball, football, and tennis." (Paragraph 15)

3. RI.4

PART A: What is the meaning of "eagle eye" in paragraph 7?

A. good vision
B. pretty eyes
C. limited vision
D. an angry expression

4. RI.1

PART B: Which quote from the text best supports the answer to Part A?

A. "Amanda was calm and confident and made her calls fairly." (Paragraph 6)
B. "watching closely as each play was made." (Paragraph 6)
C. "Newspaper reporters said that she 'knows her baseball book'" (Paragraph 7)
D. "Managers began to ask for her first when they needed an umpire." (Paragraph 7)

5. RI.3

How was Amanda treated as an umpire in comparison to male umpires?

1. **Answers will vary; students should discuss how some people were excited by the idea of a female umpire, because it was so uncommon. Because of this, and Amanda's fair calls, people generally treated her with greater respect and admiration than male umpires. For example, "At one game, the spectators weren't happy with the umpire and insisted on replacing him with Amanda" (Paragraph 8). Students should also discuss how other people "threw bottles at male umpires and shouted insults like 'Kill the umpire!'" (Paragraph 9). While this treatment was common for male umpires, "Amanda usually received polite comments such as 'Beg your pardon, Miss Umpire, but wasn't that one a bit high?'" (Paragraph 9). Overall, some people treated Amanda with greater respect than they treated male umpires, while others did not.**

DAY - 4

Adding & Subtracting Fractions

Name: **Answer Key**

Solve each problem. Write the answer as a mixed number fraction (if possible).

1) $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{6}{8}$

2) $\frac{3}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$

3) $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{10}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$

4) $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

5) $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$

6) $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{2}{10}$

7) $\frac{9}{12} - \frac{6}{12} = \frac{3}{12}$

8) $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$

9) $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

10) $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{3}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$

11) $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

12) $\frac{2}{12} + \frac{9}{12} = \frac{11}{12}$

13) $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{7}{6}$

14) $\frac{9}{10} + \frac{9}{10} = \frac{18}{10}$

15) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$

16) $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{10}{8}$

17) $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{3}$

18) $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{4}{6} = \frac{9}{6}$

19) $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{8}{6}$

20) $\frac{8}{10} + \frac{5}{10} = \frac{13}{10}$

Answers

1. $^{6}/_{8}$
2. $^{1}/_{10}$
3. $^{1}/_{12}$
4. $^{1}/_{6}$
5. $^{3}/_{6}$
6. $^{2}/_{10}$
7. $^{3}/_{12}$
8. $^{4}/_{10}$
9. $^{1}/_{3}$
10. $^{4}/_{10}$
11. $^{5}/_{4} = 1\,^{1}/_{4}$
12. $^{11}/_{12}$
13. $^{7}/_{6} = 1\,^{1}/_{6}$
14. $^{18}/_{10} = 1\,^{8}/_{10}$
15. $^{2}/_{2}$
16. $^{10}/_{8} = 1\,^{2}/_{8}$
17. $^{3}/_{3}$
18. $^{9}/_{6} = 1\,^{3}/_{6}$
19. $^{8}/_{6} = 1\,^{2}/_{6}$
20. $^{13}/_{10} = 1\,^{3}/_{10}$

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

DAY - 4

Determining Reasonable Answer

Name: **Answer Key**

Determine if the answer shown is reasonable (yes) or not (no).

- Anything times 2 HAS to end in an even number (2,4,6,8,0). Ex. $2 \times 6 = 12$ $2 \times 13 = 26$
- Anything times 5 HAS to end in an either a 5 or a 0. Ex. $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 15 = 75$
- Anything times 10 HAS to end in a 0. Ex. $10 \times 7 = 70$ $10 \times 16 = 160$

1) $10 \cdot 224 = 2{,}240$

2) $330 \cdot 5 = 1{,}651$

3) $111 \cdot 5 = 558$

4) $640 \cdot 10 = 6{,}405$

5) $653 \cdot 10 = 6{,}537$

6) $10 \cdot 716 = 7{,}160$

7) $236 \cdot 2 = 472$

8) $2 \cdot 911 = 1{,}822$

9) $516 \cdot 10 = 5{,}168$

10) $679 \cdot 5 = 3{,}396$

11) $2 \cdot 772 = 1{,}545$

12) $110 \cdot 5 = 550$

13) $2 \cdot 179 = 359$

14) $621 \cdot 5 = 3{,}108$

15) $2 \cdot 960 = 1{,}920$

16) $888 \cdot 5 = 4{,}440$

17) $800 \cdot 2 = 1{,}601$

18) $950 \cdot 2 = 1{,}900$

19) $199 \cdot 5 = 995$

20) $2 \cdot 995 = 1{,}991$

Answers

1. yes
2. no
3. no
4. no
5. no
6. yes
7. yes
8. yes
9. no
10. no
11. no
12. yes
13. no
14. no
15. yes
16. yes
17. no
18. yes
19. yes
20. no

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50

DAY - 4 Answer Key

Name: _____

Roly-Poly Pill Bugs

by Cynthia Sherwood

1. Why are pill bugs nicknamed roly-poly?

Pill bugs are nicknamed roly-poly because they can roll up in tight balls to protect themselves.

2. Where would you be least likely to find a pill bug? **d**

- **a.** under a large rock near a pond
- **b.** under a log near a downspout
- **c.** in a vegetable garden
- **d.** **hiding in the roots of a cactus**

3. How is a pill bug like a kangaroo?

Like a kangaroo, a mother pill bug is able to carry her young in a pouch in her belly.

4. What does the word "molting" mean? **b**

- **a.** active at night
- **b.** **shedding its skin**
- **c.** crawling in a damp place
- **d.** crawling like a snake

5. How are pill bugs and earthworms alike?

Earthworms and pill bugs both break down plants in the soil.

6. Which statement from the article is an opinion? **c**

- **a.** This bug is scared of you, not the other way around.
- **b.** A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.
- **c.** **Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs; they are interesting ones.**
- **d.** One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.

DAY - 4 Answer Sheet

ANSWER KEY

For each paragraph, cross out the sentence that doesn't not belong in the paragraph.

1. Eugene Clark was a scientist who was known as "The Shark Lady." In the 1940s and 1950s, when few women worked in science, she became an expert in sharks. Mako sharks and sandbar sharks can be found in the Atlantic Ocean. Dr. Clark loved teaching others about sharks and other exciting creatures of the oceans. She also wrote books and articles about sharks. But mostly she loved diving under the sea to study sharks.

2. The Great Barrier Reef off Australia's coast is home to a huge range of fish. Many are small and fast-moving, like the bright yellow butterfly fish. Others, like the grouper, are slow, large, and plain. More than 150 kinds of sharks, such as hammerhead and tiger sharks, also swim these waters. All together, more than 1,500 different kinds of fish are found in this rich underwater habitat. Amazingly, astronauts have seen the Great Barrier Reef from outer space.

3. Mary Garber was a newspaper reporter who started writing about sports in the 1940s. The sport that most Americans watch is football. Garber started out reporting for high school sports, and then college sports. She was also one of the first reporters to cover African American athletes and their events. Later, she reported on several different sports for large newspapers and received awards for her work. In 2005, she was the first woman to be awarded the Red Smith Award, an annual award for sports writers.

4. Many people thought the Golden Gate Bridge could never be built. The bridge had to cross rough waters where San Francisco Bay meets the Pacific Ocean. San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland are three large cities in the San Francisco Bay. To anchor the bridge towers, workers had to dive underwater. They faced cold, dark, dangerous waters to reach solid rock beneath the mud. As the bridge towers grew, strong winds blew away tools and pieces of the bridge. Worse, heavy fog often made it difficult for workers to see.

5. Why would people travel to take photos of a stretch of Los Angeles sidewalk? Because this sidewalk is filled with starts! It's the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and it's covered with star-shaped tiles honoring performers. People also travel to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland, Ohio. There are more than 2,600 starts in the Walk of Fame, each with a name and a small design. The design shows whether the performer is honored for movies, television, live shows, radio, or music. Performers sometimes have two or more stars for different talents.

6. Julia Child appeared on a popular television show about cooking French food. Another popular show about Chinese cooking starred Joyce Chen. Child wanted her fans to see that anybody could make mistakes in the kitchen. She also wanted to show how to fix common mistakes. Therefore, Child was very open about the problems she ran into while cooking on television. Thanks to this approach, people felt brave enough to cook difficult, exciting French dishes. In this way, Child's show changed the way many Americans felt about cooking.

Day-4 Answer Sheet

7. Cats and dogs have many differences, but here's one you may not know. Dogs have a sweet tooth, and cats do not. That's why dogs will break into your cookies or candy, but cats won't. Another difference between the pets is that cats have sharper claws than dogs. Cats are wired to eat only meat, which doesn't taste sweet. A cat's tongue simply can't taste sugar. Dogs, on the other hand, can taste a range of different foods, even sweet ones.

8. Is sleeping your favorite thing to do? If so, you might want to find a job as a sleeper. Companies that make mattresses hire sleepers to test them out. After sleeping on the beds, the sleepers have to judge their comfort. Most adults need at least seven to nine hours of sleep each night. Scientists who are studying sleep also hire sleepers. These scientists use machines to observe and measure the sleepers' breathing and eye movements.

9. The *shamisen* is an old Japanese instrument with three silk strings. The shamisen has a long neck attached to a square body that is covered with animal skin. Musicians use their fingers or a pick to strike the shamisen's strings. This causes the strings to make a sharp ringing sound. The *koto* is another Japanese instrument, with thirteen strings. Shamisen music is often played as the background for puppet shows, plays, and singing.

10. What's *mofongo*? It's a tasty dish from Puerto Rico. You make it with plantains, a fruit that looks like a banana, but should be cooked before eating. Bananas are often eaten raw in the United States. To prepare mofongo, peel and slice the plantains. Then, fry the plantain slices in oil. Next, mix the plantains with pork rinds and garlic and mash it all together. Finally, form it into balls and enjoy!

DAY - 5

Multiplying Fractions by Whole Numbers

Name: **Answer Key**

Solve each problem. Answer as a mixed fraction.

Ex) $\frac{2}{5} \cdot 5 = 2$

1) $5 \cdot \frac{6}{8} = 3\frac{6}{8}$

2) $\frac{3}{4} \cdot 9 = 6\frac{3}{4}$

3) $8 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 3\frac{1}{5}$

4) $\frac{6}{12} \cdot 4 = 2$

5) $\frac{2}{4} \cdot 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

6) $\frac{2}{5} \cdot 4 = 1\frac{3}{5}$

7) $\frac{3}{5} \cdot 7 = 4\frac{1}{5}$

8) $7 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 1\frac{2}{5}$

9) $9 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 6$

10) $10 \cdot \frac{5}{12} = 4\frac{2}{12}$

11) $6 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 3\frac{3}{5}$

12) $\frac{6}{8} \cdot 7 = 5\frac{2}{8}$

13) $\frac{4}{8} \cdot 3 = 1\frac{4}{8}$

14) $\frac{2}{6} \cdot 9 = 3$

15) $8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2$

16) $10 \cdot \frac{4}{12} = 3\frac{4}{12}$

17) $4 \cdot \frac{10}{12} = 3\frac{4}{12}$

18) $7 \cdot \frac{2}{4} = 3\frac{2}{4}$

19) $10 \cdot \frac{3}{8} = 3\frac{6}{8}$

20) $2 \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{4}{6}$

Answers

Ex. 2
1. $3\frac{6}{8}$
2. $6\frac{3}{4}$
3. $3\frac{1}{5}$
4. 2
5. $1\frac{2}{4}$
6. $1\frac{3}{5}$
7. $4\frac{1}{5}$
8. $1\frac{2}{5}$
9. 6
10. $4\frac{2}{12}$
11. $3\frac{3}{5}$
12. $5\frac{2}{8}$
13. $1\frac{4}{8}$
14. 3
15. 2
16. $3\frac{4}{12}$
17. $3\frac{4}{12}$
18. $3\frac{2}{4}$
19. $3\frac{6}{8}$
20. $\frac{4}{6}$

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

DAY - 5

Multiply & Divide Variables within 100

Name: **Answer Key**

Find the value of the variable.

1) $2 = 6 \div M$ M = 3
2) $C \times 1 = 4$ C = 4
3) $Z = 72 \div 8$ Z = 9
4) $3 \times 10 = S$ S = 30
5) $N \div 5 = 7$ N = 35
6) $9 \div F = 3$ F = 3
7) $E = 50 \div 10$ E = 5
8) $4 = 32 \div Q$ Q = 8
9) $15 = 3 \times J$ J = 5
10) $4 = H \div 4$ H = 16
11) $L \div 10 = 4$ L = 40
12) $42 \div 7 = P$ P = 6
13) $5 = R \times 1$ R = 5
14) $V = 1 \times 3$ V = 3
15) $4 \times U = 16$ U = 4
16) $1 = Y \div 10$ Y = 10
17) $9 \times B = 36$ B = 4
18) $9 = 1 \times A$ A = 9
19) $4 \div 2 = G$ G = 2
20) $K = 9 \times 1$ K = 9

Answers

1. 3
2. 4
3. 9
4. 30
5. 35
6. 3
7. 5
8. 8
9. 5
10. 16
11. 40
12. 6
13. 5
14. 3
15. 4
16. 10
17. 4
18. 9
19. 2
20. 9

1-10	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60	55	50

DAY - 5 Answer Key

Name: _____

Rabbit Habit

by **Liana Mahoney**

1. What is a rabbit habit?

A rabbit habit is when you like to eat vegetables.

2. List four action verbs in this poem.

chomp **chew**

crunch **munch** **have**

Challenge: Write another verse for this poem!

Answers will vary.

_____

_____

_____

_____