<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Underline the **NOUNS** in the sentence. Tell if the noun is singular (S) or plural (P). The moon has thousands of craters covering its surface. | Change each noun from singular to plural.  
| Singular | Plural |  |  |
| child | man |  |  |
| Underline the **VERBS** in the sentence. Are they past, present, or future? Every night, the moon will look a little different. | Complete the sentence using the correct verb.  
| has, have | The moon _____ no air. |  |  |
| Underline the **ADVERB** in the sentence. The moon slightly brightens the sky each night. | Which adjective best completes the sentence?  
| most close, closest, closer | The moon is Earth’s _____ neighbor in space. | Underline the **ADJECTIVES** in the sentence. The moon turns dark during a lunar eclipse. | Which adverb best completes the sentence?  
| frequently, most frequently, more frequently | Scientists would like to visit the moon _____ |  |  |
| Add the correct punctuation marks to the dialogue. Riley shouted You are going to be late for school | Which **CONJUNCTION** best completes the sentence?  
| but, and, so | We need to light some candles, _____ it will not be so dark. | Is this a simple, compound, or complex sentence?  
| Which CONJUNCTION best completes the sentence?  
| bought, boght, bougt | I looked above the car and saw some tree branches had fallen. | Which word best completes the sentence?  
| famly, familey, family | My _____ is going on a vacation. | Correct the 3 misspelled words in the sentence.  
| When should we use capital letters?  
| mrs. smith teacher atlanta, georgia country catherine dear joseph rivera | Circle the words that should be capitalized.  
| Underline and correct the words that should be capitalized.  
| when i went to washington dc, i visited the lincoln memorial. | Underline and correct the words that should be capitalized.  
| my favorite book is diary of a wimpy kid. |  |  |  |

© One Stop Teacher Shop
Eugenie Clark is a professor at the University of Maryland. She studies sharks and knows a lot about them. Over the years, Professor Clark has captured about two thousand sharks so she can study them. She has even trained some sharks. Other people who study the sea and living things in it call her "the shark lady."

The movie "Jaws" made people afraid of shark attacks. Many people stopped swimming in the ocean. Professor Clark believes this is not necessary, since shark attacks are rare. The biggest shark in the world is the whale shark. It grows up to fifty feet long. This shark eats plants and does not bite people. Some sharks do bite people. But, as Professor Clark points out, more people die from being hit by lightning than from shark bites.

1. Professor Clark is a 
   (a) fisherman. 
   (b) ship's captain. 
   (c) shark expert. 
   (d) high school teacher.

2. Captured means 
   (a) called. 
   (b) seen. 
   (c) ended. 
   (d) caught.

3. The movie "Jaws" made people 
   (a) afraid of shark attacks. 
   (b) swim more in the ocean. 
   (c) understand sharks better. 
   (d) want to train sharks.

4. The whale shark is 
   (a) the world's smallest shark. 
   (b) a plant eater. 
   (c) dangerous to people. 
   (d) not really a shark.

5. Eugenie Clark is called 
   (a) "Jaws."
   (b) "the hunter."
   (c) "a great fisherman."
   (d) "the shark lady."

6. Trained means 
   (a) traveled. 
   (b) ran on tracks. 
   (c) taught. 
   (d) fed well.

7. This selection is mainly about 
   (a) sharks in the sea. 
   (b) the movie "Jaws." 
   (c) a woman who studies sharks. 
   (d) how to be a professor.

8. This selection tells you that 
   (a) all sharks eat people. 
   (b) "Jaws" is a great movie. 
   (c) some sharks eat plants. 
   (d) all of the above

Time ............  # Correct ............
In the United States, the English system of measurement is still used for many things. Using this system, Americans measure length in inches, feet, yards, or miles. They buy liquids in pints, quarts, and gallons. The weight of an object is measured in ounces and pounds. The temperature is reported in degrees Fahrenheit.

Scientists in the United States, however, have never used the English system. Like scientists elsewhere in the world, American scientists use the metric system. Soon the rest of us will be using the metric system more and more, even though it may seem a bit strange to us at first.

The metric system is the more universal of the two systems. In other words, the metric system is the one that is more widely used. In the metric system, temperature is measured in degrees Celsius. Millimeters, centimeters, meters, kilometers, grams and liters are the standard units of measure.

What will the change to the metric system mean to most of us? Here are some examples. If it is 37 degrees F., it would be best for you to wear a coat to go outside. However, you would be very warm with a coat on in 37 degree C. weather. That is more than 98 degrees F.

If you drank 250 milliliters of milk before lunch, would you still have room for a sandwich? Probably, you would. It might sound as if 250 milliliters is a lot, but it’s really just about one cupful.

It will take a while for people to get used to the metric system in the United States. It will make many things easier in the long run. Using the metric system will make measurement systems the same the world over. And it will take you just as long to walk home whether you measure it in miles or in kilometers.

1. This selection is mainly about
   (a) changing to the metric system.
   (b) how to report temperature.
   (c) cups and milliliters.
   (d) whether or not to wear a coat.

2. The metric system is
   (a) used by scientists.
   (b) rarely used.
   (c) hard to learn.
   (d) the same as any other.

3. The English system of measurement measures liquids in
   (a) milliliters.  (c) cups of tea.
   (b) large bottles. (d) pints and quarts.

4. The metric system may seem strange
   (a) until we get used to it.
   (b) because it is so hard to learn.
   (c) because scientists are strange.
   (d) all of the above

5. Temperature in the metric system is reported in
   (a) heat waves. (c) degree days.
   (b) Fahrenheit. (d) degrees Celsius.

6. It probably would be best to get used to the metric system because
   (a) it has very little use.
   (b) it will become more widely used.
   (c) it will help you pass English.
   (d) you could teach scientists.

7. Something that is universal is
   (a) out in the stars.
   (b) very widely used.
   (c) very expensive.
   (d) hard to read.

8. A cupful of orange juice would be
   (a) too much to drink.
   (b) about 250 milliliters.
   (c) dangerous.
   (d) less in the metric system.
Do you like to put things together? There are lots of people who spend many hours putting things together. They put together things like jigsaw puzzles, model airplanes or old-time cars. That's not so unusual.

But have you ever heard of someone putting the bones of animals back together? Walter Simon, who lives in the state of Washington, is working on a huge animal puzzle. The pieces of Mr. Simon's puzzle are the bones of a giraffe!

When the giraffe skeleton is together once again, it will stand fourteen feet tall. Rebuilding such a large animal can cause problems. Mr. Simon has to have a room with very high ceilings. He must do much of his work while standing on a long ladder.

Once the giraffe is finished, it will be at a zoo for all to see and study.

5. The completed giraffe will stay
   (a) in a closet.
   (b) in a box.
   (c) in the house.
   (d) at a zoo.

6. Without a ladder, Mr. Simon
   (a) would be happier.
   (b) couldn't do his puzzle.
   (c) would break the bones.
   (d) would go home.

7. Which is last?
   (a) The giraffe puzzle will be in a zoo.
   (b) Mr. Simon got some bones.
   (c) Mr. Simon put a giraffe together.
   (d) The workroom had high ceilings.

8. To rebuild something means to
   (a) put it back together.
   (b) send it to the store.
   (c) find all the parts.
   (d) break it apart.
You probably know that a person can rent a car if he or she needs one. But have you ever thought about renting an apple tree?

A farmer in upstate New York has apple trees for rent. For an annual rent of $21.95, you can have an apple tree just for you. In return for this fee, you can have the year’s crop of apples from your tree. You can use the tree for a whole year. You can sit under the tree, look at it, or even climb it if you wish. Just about the only thing you can’t do with your tree is cut it down.

In a good year, the tree you rent might yield as many as twenty or thirty bushels of fruit. The market value of the apples could be more than double the rental price of the tree. All you have to do is pick them.

With all his trees rented, what would the farmer do to keep busy all summer? He doesn’t have to pick any apples. The people who rent the trees do that. His five thousand trees, if fully rented, would bring in more than $100,000.00. Perhaps he should keep one tree for himself. He could sit under it and count his money.

3. In a good year, your tree’s yield might be
   (a) as much as 30 bushels.
   (b) 20 little baskets.
   (c) $21.95 worth of applesauce.
   (d) enough to fill a car.

4. Renting out apple trees would be a good idea for farmers who
   (a) don’t like money.
   (b) prefer peaches.
   (c) don’t want to work hard.
   (d) like to pick apples.

5. In return for means
   (a) to send back.
   (b) a big yield.
   (c) in place of.
   (d) a kind of apple.

6. This selection tells of something that takes place in
   (a) New York.
   (b) New Jersey.
   (c) Maine.
   (d) Texas.

7. The farmer in this story had 5,000
   (a) apples.
   (b) trees.
   (c) dollars.
   (d) bushels.

8. If you rent a tree, you can NOT use it for
   (a) shade.
   (b) climbing.
   (c) fruit.
   (d) firewood.
What do people eat in Alaska? What they eat is different depending on where they live. In the far north where there are still wandering Eskimos. Some Eskimos eat walruses, fish, whales, seals, and birds. Soup is made with bits of meat and caribou or seal blood in it. Because they depend on the land for a living, they eat all parts of the animals they kill except the hooves, bones, and hides. They also eat canned foods when they can get them.

What are some of the foods you would eat if you visited Alaska? There would be very expensive canned foods and interesting native foods. You may have sour-dough bread and hotcakes made from a yeast starter. The starts could even date back to gold-rush days. Roasted bear meat, which is very dark and flavorsome, might be served. You could have the meat from the partridge-like ptarmigan bird. This bird is juicy and delicate to the taste. Delicious caribou meat is also served. It is somewhat like venison or deer meat. With the meat, you would enjoy being served low-bush cranberry sauce and a relish made of sea kelp. There would be rose hip jelly made from the big red balls of wild rose seeds. If you were brave, you would be like the children and use your teeth to scrape off the skin and flesh of the rose hips. If you did, it would taste acidy sweet and sharp like the skin of oranges.

What do people eat in Alaska? They eat what is available for them. If you visited there, you would find the food an interesting adventure in eating.

---

1. This story is about Alaskan:
   (a) games
   (b) Eskimos
   (c) wild life
   (d) foods

2. Eskimos eat mostly:
   (a) vegetables
   (b) fruits
   (c) meat
   (d) bread

3. Eskimo soup has in it:
   (a) blood
   (b) vegetables
   (c) fish
   (d) dried beans

4. Bear meat is:
   (a) dark
   (b) light
   (c) stringy
   (d) mild

5. In Alaska, what is served with meat:
   (a) rose seeds
   (b) apple sauce
   (c) sea kelp relish
   (d) pickles

6. In this story, a hip is:
   (a) a part of the body
   (b) part of a cheer
   (c) a lock
   (d) a seed pod

7. The foods eaten in Alaska are probably like those of:
   (a) Japan  (c) Northern Canada
   (b) England  (d) Southern Europe
Cake was one of the first things I learned to bake. How many eggs with two cups of flour was easy to remember. It was fun to add a dash of this and a drop of that. I went shopping with my mother and saw some cake mix. My brother was the first to bake a cake from the mix. It turned out tall and very light. We ate all of the cake that same night. The next night I tried to bake one. I thought it would be easy. My brother just laughed. I asked him how come his cake was better than mine. He had watched me make it. I had used a pinch of this and a dash of that.

He simply said, "It would help if you read the directions and then followed them."

1. This story is about:
   (a) baking in America
   (b) making a cake mix
   (c) a shopping trip
   (d) brother bakes a cake

2. The storyteller went shopping:
   (a) with her brother
   (b) alone
   (c) with her mother
   (d) twice

3. The brother's cake was:
   (a) good
   (b) bad
   (c) burned
   (d) not done

4. The storyteller:
   (a) followed directions
   (b) ate too much
   (c) laughed
   (d) didn't read the directions

5. Put in order:
   (a) the storyteller makes a cake
   (b) the brother makes a cake
   (c) the storyteller goes shopping
   (d) the storyteller sees some cake mix

6. In this story light means:
   (a) cheerful
   (b) shining
   (c) not heavy
   (d) bright

7. Making a cake from a mix is:
   (a) hard
   (b) useless
   (c) easy, if you read directions
   (d) impossible for children
In sports, a shutout is a game in which one team scores all the runs or points and the other team scores none. In baseball, pitchers like to keep track of how many shutouts they have pitched against other teams. In hockey and soccer, goalies keep track of how many shutouts they have. Shutouts also occur in football and some other sports.

In basketball, it would be very unusual to have a shutout. A shutout almost never happens in a basketball game. Usually scores in basketball games are very high. A shutout would be extremely rare.

What would happen, however, if only one of your players knew how to dribble the ball? Suppose one player got twelve fouls. Add to that the fact that five of the six players didn't even know what a free throw was at the beginning of the season. If a team like that ever got onto a basketball court, do you think that the opposing team could shut them out?

A team like that really did get onto a basketball court for a game in Chicago, on Valentine’s Day in 1978. The coach of the team kept her eyes closed for most of the game.

Did the team do even worse than the girls’ high school shutout record for a basketball game? The record was a score of 106 to 0. No, the record was not broken. One of the players finally made a free throw. The final score was not a shutout at all. It was 117 to 1.

1. A shutout is a game with
   (a) a healthy person.
   (b) basketball scoring.
   (c) people on the lawn.
   (d) one team scoring zero.

2. In basketball, to **dribble** the ball means to
   (a) make it wet.
   (b) drop it often.
   (c) bounce it.
   (d) throw it away.

3. This game was unusual because
   (a) no one watched it.
   (b) the score was strange.
   (c) they used the wrong ball.
   (d) the coach cried.

4. The team that lost
   (a) didn’t have good players.
   (b) won all their other games.
   (c) would rather play baseball.
   (d) didn’t try at all.

5. A shutout in basketball
   (a) almost never happens.
   (b) is likely to happen.
   (c) happens in winter.
   (d) is an outdoor game.

6. The coach probably shut her eyes because she
   (a) was too tired to watch.
   (b) didn’t like what she saw.
   (c) hated bright sunlight.
   (d) had a sore throat.

7. Which happened last?
   (a) The score was 117-1.
   (b) The coach shut her eyes.
   (c) Someone got twelve fouls.
   (d) A free throw was scored.

8. The shutout record for girls’ high school basketball is
   (a) never written down.
   (b) 106-0.
   (c) 117-1.
   (d) 100-0.
In January 1976, the town of Beaverdale, Pennsylvania burned down. The fire in this tiny mining town destroyed thirteen out of fifteen buildings. The cost of the damage was more than a million dollars.

Beaverdale has had bad luck over the years. The fire in 1976 was the third time the town had burned down. In 1911, there was a fire that burned down all the buildings on the town's main street. The town was built up again. In 1932, another fire wiped out the main street. Once again the town was rebuilt.

The 1976 fire brought thirty-five fire departments from around the area to help. It was a windy freezing day. The fire hydrants were frozen. The fire fighters couldn't get water out of them. There wasn't much they could do except watch things burn. Three families lost their homes. Many stores and businesses lost everything. The town will probably rebuild. Three strikes doesn't have to mean you're out!

1. Beaverdale is a
   (a) place for animals.
   (b) busy firehouse.
   (c) mining town.
   (d) main street.

2. How many times has Beaverdale burned down?
   (a) 35
   (b) ten
   (c) 1911
   (d) 3

3. It was hard to fight the 1976 fire because
   (a) nobody wanted to help.
   (b) it began in a barn.
   (c) the water was frozen.
   (d) it was too big to start with.

4. Something wiped out by a fire is
   (a) very clean.
   (b) gone.
   (c) nice to be in.
   (d) safe for fire fighters.

5. For Beaverdale, the three strikes refer to
   (a) the three fires.
   (b) some fire fighters.
   (c) big buildings.
   (d) the town baseball game.

6. After its fires, Beaverdale has
   (a) gone swimming.
   (b) paid the fire fighters.
   (c) built up again.
   (d) given up.

7. Which happened last?
   (a) Three homes were lost.
   (b) A fire started.
   (c) The hydrants froze.
   (d) Fire fighters came.

8. This story is mainly about
   (a) how to fight fires.
   (b) life in Beaverdale.
   (c) a town that won't give up.
   (d) burning the mines.
Have you ever gone fishing? What would you do if you hooked a 300-pound fish? Fifteen-year-old Michael Douglas, who weighed only 110 pounds, had such a fish on his line for 33 hours. He was fishing at Cocoa Beach in Florida when a giant jewfish took the bait.

Several people offered to take over for Michael, but the youthful fisherman wanted to land the fish all by himself. He ate a little and slept a little when the battle eased off, but most of the time, he had to use all his energy to outwit the fish and bring it in. During this time, nearly 10,000 people came by to see Michael and wish him well.

Finally, when the line snapped, Michael was disappointed and exhausted. However, he can always go back and try again. Just think what stories he can tell about the “big one that got away.” And Michael’s stories will be true!

1. The fisherman in this story weighed
   (a) 110 pounds.
   (b) more than the fish.
   (c) 300 pounds.
   (d) too much.

2. The fish finally
   (a) gave up the fight.
   (b) snapped the line.
   (c) ate all the bait.
   (d) wore Michael out.

3. At times while he was fishing, Michael
   (a) signed autographs.
   (b) let others help him.
   (c) ate and slept.
   (d) sang a few songs.

4. The large number of people who watched Michael tells you that
   (a) most people like beaches.
   (b) it was unusual for a small lad to hook such a big fish.
   (c) lots of people had nothing to do that day.
   (d) people love to sit around.

5. Which happened first?
   (a) The line snapped.
   (b) Visitors came.
   (c) The boy slept.
   (d) The fish took the bait.

6. In this story, the word land refers to
   (a) the ground you walk on.
   (b) the United States.
   (c) Cocoa Beach.
   (d) bringing in a fish.

7. Another word for outwit is
   (a) outsmart.
   (b) outboard.
   (c) outcast.
   (d) witless.

8. The best title for this story is
   (a) A Great Fish Story
   (b) On the Beach
   (c) Catching Fish
   (d) The Loser
Camels live where it is
(a) cold and wet.
(b) hot and dry.
(c) hot and wet.
(d) cold and dry.

A camel uses its hump to
(a) store food.
(b) hold water.
(c) store air.
(d) carry sand.

A desert
(a) has grass and trees.
(b) is filled with water.
(c) is a dry sandy land.
(d) is something good to eat.

What helps keep sand out of a camel’s eyes?
(a) big sunglasses
(b) long eyelashes
(c) flat feet
(d) a hard mouth

A camel couldn’t eat desert plants without
(a) a hard mouth.
(b) a hump.
(c) flat feet.
(d) long eyelashes.

Camels are called “ships of the desert” because they
(a) look like boats.
(b) run on oil.
(c) float well.
(d) travel well there.

In this selection, sink means
(a) float.
(b) fall into.
(c) drown.
(d) tub.
There was once a bumblebee whose name was Paula. Paula was not an ordinary bumblebee. She was plaid, and she lived in an abandoned goldfish bowl. One Sunday morning Paula the plaid bumblebee had nothing to do, so she went for a walk to the center of town. There were very few cars on the road; most of the people were away for the weekend. As she walked past Mr. MacGregor’s hardware store, she noticed that the light was on and the door was slightly open. Mr. MacGregor was a very careful man, so this seemed very unusual. Paula knocked on the door and when there was no answer she went in.

Mr. MacGregor was not in sight. Where could he be?

Suddenly, there was a tapping noise overhead. Paula decided that someone must be trapped upstairs. Perhaps it was Mr. MacGregor. There were no windows in the attic and the trap door at the top of the ladder seemed to be stuck, but Paula managed to squeeze through a hole in the corner. When she reached the attic she found that it was empty. When she returned downstairs, she found the door locked and the light off.

Paula the plaid bumblebee left Mr. MacGregor’s store and returned immediately to the safety of her own home.

1. Paula was a
   (a) hardware store.
   (b) storekeeper.
   (c) goldfish.
   (d) bumblebee.

2. Which statement is NOT true?
   (a) Mr. MacGregor owned a store.
   (b) Paula took a walk.
   (c) Paula saw someone in the attic.
   (d) Paula went back home.

3. The best title for this story is
   (a) A Bumblebee Named MacGregor
   (b) Don’t Get Locked in the Attic
   (c) Paula the Plaid Bee Takes a Walk
   (d) Mr. MacGregor’s Weekend

4. At the end of the story, Paula
   (a) heard a tapping noise.
   (b) returned to her home.
   (c) went for a walk.
   (d) went to MacGregor’s attic.

5. From this story, you can tell that
   (a) Mr. MacGregor was in Baltimore.
   (b) Paula rescued Mr. MacGregor.
   (c) Paula didn’t know where to find Mr. MacGregor.
   (d) Mr. MacGregor sold goldfish bowls.

6. Paula entered the store because
   (a) she needed some food.
   (b) she saw the light on.
   (c) it was raining hard.
   (d) her bowl was broken.

7. Paula got in the attic by
   (a) climbing the ladder.
   (b) flying in a window.
   (c) squeezing up the chimney.
   (d) none of the above

8. You can guess that this story is not real because
   (a) Mr. MacGregor owned a diner.
   (b) the attic was empty.
   (c) it took place at night.
   (d) there are no plaid bumblebees.
In the United States, most boys and girls have to go to school every day. There are few children who can miss school when they are only ten years old. You are probably in school right now. One boy who can miss school is Julio Faria. Julio is a trapeze artist. He works with the Flying Farias in a circus. There are five Flying Farias. Julio's father heads the group.

Many people watch the Flying Farias perform their act high above the circus floor. Children who see the Flying Farias work thirty-two feet above a net can admire what Julio does. Julio performs very easily on the trapeze. He is not afraid. He dreams of being able to do the big one—"a triple somersault." In the triple somersault, the person turns around three times in the air before taking hold of the trapeze again. This isn't easy.

The Farias work a forty-eight week season each year. This gives them about a month's vacation. Although Julio works most of the year, he has to do his work for school too. During his time off, and between acts in the circus, Julio can study. He does not have to leave his family or the circus to go to school. He does his school work every day at home or at the circus. How would you like to do your homework at the circus? Do you think you could keep your mind on reading, writing, or arithmetic?

1. When this story was written, Julio was (a) ten years old. (b) thirty-two years old. (c) too young for school. (d) five years old.

2. Julio does not go to school because (a) he works in the circus. (b) his parents won't let him. (c) there are no schools near him. (d) he knows everything already.

3. Julio keeps up with his school work (a) by telephone and television. (b) during the month in the summer. (c) by seeing a special teacher once a week. (d) by working at home and between circus acts.

4. A triple somersault is (a) difficult to do. (b) not much of a stunt. (c) easy for most artists. (d) done on the ground.

5. People who admire what Julio does (a) do not like to watch him. (b) warn him about the dangers. (c) think he should be in school. (d) think he does a fine job.

6. If Julio fell from the trapeze, he would most likely (a) hit the ground with a large crash. (b) be so scared he would give up the circus. (c) go into the water. (d) fall into a net.

7. In this story, to miss school means (a) to like it. (b) leave the circus. (c) to study hard. (d) to be somewhere else.

8. The one trick Julio still couldn't do when this story was written was (a) swinging on a trapeze. (b) a triple somersault. (c) a double somersault. (d) one somersault.
Choose the best answer.

1. What is the missing number in the table below?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hands</th>
<th>Fingers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 22
B 28
C 30
D 32

2. What are the next three numbers in the pattern below?
7, 9, 3, 1, 7, 9, 3, 1, ___, ___, ___

A 9, 3, 1
B 7, 9, 1
C 7, 9, 3
D 3, 7, 9

3. Bill has 4 letter blocks: A, B, C, and D. In how many different ways can Bill arrange the blocks in a row?

A 6
B 12
C 18
D 24

4. Compare. Use <, >, or =.

\[
\frac{3}{8} \bigcirc \frac{3}{4}
\]

5. Mandy, Brandy, and Sandy all went out for ice cream. They ordered vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry. Each girl ordered 1 flavor.
- Mandy did not order vanilla.
- Sandy did not order chocolate.
- Brandy always orders strawberry.

Who ordered each flavor?
____________________
____________________
____________________

6. Mental Math Find the product.

\[8 \times 11 = \boxed{88}\]

7. What is the next number in the pattern below?
3, 6, 9, 12, ________
Number Patterns

The students at Parker Elementary School raised money to help pay for new musical instruments. The music store where they purchased the instruments donated $10 for every $1 that the students raised. The students' goal was to raise $700. Complete the chart and use it to answer the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music Store</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. How many weeks did it take the students to reach their goal?

2. At the end of 5 weeks, how much money did the students raise?

3. How much did the music store donate in total?

4. How much money, including the donations from the music store, was raised altogether after 5 weeks?

5. Make a new chart to show how the students could have raised $700 in 3 weeks by changing the amounts raised in the first and second weeks.
Using Mental Math to Multiply

Use compensation to find each product.

1. $34 \times 4 = \underline{_____}$  
2. $199 \times 6 = \underline{_____}$  
3. $53 \times 7 = \underline{_____}$

4. $505 \times 4 = \underline{_____}$  
5. $41 \times 6 = \underline{_____}$  
6. $298 \times 6 = \underline{_____}$

7. $76 \times 5 = \underline{_____}$  
8. $803 \times 7 = \underline{_____}$  
9. $83 \times 3 = \underline{_____}$

10. $390 \times 2 = \underline{_____}$  
11. $28 \times 8 = \underline{_____}$  
12. $709 \times 4 = \underline{_____}$

13. $94 \times 2 = \underline{_____}$  
14. $410 \times 8 = \underline{_____}$  
15. $16 \times 4 = \underline{_____}$

16. $197 \times 5 = \underline{_____}$  
17. $46 \times 5 = \underline{_____}$  
18. $896 \times 9 = \underline{_____}$

19. **Reasonableness** Quinn used compensation to find the product of $37 \times 4$. First, she found $40 \times 4 = 160$. Then she adjusted that product by adding 3 groups of 4 to get her final answer of 172. What did she do incorrectly?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

20. Davidson’s Bakery uses 9 dozen eggs to make cookies each day. There are twelve eggs in one dozen. How many eggs do they use?

A 90  
B 98  
C 108  
D 112

21. **Writing to Explain** Find the product of $503 \times 6$. Explain how you found the product.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Using Mental Math to Multiply

You can multiply mentally by using compensation.

Find $4 \times 19$ using compensation.

**Step 1:** Substitute a number for 19 that is easy to multiply by 4.

\[
\begin{align*}
4 \times 19 & \quad \downarrow \quad \text{Add 1 to make 20.} \\
4 \times 20 &
\end{align*}
\]

**Step 2:** Find the new product.

\[4 \times 20 = 80\]

**Step 3:** Now adjust. Subtract 4 groups of 1.

\[80 - 4 = 76\]

So, $4 \times 19 = 76$.

Find $6 \times 205$ using compensation.

**Step 1:** Substitute a number for 205 that is easy to multiply by 6.

\[
\begin{align*}
6 \times 205 & \quad \downarrow \quad \text{Subtract 5} \\
6 \times 200 & \quad \text{to make 200.}
\end{align*}
\]

**Step 2:** Find the new product.

\[6 \times 200 = 1,200\]

**Step 3:** Now adjust. Add 6 groups of 5.

\[1,200 + 30 = 1,230\]

So, $6 \times 205 = 1,230$.

Use compensation to find each product.

1. $5 \times 32 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
2. $195 \times 5 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
3. $7 \times 53 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
4. $66 \times 2 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
5. $6 \times 497 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
6. $92 \times 4 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
7. $603 \times 3 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
8. $31 \times 8 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
9. $598 \times 5 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
10. $4 \times 29 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
11. $4 \times 199 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
12. $310 \times 6 = \quad \quad \quad \quad$
13. **Algebra** In $a \times 60 = 120$, $a$ is a one-digit number. What number does $a$ represent?
Do You Have Change?

You take a 5-dollar bill to the bank and ask for change in nickels.

1. How many nickels would the bank give to you?

2. The bank gives you rolls of nickels wrapped in paper. A roll of nickels has 40 coins in it. How many dollars is each roll worth?

3. How many rolls of nickels would the bank give to you?

4. Will the bank give you any nickels outside of rolls?

If so, how many?

5. A nickel weighs 5 grams. How much does a roll of nickels weigh in grams?

6. What is the weight in grams of the nickels the bank gives you?
1. **Mental Math** Marcus is reading a book that has 72 pages and 8 chapters. If there are an equal number of pages in each chapter, how many pages are in each chapter?
   A 8
   B 9
   C 10
   D 12

2. Jamie's dad bought two dozen eggs. How many eggs did he buy? (1 dozen = 12)
   A 2
   B 6
   C 12
   D 24

3. Chin bought 7 books for $49. Each book was the same price. How much did each book cost?
   A $9
   B $8
   C $7
   D $6

4. What is the place value of the underlined digit?
   \[ \underline{865,123} \]

5. A number has a 7 in the thousands place, a 2 in the tens place, a 1 in the ones place, and a 0 in the hundreds place. What is the number?

6. At Davidson's Restaurant Supplies warehouse, plastic forks come in boxes of 800. Lucy's Diner ordered 50 boxes of plastic forks. How many plastic forks did Lucy's Diner order?
Jump to Score

In a jump rope contest at the Roosevelt School, the girls who are jumping get two turns in each game. Each girl wants to make a certain number of jumps on her second turn in order to meet her own personal goal. Finish each table to show how many more jumps each girl needs to make.

1. Beatriz wants to make 300 jumps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game</th>
<th>Jumps Made in First Turn</th>
<th>Jumps Still Needed in Second Turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Gloria wants to make 350 jumps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game</th>
<th>Jumps Made in First Turn</th>
<th>Jumps Still Needed in Second Turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Larissa wants to make 400 jumps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game</th>
<th>Jumps Made in First Turn</th>
<th>Jumps Still Needed in Second Turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>234</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Heidi wants to make 436 jumps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Game</th>
<th>Jumps Made in First Turn</th>
<th>Jumps Still Needed in Second Turn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Which girl has to make the most jumps on her second turn to meet her personal goal in Game 4?
1. There are 33,201 people living in Harold's town. There are 8,295 people living in Nancy's town. How many people live in both towns?

A 31,496  
B 33,496  
C 41,496  
D 48,496

2. Which of the fractions below is NOT equal to \( \frac{1}{2} \)?

A \( \frac{2}{4} \)  
B \( \frac{3}{6} \)  
C \( \frac{2}{3} \)  
D \( \frac{4}{8} \)

3. Ben's team scored 63 points in the first half of a basketball game. His team won the game by a score of 124 to 103. How many points did his team score in the second half?

A 21 points  
B 31 points  
C 40 points  
D 61 points

4. A group of 9 students want to share 72 counters equally. How many counters should each student get?

A 7  
B 8  
C 9  
D 10

5. Juanita got a score of 23,486 points while playing a video game. The highest score ever for the game was 25,958. How many more points would Juanita need to tie the highest score?

6. Estimation George read 123 pages in a book yesterday and 85 pages today. He plans to read about 200 pages over the next two days. Estimate the total number of pages he will have read over the 4 days. Explain how you found your answer.
1. Which set of factors matches these partial products?
   
   \[3 \times 50 = 150\]
   \[3 \times 7 = 21\]
   
   A 3 and 57  
   B 3 and 75  
   C 3 and 50 and 7  
   D 3 and 171  

2. What is the product of \(4 \times 65\)?
   
   A 270  
   B 260  
   C 250  
   D 249  

3. Randy is counting the books on 7 shelves. Each shelf has 148 books. Which number sentence shows how to use breaking apart to find the total number of books on the shelves?
   
   A \(148 + 7\)  
   B \(148 - 7\)  
   C \((7 \times 1) + (7 \times 4) + (7 \times 8)\)  
   D \((7 \times 100) + (7 \times 40) + (7 \times 8)\)  

4. **Writing to Explain** What is a partial product? Describe how you would find partial products to multiply \(4 \times 36\). Then give the product.

   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________
Choose the best answer.

1. There are 21 students in one class and 19 in another. The lab has 34 computers. How many students will need to share a computer when both classes are in the lab at the same time?
   A 12
   B 9
   C 7
   D 6

4. Find the product.
   \[ \begin{array}{c}
   9 \\
   \times 8 \\
   \end{array} \]

5. Warren has $726 in his savings account. He wants to buy a bicycle that costs $348. If he buys the bike, how much money will be left in his savings account?

6. What fraction of the figure is shaded?

3. What is the next number in the pattern below?
   63, 52, 41, 30, ____
   A 29
   B 49
   C 42
   D 15

6. What fraction of the figure is shaded?

7. What is a rule for the pattern below?
   9, 16, 23, 30, ...

8. Mental Math There are 8 people in each cleanup group. A total of 72 people will participate in the cleanup. How many groups are there?

Copyright © Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
Right Answer, Write Rule

1. Ashley has 1 teaspoon to measure 5 tablespoons. If 1 tablespoon is equal to 3 teaspoons, how many teaspoons does she need?

Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Tablespoons</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Teaspoons</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write a rule for the pattern.

2. A rule for this table is “add 7.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mike’s Age</th>
<th>Lauren’s Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which number does not belong? What is the correct number?

3. José and his dad went to an aquarium and saw a tank with 5 octopuses. José counted 8 tentacles on 1 octopus. Tentacles are like long arms. How many tentacles do 5 octopuses have? Write a rule.