Dear Parent/Guardians,

Mater Academy at Mount Sinai recognizes the importance of ensuring that students continue to strengthen academic skills and develop a passion for learning beyond instructional requirements. Experience and current research support the idea that students who are actively engaged throughout the summer demonstrate improved academic performance during the following school year. Cultivating pleasurable reading helps build reading skills and enriches students’ knowledge base.

Attached, you will find the information you need to ensure your child’s success. Included in this packet, the student will need to select one book of choice from the reading list and complete the attached book activity. Please make sure that students choose a book that they have not already read. Books may be purchased online (www.amazon.com, www.walmart.com, www.barnesandnoble.com, www.buy.com, www.overstock.com) or at any local book store (Barnes & Noble, Books & Books, etc.). We advise you to purchase the books as soon as possible. In addition, books are available for free in your local public library.

Students will also need to complete the assigned packet which includes, reading, language arts, math, and an optional science lab. The book activity and packet will be worth a test grade and need to be submitted to the teacher by August 19, 2019 (first day of school). Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our Lead Teacher, Mrs. Pestana, at mpestana@matemountsinai.com

Additionally, students will have access to iReady over the summer. Students must complete 30 minutes of reading and 30 minutes of math EACH WEEK. iReady will be available until July 31st.

On the last page of this packet, you will find the supply list for the following school year.

GIFTED STUDENTS

Gifted students are required to complete the packet for the grade level they will be entering. However, if students require more practice and/or would like a challenge, summer packets for all grade levels will be available on our website.

Hope you have a wonderful summer! See you soon.

Warm regards,

Ms. Hernandez
Principal

Student’s Name: ________________________________

Parent’s Signature: _____________________________ Date: ____________________
2nd - 5th Grade

- 1 box of crayons / colored pencils
- 2 red correcting pens
- 2 multi-colored highlighters
- 8 Plastic Duotang folders with prongs (Solid Colors: Green, Red, Yellow, Black, Purple, Orange, and 2 Blue)
- 3 Composition notebooks (wide ruled lines)
- 4 dozen #2 sharpened pencils with erasers
- 2 big erasers
- 1 box of washable markers
- 1 pallet of washable paint with paint brush
- 1 pack of multi-colored highlighters
- 1 metal safety scissors
- 2 large glue sticks
- 2 small glue sticks
- 2 packs of index cards
- 1 supply pouch (No Supply Boxes)
- 1 sharpener with cover
- 1 boxes of Lysol wipes
- 1 box of tissue paper
- 3 reams of white, un-lined paper
- 1 black sharpie marker
- 1 pack of lined, wide-ruled paper
- 1 12” ruler with centimeter and inch markings
- 1 mini-Thesaurus & Dictionary Combo (American Heritage Dictionary)

The following MANDATORY items can be purchased in the main office once school starts.
- $5.00 headphones (students will keep these headphone at school)
- $5.00 Mater Academy Communication Folder
- $10.00 Spirit Shirt
- $10.00 Mater Academy Agenda

ONLY BOYS in the class need to purchase these items:
- 1 pack of expo markers
- 1 reams of colored, un-lined paper (multi-color)
- 1 boxes of baby wipes
- 1 pack of ziplock - Sandwich Size Bags

ONLY GIRLS in the class need to purchase these items:
- 1 ream of colored, un-lined cardstock paper
- 1 hand sanitizer (Alcohol Free)
- 1 pack of construction paper
- 1 pack of 25 sheet protectors

3rd-5th Grade ONLY
- 1 set of multiplication and division flash cards
- 1 protractor (4th Grade ONLY)
- 1 pack of 5 tab dividers
- 2 1" 3 Ring View Binder (White with clear pocket covers & pocket inside)
- 1 Spiral notebook
- 1 USB

2nd Grade ONLY
- 1 1" 3 Ring View Binder (White with clear pocket covers & pocket inside)
- 1 set of addition and subtraction flash cards

PLEASE NOTE
- Label all supplies in the crayon box/pouch with student’s name in permanent marker. Label all folders, binder, and composition notebooks.
- Supplies may be brought on the first day of school or the Parent Meet & Greet.
- Specials may require additional school supplies after school begins.
- No Trapper Keepers!
- **NO ROLLING OR ZUCA BOOKBAGS ALLOWED!!! NO EXCEPTIONS!!!**
Select ONE book of choice from the list above.
Summer Reading Book Activity

Directions: Write a character diary, writing at least 5 journal entries as if you were the main character in the story. Write down events that happen and reflect on how they affected the character and why.

Title: _______________________

Author: _______________________

Journal Entry #1

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________
OPTIONAL SCIENCE EXPERIMENT

**Toothpaste Magma**

*Magma* is a mixture of molten rock, solids, and gases found beneath the surface of Earth. The temperature of magma can range from 1300°-2400° F (700°-1300° C). Magma collects in chambers that lead to volcanoes. It can also flow through cracks and other openings in Earth’s crust. When magma reaches the surface, it is called *lava*. When lava cools, it forms igneous rocks.

**Use this experiment to demonstrate how magma rises from within Earth.**

**Materials:**
- full tube of toothpaste (Ask an adult before using the toothpaste at your house.)
- straight pin or safety pin (Use with adult supervision.)

**Procedure:**
With the cap on the tube of toothpaste, press the tube until all the paste is at the top of the tube. Roll up the bottom of the tube. Observe what happens when the cap is removed. Then, press the tube and observe the difference.

Poke two or three holes in the closed tube with the pin. Press the tube. Next, take the cap off and press the tube. Observe the rate at which the paste comes out and where it comes out.

**Think About It**
Why does magma flow through weak spots in Earth’s crust?
Read the play.

The Death of King Arthur

Cast of Characters

KING ARTHUR
SIR BEDIVERE
THREE QUEENS

Act I

A lonely grove of trees just out of sight of a lake. It is night, the moon is out, and King Arthur lies mortally wounded from combat. Sir Bedivere kneels nearby, having carried Arthur from the battlefield.

KING ARTHUR: (weakly) The time is near, Bedivere. The wound is deep and there is nothing that can be done about it. Yet there still remains one task for you to perform.

SIR BEDIVERE: Anything, my king.

KING ARTHUR: (He offers his sword to Bedivere.) Take Excalibur, my sword. It has served me since I became king. Carry it to the lake and fling it far into the water. Watch carefully. Then return to me and tell me what you see.

SIR BEDIVERE: I will do as you desire, but it seems wrong to throw such a famous and glorious sword into the water. It will forever be a symbol of your reign.

KING ARTHUR: Long ago, as a young man, I stood beside this lake. A hand rose from the water holding the sword aloft. I took it and have used it to guard and protect my kingdom since that moment. It is right to return it to the lake. Go and do as I asked.

As Sir Bedivere carries Excalibur to the lake, he admires the famous sword.

SIR BEDIVERE: (to himself) What an extraordinary and beautiful sword, a legend the world over. The most costly jewels embellish its handle. It would be terrible to throw it in the lake. I cannot do it.

Sir Bedivere conceals the sword in the bushes beside the lake and returns to King Arthur.

SIR BEDIVERE: I have done as you requested, my lord.
KING ARTHUR: Thank you, my knight. What did you see or hear?

SIR BEDIVERE: The clouds blown by the wind and the crash of waves on the rocks.

KING ARTHUR: (with a weak, faint voice) My noble knight, it is beneath you to lie to your king. Go once more and throw the sword into the lake.

Sir Bedivere goes once more to the lake. He takes up Excalibur and admires it once more and then again conceals it in the weeds and returns to Arthur.

SIR BEDIVERE: My lord, I did as you commanded and threw Excalibur into the lake.

KING ARTHUR: What did you see?

SIR BEDIVERE: I saw the waves on the lake and heard them smashing on the shore.

KING ARTHUR: It is not well that you try to deceive me when I count on you in my dying moments. Go once more and throw Excalibur with all your might into the lake.

Sir Bedivere goes a third time to the lake, and without looking more at Excalibur, he heaves it as far into the lake as he can. He watches and then returns to Arthur.

SIR BEDIVERE: Truly I have done what you asked, my king.

KING ARTHUR: What did you see?

SIR BEDIVERE: I saw an arm reach up from the lake and grasp the sword as it fell. Three times the arm raised the sword and brandished it proudly, and then it drew Excalibur into the water.

KING ARTHUR: You have done all I asked and now I have but one last request. Help me to the shore of the lake.
Act II

Sir Bedivere helps King Arthur stand and gently assists him in reaching the shore, where a ship carrying three queens awaits them.

**KING ARTHUR:** Place me on the ship, Sir Bedivere. It will bear me home.

Bedivere places King Arthur on the ship, where he is received by the three queens.

**KING ARTHUR:** I now say goodbye to you, Sir Bedivere. You have been my most courageous and trustworthy knight. Now, go and live as you can and tell the tale of King Arthur and his knights. Let not the story of our time be forgotten.

The ship leaves the shore and sails into the distance. Sir Bedivere watches as it takes his king away. When it at last disappears beyond the horizon, he turns slowly and walks away into the night.

**Answer the questions.**

1. Read each excerpt from the play. Write the excerpt in the row of the chart that best describes what part of the play it is.

| A lonely grove of trees just out of sight of a lake |
| THREE QUEENS |
| KING ARTHUR: The time is near, Bedivere. |
| (with a weak, faint voice) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cast of characters</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage direction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialogue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A
Read the sentences from the play.

**KING ARTHUR:** Place me on the ship, Sir Bedivere. It will **bear** me home.

Which definition **best** describes how the word **bear** is used in this sentence?

A. to give birth  
B. to produce fruit  
C. to carry  
D. to endure

Part B
Circle a word or phrase in the sentences in Part A that helped you determine the correct meaning of **bear**.

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

Part A
Circle the event that is shown in the illustration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the first time Bedivere went to the lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the second time Bedivere went to the lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the third time Bedivere went to the lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part B
Which of the following statements **best** explains what the illustration helps you understand?

A. Bedivere was finally able to throw Excalibur into the lake.  
B. Bedivere regretted throwing Excalibur into the lake.  
C. Bedivere thought Excalibur was too beautiful to throw away.  
D. Bedivere wanted to keep Excalibur for himself.
This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**
Underline a detail in the play that shows how King Arthur reacted the first time Bedivere returned from the lake.

**Part B**
Which **two** statements **best** explain why Arthur reacted that way?

A. Arthur could see where Bedivere had hidden Excalibur.
B. Bedivere’s description of what he saw at the lake did not match what Arthur knew would happen.
C. Bedivere had a suspicious look on his face.
D. Earlier, Bedivere had questioned whether it was wise to return Excalibur.
E. Arthur really didn’t want to return Excalibur to the lake.

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

**Part A**
The events below are from the play, but they are out of order. Write the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 to put the events in the correct order.

1. Arthur and Bedivere return from battle.
2. Bedivere admires the sword’s beautiful jewels.
3. Bedivere finally returns Excalibur to the lake.
4. Arthur asks Bedivere to return Excalibur to the lake.
5. Bedivere twice lies to Arthur about returning the sword.
6. Arthur sails away with the three queens.

**Part B**
Circle the event in Part A you would be **least** likely to include in a summary of the passage.
Read the passage.

Returning a Treasure

Ana sighed as she walked into the Beachport Public Library. Her family had just moved to this sleepy coastal town, and because it was summer vacation, she hadn’t had many opportunities to meet anyone. As Ana browsed the **Fiction: Adventure Stories** section, Ms. Albertson, the librarian, asked if she had heard the local legend about pirate’s treasure. “It was supposedly buried somewhere near here in the eighteenth century,” Ms. Albertson said. “People search for it all the time.” She went on to tell Ana all about it.

Ana was intrigued by the story and decided she’d try to find the hidden treasure. The next morning, she borrowed her mother’s metal detector and started the search. Over the next few weeks, Ana found more than fifteen dollars in coins buried in the sand. She also found eyeglasses, a crushed watch, aluminum cans, parts from old cars, kitchen utensils, a rusted typewriter, and a number of items she couldn’t identify. The one thing she didn’t find was treasure.

Then one day, Ana dug into the sand and let out a gasp: It was a ruby ring! “A real treasure!” she exclaimed.

Ana hurried home to show it to her mother and then rushed down to the library to show Ms. Albertson, who’d become her one friend in town.

“That’s a valuable ring,” Ms. Albertson said approvingly. “Lots of people have looked for treasure, but you’re the first one I know who actually found her own Excalibur!”

Ana loved the ring and wore it all the time. Then one day at the library, a notice on the community bulletin board caught her eye. “Lost! One ruby ring. Lost on the beach outside of town. If you find it, notify Margaret Sputner at 555-0659.”

Ana’s jaw dropped. She had heard about Ms. Sputner. “She’s dreadful,” Ms. Albertson had warned. “She thinks she owns the beach, and she’s liable to sic her dog on you if she thinks you’re trespassing. She’s done it before.”

At first, Ana was determined to keep the ring. Besides, she reasoned, if anyone did figure it out, they wouldn’t blame her for keeping it.
But over the next few days, Ana began to feel guilty. By the weekend, she knew she had to return the ring to its rightful owner.

Ana looked up Ms. Sputner's address. She lived in an old mansion on the edge of town near the beach. As Ana slowly walked up the marble steps to the front door, she began to feel uneasy. *What if she really does sic her dog on me?* she wondered. Nevertheless, Ana continued climbing, knocked on the door, and waited. An elderly woman opened the door. She was dressed all in black, and her face was deeply lined—and scowling. Ms. Sputner peered suspiciously at Ana through a narrowly opened doorway.

"I read your note," Ana squeaked nervously. "Did you lose a ring?"

Ms. Sputner's eyebrows went up. "If you've found a ring, you give it to me right now!"

Ana hesitated, but then said, "Please, I won't give it to you unless you describe it for me."

Ms. Sputner's scowl deepened, but she described the ring she had lost. It matched the one Ana had, and Ana reluctantly handed it over. Ms. Sputner grabbed the ring, glanced at it quickly, turned, and slammed the door in Ana's face without so much as a thank you.

Ana felt stunned and then confused. The next day, she told Ms. Albertson what she had done and how Ms. Sputner had acted. The librarian raised her eyebrows, pursed her lips, and sympathized.

"It doesn't surprise me," she said. "Ms. Sputner has behaved like that as long as anyone can remember. I'm sorry it happened to you when you were just being kind."

"I almost didn't give it back," Ana said thoughtfully, "but I'm glad I did. It was hers. Maybe it meant something special to her." Ana smiled. "It's okay. I'll find my own Excalibur!"
Answer the questions.

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

Part A
Underline the allusion in the following excerpt from "Returning a Treasure."

“That’s a valuable ring,” Ms. Albertson said approvingly. “Lots of people have looked for treasure, but you’re the first one I know who actually found her own Excalibur!”

Part B
Explain the allusion. What does it help you understand about the ring?
Write your response on the lines below.


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

Part A
Which of the following describes the point of view of "Returning a Treasure"?
A. first-person, narrated by Ana
B. first-person, narrated by Ms. Sputner
C. third-person, with an outside narrator sharing Ana’s thoughts
D. third-person, with an outside narrator sharing Ana’s and Ms. Sputner’s thoughts

Part B
Underline one sentence in the passage that helped you identify the point of view.
8. This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A
Circle details in “Returning a Treasure” that describe the setting.

Part B
Use the details you circled in Part A to identify two ways that the setting of the passage affects the plot events or the characters.

9. Read each statement in the box. Decide whether it could be a theme for “The Death of King Arthur,” for “Returning a Treasure,” or for both passages. Write the statement in the correct area on the diagram.

Doing the right thing can be hard.
Being a good person is rewarding.
The value of loyalty cannot be measured.
Your conscience will tell you the right thing to do.
Read the passage.

America’s 200th Birthday Celebration

In 1976, the United States celebrated its two hundredth birthday. This day was so big and important that the party had a special name. It was called the Bicentennial celebration. Planning for the Bicentennial was not much different from planning a regular birthday party. Of course, the guest list was much bigger. Every person living in the United States was invited!

Planning for the Party

In 1967, the U.S. government formed the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The group decided that the main celebration would be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was also decided that a park would be built in all of the other states, and each state would use its park for a smaller party.

However, problems soon developed. Some people did not think it was fair for one city to have the biggest party. Because people felt the planning group had failed, another group was created to create a new plan for America’s big day. The new committee agreed that some celebrations would be held for the whole country. It was also decided that each state would plan its own celebrations. Every city and town would decide independently how to celebrate.

Celebrations for Everyone

The committee planned several events for everyone to enjoy. For example, the spacecraft Viking I was launched in August 1975. It landed on Mars a few weeks before the big day. The National Air and Space Museum opened in Washington, D.C., on July 1. An old train was restored and turned into a traveling museum. The “Freedom Train” visited cities and towns across the country.

In addition, each state planned ways to honor the things that make it unique. In the past, many people traveled across the United States in covered wagons. The state of Pennsylvania wanted people to remember these trips. Volunteers were asked to travel in covered wagons. Sixty thousand people in many different states began a journey in covered wagons to Pennsylvania. The trip took two years. In states such as Alaska and Ohio, log cabins were repaired and turned into museums. Across the country, other historic buildings, bridges, and cemeteries were restored. Bicentennial parks were created in many states.
Several states made time capsules, filling the containers with items from the present day. Most of the time capsules were small, but one town in Nebraska built a time capsule so big it held a car! The plan is for all the time capsules to be opened in 2076. They will show people what life was like in 1976.

**1976 Bicentennial Celebration**

![Timeline](image)

The timeline shows some of the events planned for the Bicentennial celebration.

**The Big Day**

On July 4, the celebration really began! In Philadelphia, two million people watched a six-hour parade. People from all fifty states marched in the parade. Five hundred thousand people watched a parade in Washington, D.C. In New York City, six million people lined the waterfront as sixteen of the world’s tallest ships sailed into the harbor. Ships included Italy’s *Amerigo Vespucci*, Chile’s *Esmeralda*, and Japan’s *Nippon Maru*. There were more than two hundred smaller sailing ships and twenty thousand other ships, too.

There was also a lot of food at these celebrations. Philadelphia made a giant cake. It was fifty feet tall and weighed forty-nine thousand pounds. Many other towns served birthday cakes. Some had picnics and barbecues, too.

At 2:00 p.m. in Philadelphia, bells rang out. At the exact same time, bells in cities and states across the country tolled. The country was two hundred years old! That night, vivid fireworks filled the night sky. The careful planning had paid off. America’s birthday party was a success.
Answer the questions.

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

**Part A**
What was the original plan for the celebration?
A. a wagon train from Philadelphia
B. new museums in Washington, D.C., and a traveling train museum
C. one large celebration and smaller celebrations in new state parks
D. a rocket launch to the moon

**Part B**
Explain why the plan described in Part A changed.

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

**Part A**
Which of the following statements about the passage are true? Circle all that apply.
A. It is based on one person’s observations.
B. It expresses the author’s point of view.
C. It is written about events that have already happened.
D. It uses pronouns like he, she, and they.
E. It contains bias.
F. It contains information found through research.

**Part B**
Use your response to Part A to decide whether the passage is a firsthand or a secondhand account. Explain your answer.
This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

**Part A**
Read each word from the passage on the left. Match the word to its antonym on the right.

A. invited 1. dull
   2. apart

B. honor 3. insult
   4. excluded

C. vivid 5. joyful

**Part B**
Choose one word from the passage in Part A. Write two synonyms for the word.

---

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

**Part A**
What is one main idea of the passage?
A. The U.S. Bicentennial was a celebration meant for the entire country.
B. Small groups are better at planning events like the Bicentennial.
C. The U.S. Bicentennial broke many world records.
D. Many areas planned their own Bicentennial events.

**Part B**
Which sentence from the passage best supports the main idea?
A. It was fifty feet tall and weighed forty-nine thousand pounds.
B. Every city and town would decide independently how to celebrate.
C. In 1967, the U.S. government formed the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.
D. Every person living in the United States was invited!
This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A
Read this paragraph from the passage.

At 2:00 p.m. in Philadelphia, bells rang out. At the exact same time, bells in cities and states across the country tolled. The country was two hundred years old! That night, vivid fireworks filled the night sky. The careful planning had paid off. America’s birthday party was a success.

Which text structure is used in this paragraph?
A. chronological
B. problem and solution
C. cause and effect
D. compare and contrast

Part B
What clues in the text support your response to Part A?
The Best Birthday Party Ever

When I was ten years old, the United States celebrated its two hundredth birthday. As the day drew closer, I grew more and more excited! Growing up in New York, the Fourth of July was always a fun occasion. But our family knew that this Bicentennial celebration would be extra special. Even my two-year-old brother knew something exciting was happening. It almost seemed like we were waiting impatiently for our own birthdays to arrive. My sister, brother, and I all shared the same sleepless excitement and sense of butterflies in our stomachs.

There were lots of preparations to make. In June, the kids in our city painted all the fire hydrants. Some got stars and some got stripes, but all now wore red, white, and blue instead of the chipped yellow paint they had been covered in. The firefighters thought it was a good idea, too, and helped paint the hydrants on our street. At the end of the month, my mom bought streamers to hang from our front porch. The tri-colored decoration looked very patriotic, but I thought it was important to display our American flag, too. We hung the flag between the pillars on the porch. Now our house was ready to celebrate.

A few days before the Fourth, a giant flag was hung on a bridge near our house. It was the largest U.S. flag that had ever been made, and it was hung from one of the longest bridges in the country. There was a problem, however. The wind in the harbor pushed the flag against the bridge cables again and again, creating small tears. As a result, the wind was able to whip through the holes and shred the beautiful symbol of our country.

Finally, it was Independence Day. We went down to the waterfront at noon. Mom packed a big picnic—enough for all our cousins, aunts, and uncles. Even Grandpa came, beaming with happiness and pride. He said he was glad that he had lived to see the Bicentennial. He said that this day made him glad he had immigrated to this country sixty years ago. Mom nodded her head. She was happy she had come to the United States, too, and she was proud to be a new citizen.
At about 2:00 p.m. we saw the first ship sail into New York Harbor. It was a tugboat, a tiny craft able to pull ships many times its own weight. It was followed by other tugboats and a fireboat that had a water cannon. That boat shot a blast of water high into the air to announce the arrival of the next ships. They were the tall ships, and they were breathtaking. These ships were made of wood, with sails carried on tall masts. Grandpa said they reminded him of the ships that brought many immigrants to the United States years ago. The ships glided elegantly under the Verrazano Bridge and were met by hundreds of small boats. The tiny boats moved through the harbor excitedly, dancing around each other as they greeted the tall ships that had come from fourteen different countries.

That night we went back to the water’s edge to watch the fireworks. We clapped and cheered as rockets hissed and boomed over the inky waters of the harbor. Across the land, we knew people were doing the same thing. Together we celebrated our independence and our country’s birthday. The United States was two hundred years old. I was glad that I was at the party!

The tall ship *Amerigo Vespucci* sailed into New York Harbor during the Bicentennial celebration.
Answer the questions.

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

Part A

Read the sentences from "The Best Birthday Party Ever."

The wind in the harbor pushed the flag against the bridge cables again and again, creating small tears. As a result, the wind was able to whip through the holes and shred the beautiful symbol of our country.

Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the two sentences?

A. The first sentence makes a claim that is supported by the second sentence.
B. The sentences compare two different things.
C. The sentences describe a sequence of events.
D. The first sentence describes the cause of the event in the second sentence.

Part B

Underline a signal word or phrase that helped you answer Part A.

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

Part A

Circle the paragraph in "The Best Birthday Party Ever" that the photograph helps you better understand.

Part B

Choose one detail from the photograph. Explain how it helps you visualize the information in the paragraph you circled.
This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A
Read the sentences from "The Best Birthday Party Ever." Underline words or phrases that help you figure out the meaning of the word immigrated.

Even Grandpa came, beaming with happiness and pride. He said he was glad that he had lived to see the Bicentennial. He said that this day made him glad he had immigrated to this country sixty years ago. Mom nodded her head. She was happy she had come to the United States, too, and she was proud to be a new citizen.

Part B
Write the meaning of the word immigrated on the lines below.

Write a short summary that restates the main idea and relevant details of "The Best Birthday Party Ever" in your own words.
The Newbery Medal

Have you ever read a book that had a picture of a medal with the words “Winner of the Newbery Medal” or “Newbery Honor Book” on its cover? Did you wonder what that meant?

The Newbery Medal is awarded every year by the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC). This group is part of the larger American Library Association (ALA). The medal goes to the author of the best children’s book published in the United States during the previous year. Runners-up are recognized as Newbery Honor Books. Many people consider the Newbery to be the most important honor a children’s book author can receive.

The History of the Newbery Medal

The Newbery Medal has been awarded every year since 1922. The award is named after John Newbery, a British bookseller who lived during the 1700s. Newbery is considered the world’s first publisher of books for children.

The award was the idea of Frederic Melcher, a bookseller and publisher who was a member of the ALA. In 1921, Melcher proposed the idea of an award for children’s books at a meeting of children’s librarians. The Newbery Medal became the first award given just for a children’s book. Since then, other awards have been created. But the Newbery Medal is still the best known and most prized award for children’s books.

How Newbery Medal Winners Are Chosen

The Newbery Medal award winner is chosen by a committee made up of ALSC members. Each year, many authors submit books to the awards committee. The committee members read all of them. They discuss what they thought of each book and then compare all of the books. Then they cast a vote. It sometimes takes several rounds of voting, but eventually one book is named the Newbery Medal winner.

Just about any fiction, nonfiction, or poetry book for children published in the United States is eligible for a Newbery Medal. However, several rules help the judges narrow down their choices. For example, only a book written in the previous year—not all of an author’s work—may be considered. This gives newer authors an equal chance of winning. The judges consider only the words in a book, not its design or any art it may contain. In addition, a book’s popularity is not important. Even a book that not many people have read can still win a Newbery Medal. The judges look at the quality of the writing, not high sales numbers.
The Effect of Winning a Newbery Medal

Being named a Newbery Medal winner or an Honor Book can make an author’s career. That author will always be known as a Newbery or Honor Book winner. A picture of the gold Newbery Medal or the silver Honor medal can always be printed on the cover of the winning books. The books will always be known as some of the best books of children’s literature.

Newbery books are often among the most read and well-loved books in children’s literature. Some famous titles include *A Wrinkle in Time* by Madeline L’Engle (1963), *Maniac Magee* by Jerry Spinelli (1991), and *Holes* by Louis Sachar (1999). The most recent Newbery Medal was awarded to Katherine Applegate for *The One and Only Ivan*. It is told from the point of view of a gorilla, Ivan, who does not mind living at a mall until he meets an elephant who has also been captured and taken from its home.

Newbery Medal winners and Honor Books showcase the best of children’s literature. Pick up and read a Newbery book today!

**Past Newbery Medal Award Winners**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td><em>The One and Only Ivan</em></td>
<td>Katherine Applegate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td><em>Dead End in Norvelt</em></td>
<td>Jack Gantos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td><em>Moon over Manifest</em></td>
<td>Claire Vanderpool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td><em>When You Reach Me</em></td>
<td>Rebecca Stead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td><em>Good Masters! Sweet Ladies! Voices from a Medieval Village</em></td>
<td>Laura Amy Schlitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td><em>The Higher Power of Lucky</em></td>
<td>Susan Patron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td><em>Criss Cross</em></td>
<td>Lynne Rae Perkins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This chart lists some recent Newbery Medal winners. How many have you read?
Answer the questions.

1. The left-hand column contains additional details the author might have included in the passage. Match each detail to the heading under which it would best fit.

   A. Winning a Newbery Medal can dramatically increase sales of a book.
   1. The History of the Newbery Medal

   B. Hendrik Van Loon’s *The Story of Mankind* won the first Newbery Medal.
   2. How Newbery Medal Winners Are Chosen

   C. To be considered for the Newbery, books must be submitted by the end of the year in which they were published.
   3. The Effect of Winning a Newbery Medal

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

   Part A
   Choose two purposes the author might have had for writing the passage.

   A. to get readers excited about reading a book that won the Newbery Medal
   B. to convince readers that they should read more often
   C. to inform readers about the life of John Newbery
   D. to help readers understand the process and effects of winning a Newbery Medal
   E. to state an opinion on whether or not books should win awards

   Part B
   Underline one detail in the passage to support each of the purposes you chose in Part A.
Read all parts of the question before responding.

Part A
Callie is writing a research report on the writing career of Laura Ingalls Wilder, the author of the Little House on the Prairie book series. Which describes an experience that would be most helpful to Callie’s research?

A. Callie has read all the books in the Little House on the Prairie series.

B. Callie’s family visited the house in Missouri where the Little House books were written.

C. Callie often watches reruns of “Little House on the Prairie” on TV.

D. Callie lives in Missouri, and her sister is named Laura.

Part B
As part of her research, Callie has taken the following notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Laura Ingalls Wilder’s writing career</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wrote five Newbery Honor Books; more than any other author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home in Missouri is now a museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never won a Newbery Medal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>began writing the Little House books when she was in her sixties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lived to be ninety years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter encouraged her to write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circle two details that are not related to Callie’s topic.

Part C
Write one detail from “The Newbery Medal” that Callie could use to support her notes. Explain your choice.
Read the passage.

Madeline L’Engle: The Life of a Writer

When people think of well-known children’s book authors, Madeline L’Engle is often at the top of the list. L’Engle wrote some of the world’s best-loved children’s books. She is most well known for her book *A Wrinkle in Time*, which won the Newbery Medal in 1963.

Madeline L’Engle was born in 1918. She grew up in New York City and began writing stories when she was a child. She wrote her first story when she was five years old. When she was in fifth grade, she won a poetry contest. She also kept a journal.

As a child, L’Engle moved with her family several times—first to Switzerland and then to South Carolina. She went to college in Massachusetts. There, she studied English and continued writing. After college, L’Engle published her first two novels while working as an actress in New York City.

After she married, L’Engle and her husband moved to Connecticut and ran a general store. They raised their three children—two daughters and a son—while living there. L’Engle based the book *Meet the Austins* (1960) on this time in her life. The book portrays a real family, but not one that is too perfect or boring. During the next few decades, L’Engle wrote six more books about the Austin family.

It’s hard to believe now, but L’Engle’s masterpiece, *A Wrinkle in Time*, was turned down by twenty-six publishers before it was finally published in 1962. Since then, it has sold more than eight million copies. The book follows the adventures of Meg Murry and her brother as they travel through time and space to save their father from a planet controlled by darkness. The book’s “girl-power” theme was unique because very few books at that time featured a girl as the heroine who led the adventure. L’Engle later wrote *A Wind in the Door, A Swiftly Tilting Planet*, and *Many Waters* to continue telling the story of the Murry family. All the books in the series combine science fiction with elements of love and family relationships.
Throughout her life, L’Engle answered letters that children wrote to her about her books. She also liked to help other writers by participating in writing workshops and speaking about her work. She thought the writing process was very challenging but also very rewarding. Like most authors, she revised and rewrote often when she worked. She said that she always had a plot and characters planned out before writing a book, but in the end they never turned out the way she had planned.

L’Engle often had advice for other writers. For example, she advised young writers to keep a journal of their thoughts and ideas. This journal would be just for the writer and would never be published or shown to anyone else. L’Engle said she often thought about an idea, maybe over the course of writing two other books, before beginning to put it down on paper.

L’Engle continued to write throughout her life. She wrote for adults as well as for children. Her work included poetry, dramas, and nonfiction. She enjoyed writing about topics that make the reader think. She also worked as a librarian at a New York church and enjoyed spending time with her children, grandchildren, and beloved dogs. She continued to win awards for her writing. By the time she died in 2007 at the age of eighty-eight, she had written more than sixty books.
Answer the questions.

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

Part A
Reread the following paragraph from "Madeline L'Engle: The Life of a Writer." Circle a linking word or phrase in the paragraph. Underline two ideas the word or phrase links.

L'Engle often had advice for other writers. For example, she advised young writers to keep a journal of their thoughts and ideas. This journal would be just for the writer and would never be published or shown to anyone else.

Part B
Explain how the linking word or phrase you circled in Part A connects the ideas you underlined.

5 William wrote the following sentences in a report about the success of A Wrinkle in Time.

A Wrinkle in Time was rejected by more than two dozen publishers.

A Wrinkle in Time eventually became a huge success.

William would like to combine the sentences. Choose the best revision below.

A. A Wrinkle in Time was rejected by more than two dozen publishers and, it eventually became a huge success.

B. A Wrinkle in Time was rejected by more than two dozen publishers, and it eventually became a huge success.

C. A Wrinkle in Time was rejected by more than two dozen publishers, but it eventually became a huge success.

D. A Wrinkle in Time was rejected by more than two dozen publishers but it eventually became a huge success.
This question has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A

Jin is writing an essay on the character of Meg from Madeline L’Engle’s A Wrinkle in Time. Some of the sentences in her essay contain mistakes. Rewrite each incorrect sentence correctly on the line. If a sentence is correct, write “correct” on the line.

A. Travels to a dangerous planet and rescues her father with courage.

B. As a result, she grows as a person she learns to except her own faults.

C. One reason I am take this stand is that Meg is a character which is brave.

D. In my opinion, Meg Murry the main character in a wrinkle in time is a role model for all readers.

E. In fact, she risks her own life to make sure that her father and brother are safe.

Part B

Reorder the sentences in Part A so that they form a clear and logical paragraph. Write the letters of the sentences in the boxes below, from left to right, to show the correct order.

[Boxes for sentence order]
Circle the word in each set that is spelled correctly and write it on the line.

1. wurried  worried  worried
2. wair  where  wher
3. weigh  weh  wiegh
4. wint  wat  want
5. w’ont  won’t  wo’nt

Draw hands on each clock to show the time.

- 6. 12:23
- 7. 10:25
- 8. 7:53
- 9. 11:08
- 10. 4:47
- 11. 6:17
Write the plural form of the underlined word to complete each sentence.

1. The wolf howled until two more ____________ howled with him.

2. She put that book on the top ____________ and all of the other books on the bottom two ____________.

3. The horse has a special horseshoe on its chipped ____________ and regular horseshoes on its other ____________.

4. His wife talked with some other ____________ at the meeting.

5. Did you see the yellow ____________ in that pile of ____________?

Answer the questions based on the number lines.

6. Are the fractions $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ equivalent? ____________
   Name 2 other fractions that are equivalent. ____________ ____________

7. Are the fractions $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ equivalent? ____________
   Name 2 other fractions that are equivalent. ____________ ____________

FACTOID: Horse’s hooves grow like your fingernails do. They need to be trimmed every six to eight weeks.
Complete each sentence with the correct word from the parentheses.

1. The baseball game went _______________ for the Spartans right from the first inning. (well, better, best)

2. The first batter, Monroe, always hits his _______________. (well, better, best)

3. Monroe runs the bases _______________ than most players on his team. (well, better, best)

4. Stanley, the second batter, usually hits even _______________ than Monroe. (well, better, best)

5. The pitcher threw his very _______________ pitches to Stanley. (well, better, best)

6. Stanley hit the ball _______________, and it flew over the fence for a two-run home run. (well, better, best)

7. Things went _______________ for the Tigers in the second half of the game than in the first. (badly, worse, worst)
Find each area.

1. 4 ft. 3 ft. ______ square feet

2. 5 m ______ square meter

3. 10 km 2 km ______ square kilometers

4. 12 in. 7 in. ______ square inches

Fill in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Width</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>6 feet</td>
<td>______ square feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 inch</td>
<td>4 inches</td>
<td>______ square inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 cm</td>
<td>6 cm</td>
<td>______ square cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 km</td>
<td>5 km</td>
<td>______ square km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 mm</td>
<td>______ mm</td>
<td>20 square mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiply.

5. 40 x 8
6. 90 x 0
7. 70 x 5
8. 40 x 9
9. 30 x 2
10. 1 x

11. 70 x 2
12. 30 x 8
13. 20 x 9
14. 60 x 5
15. 80 x 6
16. 8 x
Write quotation marks in each sentence around what each person says.

**EXAMPLE:**

Uncle Neil said, "I will pack a picnic lunch."

1. Where is the big beach ball? asked Jeff.
2. Ilene exclaimed, This is a wonderful salad!
3. I hope you change your mind, Grandma said, and decide to go with us.
4. Yesterday, said Ella, I saw a pretty robin in the tree by my window.
5. I will always take care of my pets, promised Theodore.
6. Rachel said, Maybe we should have brought our bikes in from the rain.
7. Mr. Jacobs asked, How are you, Pat?

Write the titles of two favorite books. Be sure to capitalize the first word and each important word.

Example: *Tales of a Fourth Grade Nothing*

______________________________

Write the titles of two favorite movies.

Example: *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer’s Stone*

______________________________

Write the titles of two favorite songs.

Example: "Party in the U.S.A."

______________________________

**FITNESS FLASH:** Research to find out which public place in your community has the most steps to climb. Then, visit the place and climb those steps!
Use the picture to answer each question about the Wong family’s second floor.

1. What is the area of the family room? _____ sq. ft.
2. How much larger is the family room than bedroom C? _____ sq. ft.
3. How many square feet do the 3 bedrooms have total? _____ sq. ft.
4. What is the square footage of the bathroom? _____ sq. ft.
5. What is the total square footage of the entire upstairs? _____ sq. ft.
6. What is the difference in size between the largest bedroom and the bathroom? _____ sq. ft.

Divide.

7. 6)96
8. 2)98
9. 5)90
10. 7)84

11. 5)75
12. 3)87
13. 8)96
14. 2)76
Write five sentences. Use a possessive pronoun from the word bank in each one.

mine
ours

your
his

hers
their
its
my

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

An abstract noun names an idea, belief, or quality that cannot be held in one's hand or touched. Circle the abstract nouns.

courage window paragraph mood

burrito beauty joy sculpture

CHARACTER CHECK: Being persistent means trying hard and not giving up easily. What would you like to accomplish? How will you be persistent and reach your goal?
Use a ruler to measure the length of each object.

1. [Image of pencil] __________ in.

2. [Image of pencil] __________ in.

3. [Image of pencil] __________ in.

4. [Image of pencil] __________ in.

5. [Image of pencil] __________ in.

6. [Image of pencil] __________ in.

7. [Image of pencil] __________ in.

Use the information above to fill in the line plot.

8. [Line plot with labels: Pencil Length in Inches]

FACTOID: The average pencil can draw a line 35 miles long!
Becoming Good Neighbors

Billy and Roger were next-door neighbors and were in the same class at Central School. Billy was probably the brightest student in the class. Roger was definitely the strongest and the best athlete in the school. The boys often rode to school together in the morning with one of their parents, but in the afternoon, they came home separately. Roger usually stayed and played either soccer or basketball with some of the older boys. Sometimes, Billy watched, but usually he went home and did his homework or read a book.

One day, Billy asked if he could join Roger’s after-school soccer game. Roger answered, “No, you are too small and not strong enough.” All of the other boys laughed as they headed out to the field. Billy was crushed. He went home and studied for the next day’s science test.

When Billy and Roger got to the classroom the next day, their teacher said that she would give the test right away. That way, they could get their scores back at the end of the day. Everything on the test was material Billy had studied, so he had no trouble answering the questions. Billy noticed that Roger had barely written anything. When the tests were returned, Billy had “100%” written at the top of his paper, and on Roger’s test, there was a note saying that he must take the test again. Billy offered to help Roger study for the test.

The next morning on their way to school, Roger invited Billy to play with his friends after school. He encouraged Billy by telling him that he would teach him how to play the games.

1. Who are the main characters in the story?

2. Circle two characteristics that Billy demonstrates in the story.
   
   helpful  athletic  selfish  studious

3. Circle two characteristics that Roger demonstrates in the story before the science test.
   
   athletic  unfriendly  studious  caring
A quadrilateral has 4 sides.

A parallelogram is a quadrilateral that has 2 pairs of parallel sides.

A trapezoid is a quadrilateral that has exactly 1 pair of parallel sides.

A rectangle is a parallelogram that has 4 right angles.

A square is a rectangle that has 4 equal sides.

Study the examples above. Then, classify the following quadrilaterals by writing Q for quadrilateral, T for trapezoid, P for parallelogram, R for rectangle, or S for square. There may be more than 1 correct answer.

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.
Parts of Speech

Write the correct past- or present-tense form of the verb in parentheses to complete each sentence.

1. My friends and I ______________________ clay animals for fun. (make)
2. Yesterday, we ______________________ the clay into different shapes. (roll)
3. Jeremy ______________________ making a clay hippo yesterday. (enjoy)
4. Our teacher ______________________ us bake the clay animals. (help)
5. He always ______________________ them in the kiln. (place)
6. After they were baked and cooled, we ______________________ them. (paint)
7. Often, we ______________________ them as gifts. (give)

Circle the conjunction in each sentence.

8. My sister is older than I am, and my brother is younger than I am.
9. We each have our own favorite seat, so we don’t fight.
10. My brother goes to bed early, but my sister and I stay up later.
11. We go to the pool together, or we stay home and play in the sprinkler.
12. We are related to each other, yet we are also friends.

CHARACTER CHECK: Being optimistic means expecting that things will go well. What are you optimistic about?
For each set, write a numerator and an equivalent whole number.

1. \( \frac{4}{\text{_____}} \)

2. \( \frac{3}{\text{_____}} \)

3. \( \frac{2}{\text{_____}} \)

4. \( \frac{5}{\text{_____}} \)

5. \( \frac{10}{\text{_____}} \)

6. \( \frac{8}{\text{_____}} \)

**Character Check:** Research a holiday such as the Fourth of July. Then, write about why the holiday is meaningful to you.
Circle the measurement from the parentheses that best completes each sentence.

1. A bathtub could hold more than (10 quarts, 10 gallons) of water.
2. A flower vase could hold up to (1 liter, 1 milliliter) of water.
3. A bike could weigh (20 grams, 20 kilograms).
4. An orange could weigh (7 ounces, 7 pounds).
5. A new pencil could be (7 meters, 7 centimeters) long.

Solve each problem. Each problem is related to the one before, so complete them in order. Use a.m. and p.m. to specify the time of day.

6. Bryson gets up every morning at 6:30 a.m. It takes him 20 minutes to shower and get dressed. Then, he eats breakfast in 15 minutes. After breakfast, he does his chores. What time does Bryson start his chores?

7. After breakfast, it takes Bryson 5 minutes to feed the dog. Then, he takes the dog for a walk for 30 minutes. What time is it now?

8. Next, he sits down and reads for 45 minutes. Then, he leaves for school. What time is it when Bryson leaves?

9. It takes Bryson 20 minutes to walk to school. What time does he get to school?
Reduce each fraction to lowest terms. Divide the numerator and denominator by the same number as many times as possible.

1. \(\frac{10}{12} = \frac{}{}\)
2. \(\frac{4}{16} = \frac{}{}\)
3. \(\frac{6}{18} = \frac{}{}\)
4. \(\frac{10}{15} = \frac{}{}\)

5. \(\frac{14}{16} = \frac{}{}\)
6. \(\frac{7}{21} = \frac{}{}\)
7. \(\frac{5}{15} = \frac{}{}\)
8. \(\frac{4}{10} = \frac{}{}\)

9. \(\frac{9}{18} = \frac{}{}\)
10. \(\frac{8}{24} = \frac{}{}\)
11. \(\frac{4}{8} = \frac{}{}\)
12. \(\frac{10}{16} = \frac{}{}\)

13. \(\frac{7}{14} = \frac{}{}\)
14. \(\frac{6}{12} = \frac{}{}\)
15. \(\frac{12}{14} = \frac{}{}\)
16. \(\frac{8}{10} = \frac{}{}\)

17. \(\frac{5}{20} = \frac{}{}\)
18. \(\frac{6}{24} = \frac{}{}\)
19. \(\frac{5}{25} = \frac{}{}\)
20. \(\frac{10}{40} = \frac{}{}\)

**REMINDER:** Keep writing in your journal about what it might be like to walk in someone else's shoes. How would you respond to different events and situations? Write several journal entries from the perspectives of different people. Your ideas will help you develop your own character.
In the box below is a list of prefixes and their meanings. Study the prefixes and use them to complete the chart. Write each word's prefix and its base word. Then, use the information in the box to determine the word's meaning. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pre</td>
<td>before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>again</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un</td>
<td>not; opposite of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>within</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non</td>
<td>not; the reverse of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis</td>
<td>wrong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Base Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilingual</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>lingual</td>
<td>speaking two languages fluently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preview</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redraw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misunderstand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonsense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disagree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>untie</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rename</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FACTOID:** Some word parts relate to numbers: uni (1), bi (2), tri (3), quart (4), pent (5), hex (6), sept (7), octo (8), non (9), dec (10), cent (100), milli (1,000). Can you think of words that contain these word parts? How do they relate to numbers?
Solve each problem.

1. \( 2)24 \)
2. \( \frac{8}{9} \)
3. \( 3)36 \)

4. \( 63 + 82 \)
5. \( 83 - 47 \)
6. \( 57 + 34 \)

7. \( 8 \times 4 \)
8. \( 6 \times 6 \)
9. \( 7)70 \)

10. \( 804 - 238 \)
11. \( 743 - 70 \)
12. \( 176 + 394 \)
13. \( 60 \times 8 \)
14. \( 223 + 56 \)
15. \( 10)100 \)
Find Your Brain Dominance

The cerebellum controls voluntary movements such as walking, grabbing, and other movements that we consciously choose to do. For each person, one side of the cerebellum is usually dominant, or depended on more heavily. The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body and vice versa. That means that if a person writes with his right hand, he is probably left-brain dominant.

**Answer the questions to discover your dominance.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Try This</th>
<th>Right</th>
<th>Left</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clasp your hands together. Which hand is on top?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick up a pencil to write. Which hand do you use?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take 3 steps. Which foot did you start with?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to do the splits. Which leg is in front?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold your arms. Which arm is on top?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wink your eye. Which one did you wink?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pick up a fork. Which hand do you eat with?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hop 5 times on one foot. Which foot did you use?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Look through a camera, telescope, or microscope. Which eye did you use?</td>
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How many times did you use your right? ________________________________

How many times did you use your left? ________________________________

Which side of your brain is probably more dominant? ____________________

(Be careful...they’re opposites.)

**Think About It**

Make a family tree that shows each person’s dominant side.
Study the chart above. Then, write which place each underlined digit is in. The first one is done for you.

1. 3,741
   tens
2. 4,825
3. 75,408

4. 10,830
5. 1,453,281
6. 23,486,125

7. 57,201
8. 782,113
9. 128,463

10. 4,470,389,974
11. 3,173,414
12. 320,108,400

13. 725,953
14. 264,638,458
15. 646,389

16. Write two 6-digit numbers so that one is exactly one thousand more than the other.

**FITNESS FLASH:** Set up three cones or other markers. With a friend, figure out different ways to move between the cones.
Find each difference. You will need to regroup multiple times.

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**FITNESS FLASH:** Fill plastic bottles with water and shut them tight. Use them to do arm-curls and other exercises.
Complete the sentences by circling the correct homophone.

1. The branches of (our, hour) tree hung low over the sidewalk.
2. Liz had been sick for four days and was (board, bored) with staying in bed.
3. The wranglers watched the (heard, herd) on the range.
4. Ben and Alex went (threw, through) the passage that led into the cave.
5. An (ark, arc) is a type of boat.
6. In (witch, which) shop did you find your new shoes?
7. Dad stopped and asked for the (way, weigh) to the stadium.
8. The camper put a (great, grate) over the fire and boiled water on it.
9. The dog pushed (it’s, its) bowl across the kitchen floor.
10. Have you seen the (weather, whether) forecast?
Write each group as an improper fraction and as a mixed number. The first one is done for you.

1. \[
\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{2}
\]

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6.
Read the passage and answer the questions.

Helen Keller

Helen Keller was a well-known person. She was born in 1880. When she was 19 months old, she suffered from a terrible illness that left her unable to see, hear, or speak. For several years, young Helen lived in complete darkness and silence. She was angry and afraid and acted wildly.

When Helen was seven years old, her teacher, Ann Sullivan, taught her to “hear” and “speak” with her hands. After that, Helen learned quickly. She even learned to use her voice. When she was older, Helen went to college and graduated with honors.

Helen was very smart and dedicated. She wrote books and gave many speeches. She worked hard to teach others about coping with disabilities. She also worked against unfairness and violence against people. Helen Keller became very famous and lived until she was 88 years old.

1. List four of Helen Keller’s greatest accomplishments (hard things that she did).

2. Choose one of her accomplishments and write why it was hard for Helen.

3. Write four words that describe Helen Keller.

4. Imagine that you cannot see, hear, and talk. What is different about your day? Tell about one change that you would have to make in your morning, afternoon, and evening routines.

Morning: ____________________________

Afternoon: _________________________

Evening: ___________________________
These are equivalent units of time:

1 year (yr.) = 12 months (mo.)
24 hours (hr.) = 1 day
7 days = 1 week
60 minutes (min.) = 1 hour (hr.)

Since 1 week = 7 days,
4 weeks = 28 days.

Study the equivalents above. Then, find each missing number.

1. 24 mo. = ______ yr.  
2. 5 weeks = ___ days  
3. 9 yr. = _______ mo.

4. 14 days = ___ weeks  
5. 8 hr. = ______ min.  
6. 49 days = ___ weeks

7. 120 min. = ____ hr.  
8. 60 mo. = ______ yr.  
9. 9 weeks = ___ days

10. 5 hr. = ______ min.  
11. 15 yr. = ______ mo.  
12. 40 hr. = ______ min.

Solve each problem.

13. Gary spent 4 weeks biking for his vacation. How many days was he on vacation?

14. Angela went on vacation for 35 days. How many weeks was she on vacation?

15. Randy’s flight was 480 minutes. How many hours did he spend flying?

16. James kept track of the time he spent exercising. He walked on his treadmill for 30 minutes each day. How many hours and minutes did he spend walking after 14 days?
Complete the patterns.

1. 2, 3, 5, 2, □, □, □
2. 20, 30, 10, 40, 20, □, □, □
3. 75, 50, 25, 10, 75, □, □, □
4. 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, □, □, □
5. 5, 10, 15, 20, □, □, □
6. 510, 508, 506, □, □, □
7. 4, 8, 16, 32, □, □, □
8. 78, 87, 99, 114, □, 153, □

9. □, □, △, □, □
10. ◇, ◇, ◇, ◇, ◇
11. □, □, □, □, □
12. ●, ↑, ●, ●, □, □, □
Circle the word that belongs in each blank.

1. Sleep is to bed as sit is to ____.
   dog  table  chair

2. Dim is to bright as weak is to ____.
   strong  loose  dangerous

3. Creek is to brook as ____ is to path.
   trail  garden  bridge

4. Cat is to kitten as ____ is to calf.
   horse  bird  cow

5. Slick is to slippery as ____ is to fast.
   swift  slow  old

6. Bed is to boy as ____ is to baby.
   feather  dentist  cradle

7. Steel is to car as ____ is to house.
   brass  wood  silver

8. Poodle is to dog as ____ is to bird.
   lion  spider  sparrow

9. Niece is to nephew as sister is to ____.
   brother  cousin  father

10. Apple is to fruit as ____ is to vegetable.
    plum  juice  corn

Read each pair of words. For each pair, write one way the two things are alike and one way they are different.

11. leopard, cheetah

12. cabin, tent

13. whistle, sing
Read each sentence. If the underlined word is spelled correctly, write correct. If it is spelled incorrectly, rewrite the word with the correct spelling.

1. I'd like to visit New York City.

2. Do you know where they've been hiding?

3. Be careful with that knife.

4. My best friend was very unhappy today.

5. No weeds grow in my garden.

6. We looked at all of the babies in the hospital.

7. Grandma washed 10 pounds of cherries.

8. I couldn't see through the dirty window.

9. Did you see the new movie?

10. Remember to set your alarm clock.

Write a check mark on the line if commas and quotation marks are used correctly in the sentence. Write X on the line if the sentence has an error.

11. ______ When I sneaked up on her, Lena said, “You found me!”

12. ______ On Saturday mornings Dad always says Wake up sleepyhead!”


14. ______ “Let’s go now,” Izzy said, “before it gets too dark.”

15. ______ How many days are left in summer vacation?” I asked Mom.

**Character Check:** Think of five ways to tell yourself you did a good job.
Find the perimeter of each polygon.

1. \( P = \) ____ cm
2. \( P = \) ____ in.
3. \( P = \) ____ cm
4. \( P = \) ____ in.
5. \( P = \) ____ yd.
6. \( P = \) ____ in.

Find the area of each polygon.

7. \( A = \) ____ sq. cm
8. \( A = \) ____ sq. yd.
9. \( A = \) ____ sq. ft.
10. \( A = \) ____ sq. m
11. \( A = \) ____ sq. yd.
12. \( A = \) ____ sq. cm
Look at the shapes. Then, answer each question.

1. What shapes are quadrilaterals (shapes with 4 sides)?

2. What is the only quadrilateral with 4 equal sides and 4 right angles?

3. What shape has 3 sides and 3 angles?

4. What shape has no sides?

5. What shape has 5 sides?

6. What shape has 6 sides?

7. What shape has 8 sides?

8. What shapes have 2 or more parallel lines (lines that run side by side and never cross)?

9. How is a square different from a rhombus?
When you write a compound sentence, use a comma before the conjunction. To insert a comma into each sentence below, use this editing mark: \^.

1. My old dog and my kitten are very different but they get along fine.
2. I suggest never speaking in anger for you might regret it later.
3. I wish my birthday would come but it is still five days away.
4. Do you want to play a board game or would you rather roller-skate?

A simile compares two unlike things using the word like or as. Complete each sentence by making a comparison.

5. The piano keys were as white as ________________.
6. The fireworks were as bright as the ________________.
7. His eyes were as green as the ________________.
8. The balloons were like a bunch of ________________.
9. Her eyes sparkled like ________________.
10. The wind was as gentle as ________________.

FITNESS FLASH: Act out a familiar story (such as a fairy tale) with lots of action. Can your friend guess the story? Take turns.
Divide. Each quotient will include at least one zero. Express remainders like this: r2.

1. $3\div925$
2. $5\div904$
3. $2\div813$
4. $4\div839$
5. $7\div985$
6. $6\div656$
7. $8\div966$
8. $4\div434$
9. $2\div680$
10. $4\div760$
11. $2\div811$
12. $5\div519$
13. $6\div845$
14. $3\div622$
15. $6\div641$

**Reminder:** Have you been making up interesting stories about your character and sharing them with friends and family members? Good! Here is one more idea for a story: What would your character do during the day of a big storm when the electricity shut off?
Underline the word from the parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. There aren't (no, any) letters for you today.
2. Hasn't (anybody, nobody) seen my green jacket?
3. I (haven't, have) never flown in a jet.
4. There is never (anything, nothing) fun to do on Saturday.
5. Can't (nobody, anybody) fix this bike?

**Acute angle:**
less than a right angle

**Right angle:**
forms a square corner

**Obtuse angle:**
greater than a right angle

Classify each angle as acute, right, or obtuse.

6. 
7. 
8. 

9. 
10. 
11.