

Name _____

It's a Riddle!

Solve each problem. Look for the answer in the riddle below and write the letter of the problem on the line. Not all letters will be used.

C	Maria takes 24 photos at the circus and 72 photos on her vacation. If each page in her scrapbook can hold 6 photos, how many pages can Maria fill?	I	Carmen and Wayne sell 25 birdhouses at a craft fair. They share the money equally. If each birdhouse costs \$14, how much money will Carmen and Wayne each receive?
R	José uses 3 flowers for each corsage he makes. He has orders for 18 corsages each from two different stores. How many flowers will he need?	L	Mr. Davis sells sleeping bags. He has 30 red sleeping bags and 26 green sleeping bags to put on shelves. Each shelf can hold 8 sleeping bags. How many shelves can he fill?
Y	Taren makes 62 chocolate chip cookies and 74 oatmeal cookies. If she places 8 cookies on a plate for the bake sale, how many plates will Taren need?	T	Keisha bought 10 bags of apples. There are 15 apples in each bag. If Keisha repacks the apples into 5 bags, how many apples will be in each bag?
N	Chan and his two sisters make and sell jewelry. They sell each piece of jewelry for \$9 and agree to share the money equally. If they sell 38 pieces of jewelry in all, how much money will each person receive?	E	Linh orders 16 blueberry muffins and 24 cranberry muffins from a bakery. The bakery places 8 muffins in each package. How many packages will Linh have to pick up?

Which city has no people?

5 7 5 16 30 108 175 16 175 30 17

Solve

Name: _____

Solve each problem.

- 1 Susan has a box for paper clips on her desk. The box is 6 centimeters long, 3 centimeters wide, and 2 centimeters high. What is the volume of the box?
- 2 The base of Jada's toy box is a rectangle with length 4 feet and width 3 feet. The height of the toy box is 2 feet. What is the volume of the toy box?
- 3 What is the volume of a rectangular prism with a length of 4 centimeters, a width of 1 centimeter, and a height of 7 centimeters?
- 4 How much space is taken up by a rectangular tissue box that is 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 5 inches high?
- 5 The base of Tim's closet is a rectangle that is 4 feet long and 2 feet wide. The closet is 7 feet high. What is the volume of Tim's closet?
- 6 A rectangular prism is 3 inches high, 9 inches long, and 3 inches wide. What is the volume of the prism?
- 7 The base of a rectangular prism is 5 meters long and 8 meters wide. Its height is 3 meters. What is the volume of the prism?
- 8 A recipe box is 6 inches long, 3 inches wide, and 4 inches high. What is the volume of the recipe box?
- 9 Esteban buys cereal in a box that is 10 inches high, 7 inches long, and 2 inches wide. What is the volume of the cereal box?
- 10 The base of a rectangular crayon box is 8 centimeters long and 4 centimeters wide. Its height is 10 centimeters. What is the volume of the crayon box?
- 11 What volume formula did you use to solve problem 10? Explain how you used the formula.

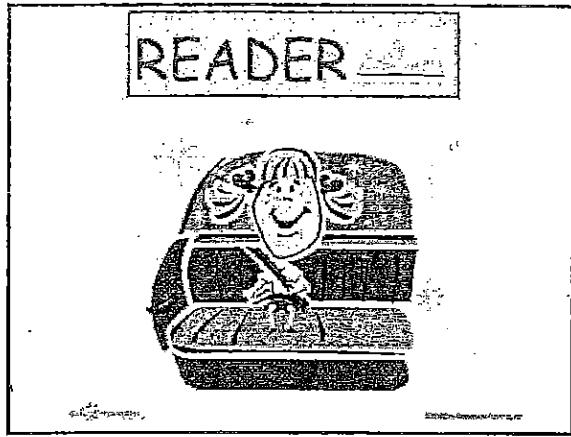
Using Area Models and Partial Quotients to Divide

Name: _____

Estimate. Circle all the problems that will have quotients greater than 30. Then find the exact quotients of only the problems you circled.

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | $540 \div 12$ | 2 | $798 \div 38$ | 3 | $429 \div 11$ |
| 4 | $931 \div 19$ | 5 | $925 \div 25$ | 6 | $390 \div 15$ |
| 7 | $1,071 \div 51$ | 8 | $1,326 \div 13$ | 9 | $1,856 \div 32$ |
| 10 | $2,952 \div 72$ | 11 | $1,869 \div 89$ | 12 | $1,798 \div 29$ |

- 13 Select a problem you did not circle. Describe two different ways you could use estimation to tell the quotient is not greater than 30.



Main Idea as a Reader

Starting Point?

Order?

Who is in charge?

Topic	+	the point
Evidence		

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Main Idea as a Writer

Starting Point?

Who is in charge?

Topic	+	the point
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Elaboration		

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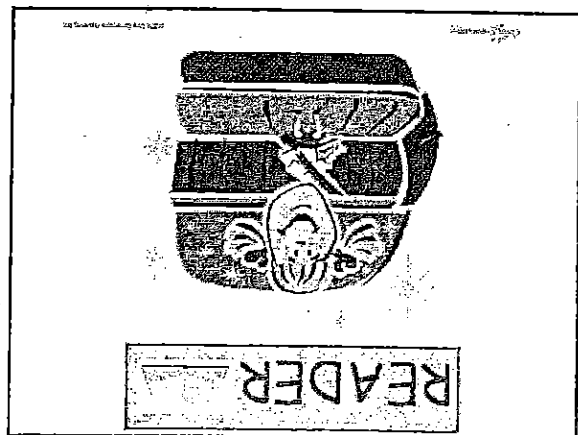
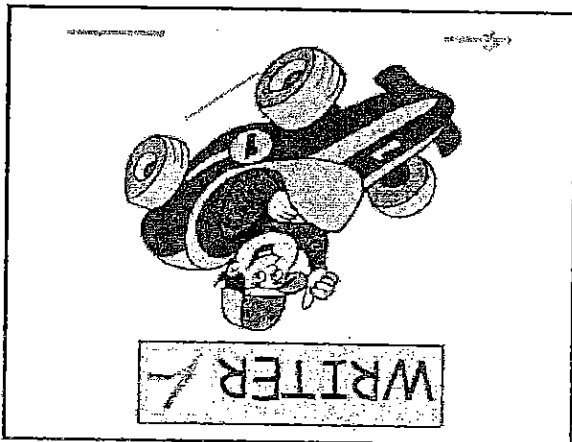
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Unique Wolves

Can you imagine hearing the howl of a wolf during the night? A while ago you could hear howls in northern Wisconsin, but the wolves were driven out. They were killing livestock for food, so ranchers really hated them. The federal government assisted the ranchers in eliminating the wolf population up through the 1950's.

Wolves are relatives to coyotes, foxes, jackals, dingoes, and our pet dogs. Some people mistake wolves and coyotes, but wolves are much larger and stockier. A wolf is like a German shepherd except with longer legs, bigger feet, a wider head, and a long, bushy tail. Like a dog, a wolf has very good vision, smell, and hearing, which allow it to track and kill caribou, deer, elk, and moose. Wolves sometimes eat 20 pounds of meat at one time with their 42 teeth. Wolves hunt mainly at night and early in the morning.

At birth, a wolf pup weighs one pound. At three weeks, pups start to eat meat. Each spring, wolves have six to fourteen pups, which are born in dens. A den can be a cave, the hollow trunk of a tree, a hole that the mother dug, or a thicket.

Wolf packs have eight to twenty members. The leader, called the alpha male, always gets food first, and if anyone butts in, they get growled and snarled at. Wolves communicate by howling, tail actions, and mouth actions. When wolves can't find food, they eat leftovers from other kills that they have buried, but they can go several weeks without food. Packs need 100 to 250 square miles to live in. Wolves can run up to 24 miles per hour. Most animals they hunt can run faster, but wolves can run tirelessly for hours and can leap as high as one-story buildings.

Wolves used to live all over North America, Europe, and Asia, but after the 1950's wolf populations survived only in northern Minnesota and Alaska in the United States, in Canada, northern Europe, and northern Asia. Wolves can live in any type of climate except for the desert and the highest mountains. Their color varies from pure white to jet black, depending on where they live.

Wolves are fun to watch and listen to. Now wolves are starting to move back into some of the lower 48 states; so go camping, and you might hear the wolf's howl again.

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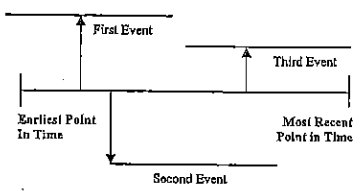
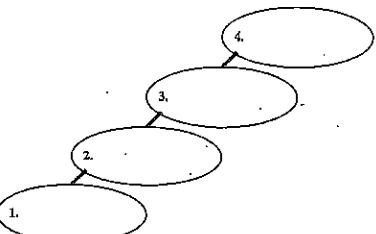
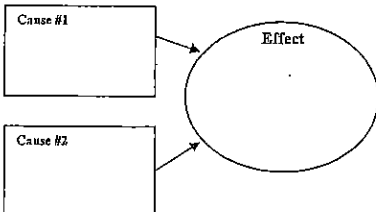
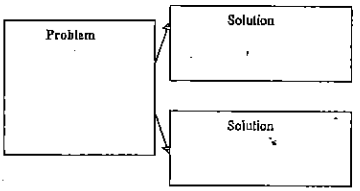
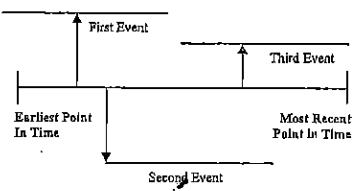
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Identifying Text Structure #1

Name: AK

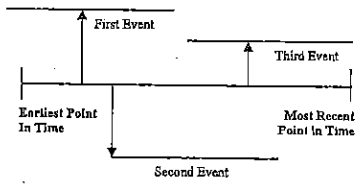
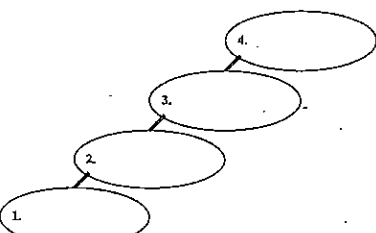
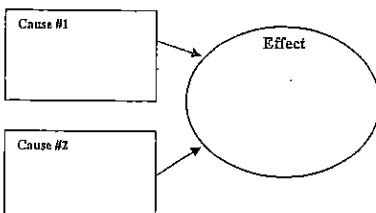
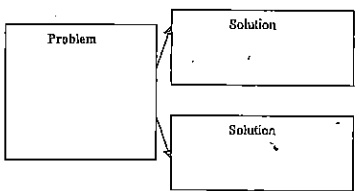
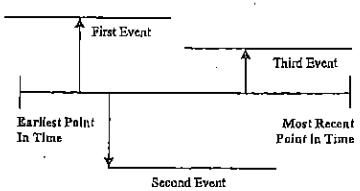
Directions: Read the passages. Identify the text structure. Write information from the passage into the appropriate graphic organizer.

<p>Which passage is chronological? Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.</p> <p>Passage Name: _____</p> 	<p>Which passage is compare and contrast? Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.</p> <p>Passage Name: _____</p> <p>What is being compared & contrasted?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ways Similar</td> <td>Ways Different</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>3.</td> </tr> </table>	Ways Similar	Ways Different	1.	1.	2.	2.	3.	3.	<p>Which passage is sequence? Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.</p> <p>Passage Name: _____</p> 
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Transitions Tool Box

To introduce a claim or evidence:

- The primary reason
- Frequently
- In fact
- The most compelling evidence
- According to
- As stated
- For example
- For instance
- Another significant
- Most important
- Equally important
- Another key point
- It is important to realize
- Specifically

To connect, add, continue:

- Not only
- It could also be said
- Similarly
- Similar
- Likewise
- Additionally
- Moreover
- Also
- And
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- Furthermore
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- In the same way
- Not only..., but
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To shift, contradict or refute:

- Some sources suggest
- One text argues
- Others would say
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- A different view is
- In contrast
- However
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To clarify, elaborate, comment:

- This reveals
- This suggests
- This demonstrates
- This indicates
- This is important because
- This illustrates
- In other words
- To put it differently
- In other words
- In this case
- As a result
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To compare:

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Super-Journal Week 1:7

Every night you should be reading at least 30 minutes of whatever book you have checked out from your assigned reading list. Tape or glue (but do not staple) this sheet into your Super-Journal on the left-side page. Fill in the table below *every day* by recording the required data.

Day	Title	Start Pg.	End Pg.	Parent Sign.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

On the right-side page of your Super-Journal, answer two of the questions below throughout the week. Be sure that the questions you choose to answer go with the appropriate type of book (Fiction or Nonfiction). The Super-Journal is due on the first day after the weekend (usually Monday). To earn credit for your Journal entry, you must respond in at least five complete sentences per response and use specific evidence from the text to support your claim based on what you've read this week.

FICTION

1. What conflict or problem did you find in your reading?
2. Summarize what has happened so far in the story.
3. How did the characters solve the problem?

NONFICTION

4. What is the big idea the author has communicated in the text so far?
5. Write a summary of what you learned from the text this week.

RL.1.2/RI.1.2

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Practice Page: Division

If ...

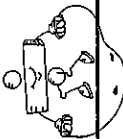
$3 \times 5 = 15$

$5 \times 3 = 15$

Then ...

$5 \overline{)15} = 3$

$3 \overline{)15} = 5$



1. $9 \times 3 = 27$

$3 \overline{)27} = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$2 \overline{)10} = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$3 \overline{)12} = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 3 = 24$

$3 \overline{)24} = \underline{\quad}$

2. $9 \times 7 = 63$

$7 \overline{)63} = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$5 \overline{)20} = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 6 = 48$

$6 \overline{)48} = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 1 = 5$

$1 \overline{)5} = \underline{\quad}$

3. $6 \times 6 = 36$

$6 \overline{)36} = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$2 \overline{)16} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$5 \overline{)35} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 8 = 56$

$8 \overline{)56} = \underline{\quad}$

4. $9 \times 6 = 54$

$6 \overline{)54} = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 6 = 30$

$6 \overline{)30} = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 8 = 72$

$8 \overline{)72} = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 3 = 21$

$3 \overline{)21} = \underline{\quad}$

Divide.

5. $9 \overline{)36}$

$4 \overline{)16}$

$8 \overline{)0}$

$5 \overline{)40}$

$9 \overline{)18}$

6. $2 \overline{)14}$

$9 \overline{)81}$

$7 \overline{)56}$

$1 \overline{)4}$

$7 \overline{)63}$

7. $8 \overline{)32}$

$6 \overline{)42}$

$2 \overline{)16}$

$8 \overline{)48}$

$9 \overline{)9}$



Practice Page: 3-Digit Division without Remainders

Divide.

95 R4

$5 \overline{)479}$

$\underline{-45}$

29

$\underline{-25}$

4

$5 \times 9 = 45$ Subtract 45 from 47.

$5 \times 5 = 25$ Subtract 25 from 29.

Because 4 is less than 5, the remainder is 4.



1. $2 \overline{)196}$

$4 \overline{)252}$

$8 \overline{)232}$

$3 \overline{)162}$

$5 \overline{)330}$

2. $6 \overline{)450}$

$8 \overline{)288}$

$4 \overline{)380}$

$5 \overline{)385}$

$7 \overline{)396}$

3. $3 \overline{)264}$

$9 \overline{)567}$

$7 \overline{)343}$

$6 \overline{)510}$

$8 \overline{)184}$



MOA

Name _____

24. Miss Roja plans to sell tote bags at the art festival for \$33 each. She will need to make \$265 to pay the rent for the space at the festival. About how many tote bags will she need to sell to pay the rent?
- A 3
B 7
C 9
D 30

25. Alex completed his math homework by estimating the first digit of the quotient. Which of these division problems will need to have the quotient adjusted?
- A $48 \overline{) 664}$
B $76 \overline{) 856}$
C $57 \overline{) 342}$
D $35 \overline{) 685}$

Name _____

19. Sarah baby-sat 7 times as many hours during summer break as she did during spring break. She baby-sat a total of 56 hours during both breaks. How many hours did Sarah baby-sit during spring break?
- A 49 hours
B 9 hours
C 8 hours
D 7 hours

20. Paloma decided to divide 1,292 by 31 using partial quotients. She uses 30 as her first partial quotient. Which are the partial quotients Paloma should show in her work?
- A 30, 10
B 30, 10, 1
C 10, 10, 10, 1
D 10, 10, 10, 10, 1

17. The director of a pet shelter received a shipment of 1,110 puppy blankets. He stored the blankets equally in 27 boxes and put the leftover blankets in the puppy kennels. How many blankets were put in the puppy kennels?
- A 3
B 18
C 28
D 41

18. Kate made 180 ounces of punch for a party. She serves the punch in 8-ounce cups. How many full cups can she serve?
- A 8 cups
B 22 cups
C $22\frac{1}{2}$ cups
D 23 cups

23. Mr. Stephens needs to haul 1,518 tons of rock from a construction site. His dump truck can hold 26 tons per load. How many tons will Mr. Stephens need to haul in the last load to move all of the rock?
- A 10
B 58
C 68
D 1,492

Man



7. Ricardo's dog weighs 6 times as much as his cat. The total weight of his two pets is 98 pounds. How much does Ricardo's dog weigh?

- A 92 pounds
- B 84 pounds
- C 16 pounds
- D 14 pounds

5. Marta filled up her car's gas tank and then went on a trip. After she drove 329 miles, she filled her tank with 14 gallons of gas. If she drove the same number of miles on each gallon of gas, how many miles per gallon did she drive?

- A 23 miles per gallon
- B $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles per gallon
- C 24 miles per gallon
- D $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles per gallon

8. During a school fund raiser, the fifth-grade classes sold rolls of wrapping paper. The table shows how many rolls each class sold. The rolls were sold in packages of 4.

Wrapping Paper Sold

Class	Total Rolls
Ms. Lane	672
Mr. Milner	184
Mrs. Jackson	228

How many packages of wrapping paper did Ms. Lane's class sell?

- A 2,688
- B 173
- C 168
- D 143



Form A • Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer.

1. Taylor took 560 photographs during summer vacation. She placed 12 photos on each page of her scrapbook, but she had fewer than 12 photos to place on the last page. How many photos did Taylor place on the last page of the scrapbook?

- A 7
- B 8
- C 9
- D 10

2. Jacob divided 976 by 28 using partial quotients. What is missing from Jacob's work?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 34 \overline{)976} \\
 \underline{28} \\
 696 \\
 \underline{280} \\
 416 \\
 \underline{280} \\
 136 \\
 \underline{40} \\
 24
 \end{array}$$

- A 24
- B 34
- C 112
- D 280

6. A restaurant uses 64 potatoes for each batch of potato soup. About how many batches of soup can the restaurant make from its last shipment of 1,325 potatoes?

- A 15
- B 20
- C 30
- D 64

4. Lauren bought a television that cost \$805. She plans to make equal payments of \$38 each month until the television is paid in full. About how many payments will Lauren make?

- A 15
- B 20
- C 30
- D 38

3. Caleb needs to solve the problem $2,406 \div 6$. In what place is the first digit of the quotient for the problem $2,406 \div 6$?

- A ones
- B tens
- C hundreds
- D thousands

AG52

Assessment Guide
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Form A • Multiple Choice

AG51

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TUES

9. A tee-shirt company plans to hand out 1,830 coupons during May. It will hand out the same number of coupons on each of the 31 days of the month. What is the first digit in the quotient $1,830 \div 31$?

- A 5
- B 6
- C 7
- D 8

10. Mrs. Tao has 154 books on 7 shelves in her classroom. Each shelf holds the same number of books. She wants to find the number of books on each shelf. In what place should Mrs. Tao write the first digit of the quotient for the problem $154 \div 7$?

- A ones
- B tens
- C hundreds
- D thousands

11. An auditorium has 1,224 seats. There are 36 seats in each row. Tom wants to know how many rows of seats are in the auditorium. What is the first digit in the quotient $1,224 \div 36$?

- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 5

12. The local concert hall has 48 concerts scheduled this season. Each concert has the same amount of tickets available for sale. There is a total of 4,560 tickets. How many tickets are available for each concert?

- A 1,140
- B 950
- C 105
- D 95

13. The pool director has a list of 123 students who have signed up for swimming lessons. The pool director can register 7 students in each class. What is the least number of classes needed for all the students to be registered in a class?

- A 16
- B 17
- C 18
- D 19

14. An airplane has 416 seats arranged in 52 rows. If there is the same number of seats in each row, how many seats are in one row?

- A 21,932
- B 364
- C 8
- D 6

15. The number of children at the library was 3 times the number of adults. The total number of people at the library was 48. How many children were at the library?

- A 12
- B 24
- C 32
- D 36

16. Sophia wants to buy collector boxes that can hold 6 dolls each. How many boxes will Sophia need to buy for her collection of 168 dolls?

- A 21
- B 28
- C 34
- D 1,008

TUES



ELECTRICITY AND BATTERIES

by Nicole S. Slate

- 1 Electricity powers our smartphones, music players, and other devices. Where does the electricity for these small machines come from? Batteries, of course. But who invented the battery? And what did a battery teach us about the relationship between electricity and magnetism?
- 2 Let's begin with the invention of the battery. In 1799, scientists didn't know much about electricity. When faced with the unknown, scientists get curious—and Alessandro Volta was curious, indeed. Volta discovered that he could produce electricity by dipping two different metals (such as zinc and copper) into a glass of salt water. He experimented further. First, he soaked small pieces of cardboard in salt water. Next, he sandwiched one piece of soaked cardboard between a copper disk and a zinc disk. Finally, he stacked several such sandwiches into a pile. When Volta attached a wire to the top and bottom of the pile, electricity flowed through the wire. The first battery was born.
- 3 In the following years, scientists made more discoveries about electricity. One of the most startling of these came in 1820. In that year, the scientist Hans Oersted (UR-stead) observed that a compass needle will move when brought near a wire hooked to a battery. Oersted, knowing that compass needles respond to magnets, realized that electric currents produce magnetic fields. Oersted's recognition that electricity and magnetism are related was one of the most important discoveries of nineteenth-century science.
- 4 Today, batteries, electricity, and magnetism are so common that you probably don't give them a second thought. But to people of 1799 and 1820, Volta's and Oersted's discoveries were magical. If you ever get the chance to build a battery and use it to generate a magnetic field, you might experience a bit of that old magic for yourself.

Name _____

Literacy Connection Science

"Electricity and Batteries": Multiply Whole Numbers

Solve each problem. Show your work.

- 1** A battery company distributes 416 units of batteries every day. Each unit contains 24 batteries.
- a. How many batteries does the battery company distribute every day?

- The company distributes _____ batteries each day.
- b. How many batteries does the battery company distribute in 7 days?

The company distributes _____ batteries in 7 days.

Name _____

Literacy Connection Science continued

- 2** A hardware store sold 148 packages of AAA batteries and 164 packages of AA batteries last month. All of the packages contain 4 batteries.
- a. What is the total number of batteries sold last month at the hardware store?

- The shop sold _____ batteries last month.
- b. If the hardware store sells the same number of batteries each month, how many batteries will be sold in 12 months?

The hardware store will sell _____ batteries in 12 months.