

Arrie Goforth Elementary

Home of the Panthers

Deanna Klaus, Principal

Laura Treat, Counselor

161 Mildred Simpson Drive Norfolk, AR 72658



Phone: (870)499-7192

Fax: (870)499-7196

October 7, 2019

Dear Parents/Guardians,

We have been approved for five AMI (Alternate Method of Instruction) Days that we have requested from the Arkansas Department of Education. This packet has the work for those five days, should we need them. Inside each packet, you will find work labeled "Day 1", "Day 2", and so on. Should we miss a day of school due to inclement weather, facilities issues, or other unforeseen situations, the Superintendent will announce if the day will be an AMI Day and which set of daily work your child should complete. The purpose is for your child to continue working on some educational activities while at home rather than to make these days up at the end of the school year. For this reason, it is very important that your child complete the assigned work and return the completed work to school on the next regular school day. Assuming there is no power outage, teachers will be available by email for questions your child may have while completing the work at home.

Please place the packet in a safe place so it is available, should we need it. Also, if your child splits time between two or more households, let us know and we can send additional packets. The packets will also be available by emailing your child's teacher or on the school website:

www.norforkschools.org

If you have any questions or concerns, please call the office at (870)499-7192.

Sincerely,

Deanna Klaus

Parent Signature

Date

DAY #1

Literacy/ Math/ Science/ Social Studies

- Literacy/Science/Social Studies
Read the following passages. Restate your questions and answer with complete sentences. Use evidence from the text to prove your answers. Be sure to use correct mechanics, usage, and grammar.
- Math
Show your work for every math problem.

Close Reading Passage

Lexile: 810L

Word Count: 435

Surviving the Cold

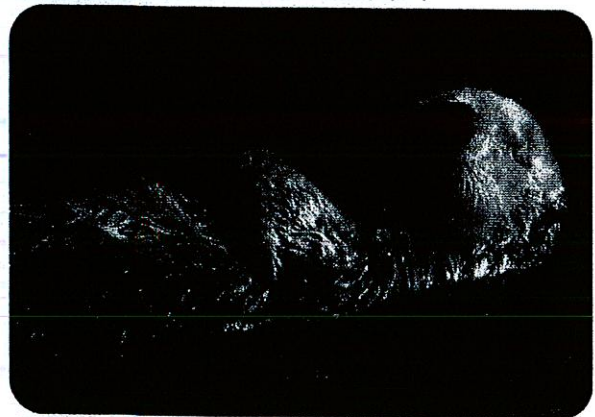
When it gets cold, humans can purchase winter gear from a store. However, animals can't do this. They must adapt to survive the cold. Some of these adaptations are physical, like heavy fur or thick layers of blubber. Others are behavioral, like hibernating or migrating for the winter. There are many different adaptations that some animals use to survive the cold. Here are a few amazing ones.

Many Arctic animals have physical features that help their bodies **conserve** heat. One way land animals conserve heat is by trapping it with their heavy fur. Rather than a single layer, many Arctic animals have several layers of thick fur. The layer closest to the body is called the undercoat. The undercoat is very **dense**. It is made of many short, curly hairs that keep the animal warm and dry. The outer coat has long, coarse hair called guard hair. It blocks sunlight and sheds water. In contrast, many sea animals rely on blubber instead of fur to keep warm. Blubber is a thick layer of fat beneath the skin. It helps sea animals retain heat. Some large whales can have a layer of blubber that is more than a foot thick.

Some land animals can't find enough food during the winter months to survive. Instead of staying active, they hibernate to conserve energy. During hibernation, animals slow their breathing and heart rate. This lowers their body temperature. Decreasing their body temperature allows the animals to save energy. While hibernating, a polar bear's heart rate can drop to eight beats per minute. During the active summer months, polar bears typically have a heart rate of 40 to 50 beats per minute. Hibernation can last several months. As a result, many animals also lose much of their body weight. Polar bears, for example, can lose nearly half of their body weight during hibernation.

Instead of hibernating in the winter, some animals migrate to warmer areas. Migrate means to move or travel to a different area. It is a very common behavior among birds as well as many Arctic land animals. Animals migrate to search for food. When winter approaches in the Arctic, the food supply **diminishes**, or disappears. In order to find food, many animals have to travel long distances. One type of bird, for example, travels over 50,000 miles.

There are several ways Arctic animals survive the cold weather. Some have fur or blubber to keep them warm. Others hibernate for the winter or migrate somewhere else. The temperatures in the Arctic make it very difficult for life to exist. However, these animals continue to survive by adapting.



Unlike most other arctic sea animals, the sea otter has no blubber and relies on its incredibly thick fur to keep warm. With nearly one million hairs per square inch, its fur is the thickest in the world.

Name: _____

Surviving the Cold

Key Ideas and Details Questions

Complete these questions after your first read. Use evidence from the text to support your answers.

1.) What is the difference between physical adaptations and behavioral adaptations? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

2.) How does the fur of many Arctic land animals protect against cold temperatures? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

3.) What is the main idea of the text? **RI.2**

4.) How is blubber similar to thick fur? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.3**

Day 1

Multiplication fluency

Hiding numbers

Mixed Math Problems

NAME _____

NUMBERS IN HIDING



Use the numbers in the boxes to answer the questions.

Set A:	14	3	9	16	7
--------	----	---	---	----	---

1. The sum of which two numbers is 25? _____
2. The difference between which two numbers is 13? _____
3. The difference between which two numbers is 5? _____
4. The sum of which three numbers is 19? _____
5. Which numbers add up to 24? _____
6. If you multiplied two numbers, the answer would be 63. What are the two numbers? _____
7. If you multiplied two numbers, then added one number, the answer would be 41. What are the numbers? _____
8. If you multiplied two numbers and then subtracted one number, the answer would be 7. What are the numbers? _____

Set B:	16	7	5	12	4
--------	----	---	---	----	---

1. The sum of which two numbers is 21? _____
2. The difference between which two numbers is 5? _____
3. The difference between which two numbers is 11? _____
4. The sum of which three numbers is 28? _____
5. Which numbers add up to 24? _____
6. If you multiplied two numbers, the answer would be 28. What are the two numbers? _____
7. If you multiplied two numbers, then added one number, the answer would be 44. What are the numbers? _____
8. If you multiplied two numbers and then subtracted one number, the answer would be 4. What are the numbers? _____

$$3) \underline{\quad\quad} - 1.9 = 1.2$$

$$) 2.5 - \underline{\quad\quad} = 0.9$$

$$5) \underline{\quad\quad} - 0.3 = 7$$

Find the difference.

1. 0.865

-0.494

2. 7.55

-5.70

3. 0.975

-0.742

4. 8.41

-0.20

5. 0.899

-0.110

6. 0.856

-0.585

7. 2.07

-1.22

8. 0.996

-0.973

3. $73,036 =$

4. $86,057 =$

5. $98,428 =$

Find the missing numbers:

1) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 21 + 53 = 138$

2) $57 = 29 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 3$

3) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 64 + 96 = 186$

4) $85 = 38 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 24$

5) $95 + 6 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 146$

1) $68 + 37 + 1300 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 11 = 1559$

2) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 23 + 88 + 20 + 3000 = 3237$

3) $161 + 4 + 8 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 2000 = 2178$

4) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 2700 + 1 + 197 + 12 = 2914$

5) $6 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 80 + 116 + 2900 = 3190$

Find the sum.

1. $9.6 + 9.7 =$

2. $2.7 + 4.8 =$

3. $7.8 + 2.6 =$

DAY #2

Literacy/ Math/ Science/ Social Studies

- Literacy/Science/Social Studies
Read the following passages. Restate your questions and answer with complete sentences. Use evidence from the text to prove your answers. Be sure to use correct mechanics, usage, and grammar.
- Math
Show your work for every math problem.

Close Reading Passage

Lexile: 800L
Word Count: 389

Don't Get Cold Feet

To travel through the snow on foot, you need the right winter gear. There are different types of winter gear to keep your feet warm and dry. Some gear works better than others. It all depends on the amount of snow, the speed you want to travel, and the type of land you want to explore.

If you plan to climb or hike in the snow, you'll need a good pair of snow boots. They cover more of your leg than regular shoes. They also have deep grooves in the bottom to prevent slipping. Snow boots are usually waterproof and have a liner to **insulate** your feet and keep them warm. However, if the snow is higher than the top of your boots, your feet could get wet and freeze very quickly.

If the snow is really deep, you might need to use a pair of snowshoes. Snowshoes are a special type of footwear that attach to boots. They have wide, flat bottoms that allow people to walk on top of deep snow. They work by **distributing**, or spreading, your weight over a larger area so you don't sink. A snowshoe's ability to keep you on top of the snow is called "floatation." Different snowshoes have different amounts of "floatation." The heavier you are, the more floatation and larger snowshoe you'll need. Unfortunately, snowshoes are clunky. While wearing them, you won't be able to move very quickly. However, they are great for hiking in deep snow.

If you want to speed through the snow, you could buy a pair of skis. These long, narrow boards glide easily over snow. There are different types of skis for different purposes. Cross-country skis are best for traveling over flat or hilly land. Downhill skis are best for jetting down a snowy mountain. You move much faster in skis than boots or snowshoes, especially when going downhill. However, skiing requires a lot of skill. Skis are not easy to **maneuver** through deep snow or up steep hills.

There are many types of winter footwear. Before choosing which kind you need, consider the conditions. How deep is the snow? How fast do you want to travel? What type of land are you exploring? The right winter footwear will keep your feet warm and dry. It will also help you have fun in the snow.



Traditional snowshoes (left) are made with wood and animal skin. Modern snowshoes (right) are mostly made with aluminum, plastic, and nylon.

Name: _____

Key Ideas and Details Questions

Complete these questions after your first read. Use evidence from the text to support your answers.

1.) What are the advantages of snowshoes compared to snow boots? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

2.) What is one advantage and one disadvantage of using skis to travel through the snow? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

3.) What is the main idea of the third paragraph? **RI.2**

4.) How does the amount of snow on the ground affect the type of winter footwear you might need? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.3**

Name: _____

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas Writing Prompt

On November 18th and November 19th of 2014, the areas around Buffalo, New York received five to seven feet of snow. This snow trapped many people in their homes.

Imagine that you live in Buffalo during that massive snowstorm. You have to dig yourself out of your house and deliver food and water around the city. Which type of winter footwear do you think is best to complete this mission? Explain why you think your choice is best. Combine your own thinking with evidence from the text to support your answer.

Day 2

Multiplication fluency

So, What's the number

Mixed Math Problems

NAME _____

SO, WHAT'S THE NUMBER?

Fill in each oval so that the answer just below it is true.



$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 120 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 219 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 33 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 66 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 111 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 190 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 42 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 84 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline \text{Oval} \overline{)40} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 66 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 151 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 7 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 56 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 105 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 9 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 54 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 193 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline \text{Oval} \overline{)56} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 91 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 64 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 128 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 59 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 118 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 88 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 185 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline 264 \\ \text{Oval} \\ \hline \text{Oval} \overline{)24} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

Find the product.

$$1. 2 \times 3.5 =$$

$$2. 4 \times 3.7 =$$

$$3. 10 \times 5.8 =$$

$$4. 9 \times 7.7 =$$

$$5. 5 \times 1.3 =$$

Find the product.

$$1. 3 \times 0.45 =$$

$$2. 6 \times 0.9 =$$

$$3. 8 \times 2.8 =$$

$$4. 10 \times 6.7 =$$

$$5. 5 \times 7.2 =$$

Find the missing numbers:

$$1) 0.04 \times \underline{\quad\quad} = 0.36$$

$$2) \underline{\quad\quad} \times 0.06 = 0.24$$

$$3) \underline{\quad\quad} \times 9 = 0.81$$

$$4) 1.1 \times \underline{\quad\quad} = 9.9$$

Find the missing numbers:

1) $2.65 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 265$

2) $3.687 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 36.87$

3) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 3.61 = 361$

4) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 2.41 = 241$

5) $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 7.93 = 79.3$

Find the missing quotient:

1) $8.8 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2) $6.8 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $0.8 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $1.2 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5) $3.6 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Find the missing quotient:

1) $3.3 \div 0.1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2) $1.0 \div 0.2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $1.2 \div 0.1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $4.2 \div 0.7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Find the quotient.

1. $94 \overline{) 1.692}$

2. $58 \overline{) 4.06}$

3. $52 \overline{) 0.052}$

4. $37 \overline{) 93.499}$

5. $86 \overline{) 6.278}$

6. $56 \overline{) 40.88}$

Read and answer each question. Show your work!

1. A company donates 935 pencils to a school. The pencils are divided evenly among 9 classrooms. The rest of the pencils are given to the library. How many pencils were donated to each classroom and to the library?

2. Manny owns 83 sets of basketball cards. Each set has exactly 504 cards. What is the total number of basketball cards Manny owns?

DAY #3

Literacy/ Math/ Science/ Social Studies

- Literacy/Science/Social Studies

Read the following passages. Restate your questions and answer with complete sentences. Use evidence from the text to prove your answers. Be sure to use correct mechanics, usage, and grammar.

- Math

Show your work for every math problem.

Close Reading Passage

Lexile: 810L
Word Count: 306

All About Avalanches

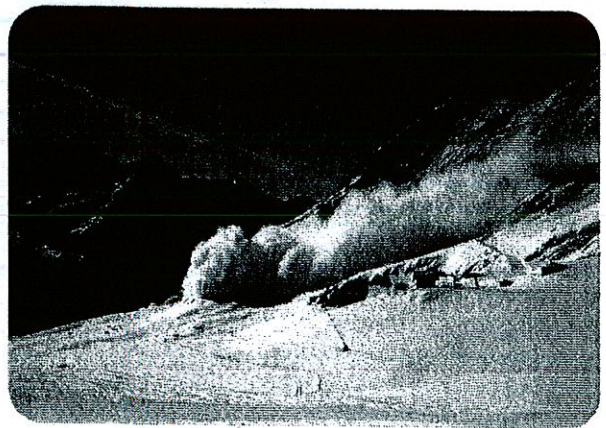
An avalanche happens when snow or ice rapidly flows down a mountain. However, not all avalanches are the same. Some **surge** down a mountain at over 200 miles per hour. Others slowly crawl at a snail's pace. There are many different types of avalanches. The most common types are dry, wet, and slab avalanches.

Dry avalanches are beautiful clouds of powder that roar down a mountain. The avalanche runs downhill, creating a "powder cloud" of light snow. This powder cloud **conceals** a lot of moving snow that you can't see. It also gives the avalanche its beauty. Dry avalanches are most likely to occur during heavy snow and cold temperatures. The cold temperatures create packs of very dry snow. These packs of dry snow don't stick to the mountain well. They often slip away and rush down the mountain at incredible speeds. In fact, dry avalanches can reach speeds over 200 miles per hour!

Wet avalanches are large, slushy masses of snow. They happen when warm temperatures, sun, or rain melt the snow. This melting often happens in spring when temperatures rise. When the snow melts, it becomes heavy and starts sliding. Wet avalanches are usually slow. They only travel at about 10 to 20 miles per hour.

Slab avalanches are huge chunks of ice that break away from a mountain. These slabs can be larger than a football field. They happen when fresh snow piles up on top of the slab. The weight of the new snow causes the slab to **detach** and fall down the mountain. These huge slabs can charge down a mountain at 80 miles per hour.

There are many different types of avalanches. Each one looks different, is formed differently, and moves at different speeds. You may never see a real avalanche, but now you know about the most common types.



An avalanche traveling down a mountain.

Name: _____

Key Ideas and Details Questions

Complete these questions after your first read. Use evidence from the text to support your answers.

1.) What causes wet avalanches? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

2.) How is a slab avalanche different from a dry avalanche? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

3.) What is the main idea of the text? **RI.2**

4.) How does the temperature affect the type of avalanche you might see? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.3**

Name: _____

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas Writing Prompt

Imagine you are climbing a mountain and see an avalanche coming your way. Which type of avalanche would you hope to see? Why would you hope to see this type of avalanche? Combine your own thinking with evidence from the text to support your answer.

Day 3

Division fluency

Decimals on a number line

Converting metric Units

Reading a Metric ruler

Mad Minutes - 5th Grade - Week #15
Division Facts 2's to 9's



Name: _____

Date: _____

MONDAY

$2\overline{)10}$ $4\overline{)8}$ $8\overline{)56}$ $3\overline{)18}$ $4\overline{)16}$ $3\overline{)24}$ $7\overline{)21}$ $7\overline{)28}$ $4\overline{)32}$ $2\overline{)12}$

$4\overline{)12}$ $6\overline{)48}$ $3\overline{)9}$ $9\overline{)54}$ $7\overline{)35}$ $8\overline{)32}$ $7\overline{)56}$ $5\overline{)30}$ $8\overline{)16}$ $9\overline{)63}$

$7\overline{)14}$ $8\overline{)40}$ $8\overline{)72}$ $6\overline{)54}$ $7\overline{)49}$ $5\overline{)35}$ $8\overline{)48}$ $5\overline{)25}$ $6\overline{)42}$ $3\overline{)21}$

TUESDAY

$8\overline{)32}$ $9\overline{)27}$ $8\overline{)40}$ $6\overline{)54}$ $5\overline{)15}$ $4\overline{)16}$ $6\overline{)24}$ $5\overline{)20}$ $9\overline{)36}$ $7\overline{)35}$

$9\overline{)54}$ $8\overline{)24}$ $3\overline{)15}$ $7\overline{)21}$ $6\overline{)42}$ $9\overline{)45}$ $6\overline{)48}$ $5\overline{)30}$ $3\overline{)9}$ $5\overline{)35}$

$9\overline{)63}$ $7\overline{)28}$ $2\overline{)10}$ $3\overline{)24}$ $8\overline{)56}$ $5\overline{)40}$ $4\overline{)28}$ $4\overline{)20}$ $7\overline{)42}$ $5\overline{)10}$

WEDNESDAY

$8\overline{)32}$ $3\overline{)21}$ $5\overline{)40}$ $3\overline{)18}$ $2\overline{)14}$ $6\overline{)42}$ $5\overline{)10}$ $4\overline{)24}$ $4\overline{)16}$ $5\overline{)15}$

$3\overline{)12}$ $7\overline{)42}$ $3\overline{)6}$ $2\overline{)12}$ $8\overline{)48}$ $6\overline{)18}$ $5\overline{)30}$ $5\overline{)45}$ $8\overline{)24}$ $4\overline{)36}$

$4\overline{)12}$ $7\overline{)28}$ $9\overline{)18}$ $7\overline{)14}$ $7\overline{)49}$ $4\overline{)32}$ $6\overline{)24}$ $5\overline{)25}$ $7\overline{)63}$ $8\overline{)56}$

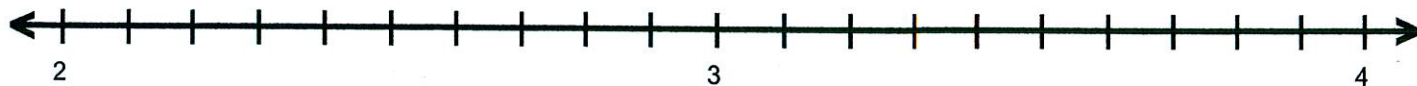
Name : _____

Score : _____

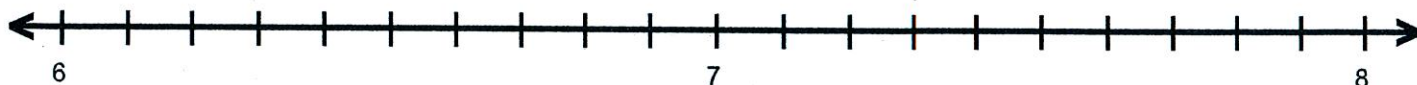
Teacher : _____

Date : _____

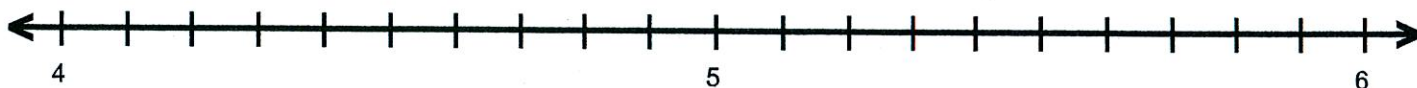
Decimal Numbers on Number Lines



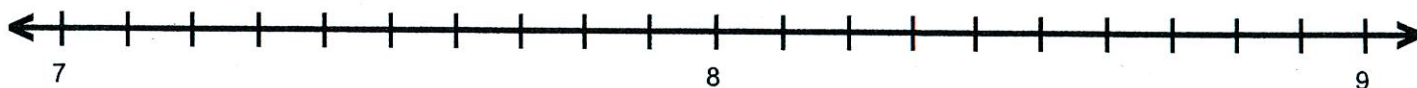
A = 3.3 B = 3.9 C = 2.7 D = 2.8



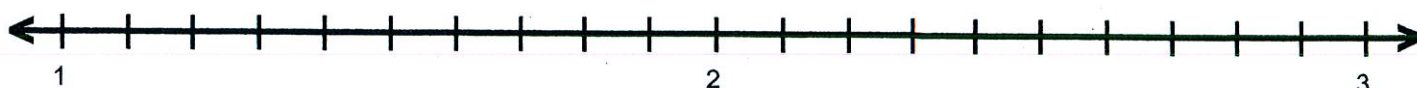
A = 6.3 B = 7.1 C = 7.8 D = 6.7



A = 5.1 B = 4.8 C = 4.2 D = 4.6



A = 7.9 B = 7.4 C = 7.6 D = 8.2



A = 1.8 B = 2.2 C = 2.4 D = 2.1



Name : _____

Score : _____

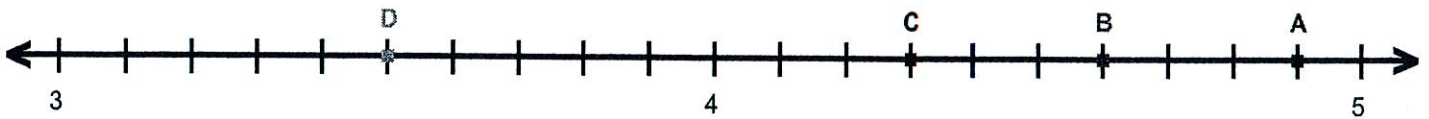
Teacher : _____

Date : _____

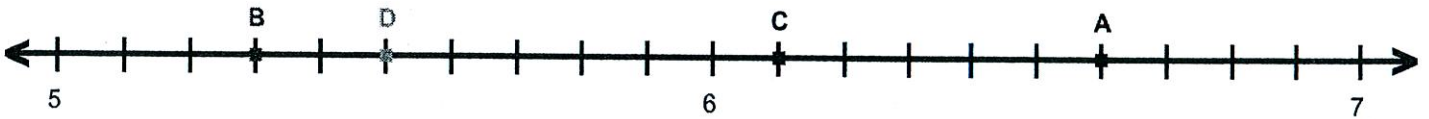
Decimal Numbers on Number Lines



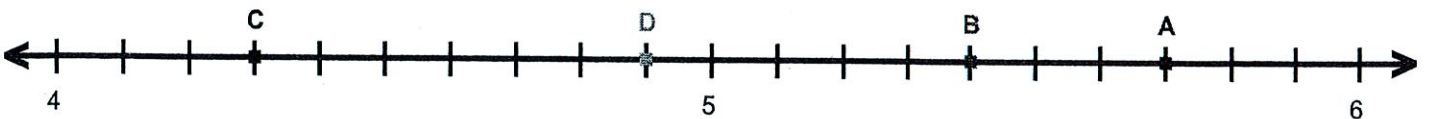
A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Converting Between Metric Units

- 1) 81.73 meters to centimeters _____
- 2) 1,470 centimeters to meters _____
- 3) 4.31 meters to millimeters _____
- 4) 430,900 millimeters to meters _____
- 5) 1.57 centimeters to millimeters _____
- 6) 82,730 millimeters to centimeters _____
- 7) 5.53 liters to milliliters _____
- 8) 1,980 milliliters to liters _____
- 9) 1.17 grams to milligrams _____
- 10) 828,500 milligrams to grams _____
- 11) 7.01 meters to centimeters _____
- 12) 85,550 centimeters to meters _____
- 13) 318.34 meters to millimeters _____
- 14) 281,300 millimeters to meters _____
- 15) 26.07 centimeters to millimeters _____
- 16) 1,450 millimeters to centimeters _____
- 17) 719.83 liters to milliliters _____
- 18) 4,274 milliliters to liters _____
- 19) 16.32 grams to milligrams _____
- 20) 166,400 milligrams to grams _____



Name : _____

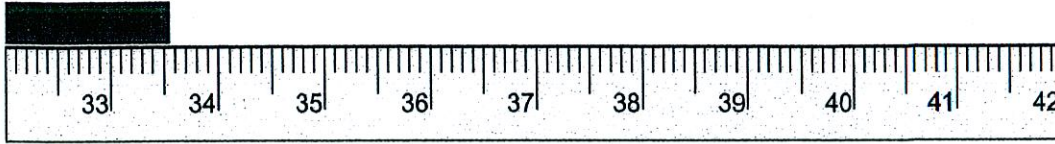
Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

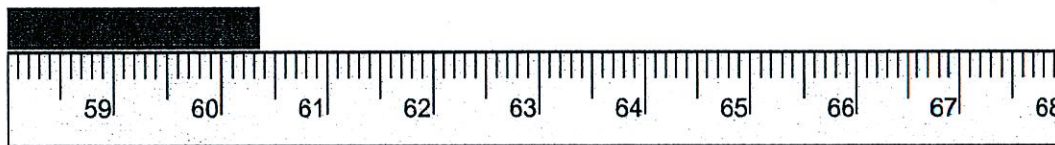
Reading a Metric Ruler

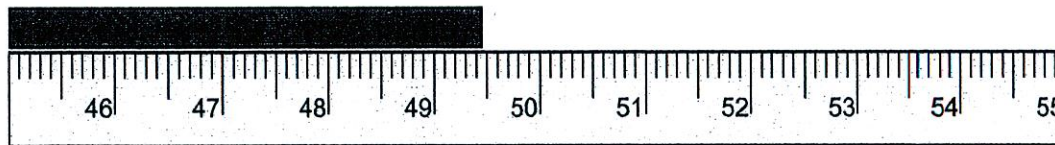
How many Centimeters ?



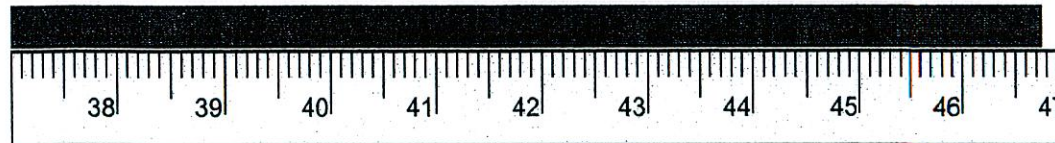


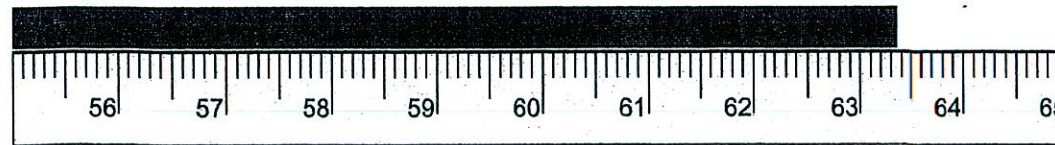














DAY #4

Literacy/ Math/ Science/ Social Studies

- Literacy/Science/Social Studies
Read the following passages. Restate your questions and answer with complete sentences. Use evidence from the text to prove your answers. Be sure to use correct mechanics, usage, and grammar.
- Science Extensions
Analyzing a Graph – answer questions
Activity - Read directions, complete the activity, record your results/thoughts
- Math
Show your work for every math problem.

Close Reading Passage

Lexile: 790L

Word Count: 305

Global Warming Causes More Snow

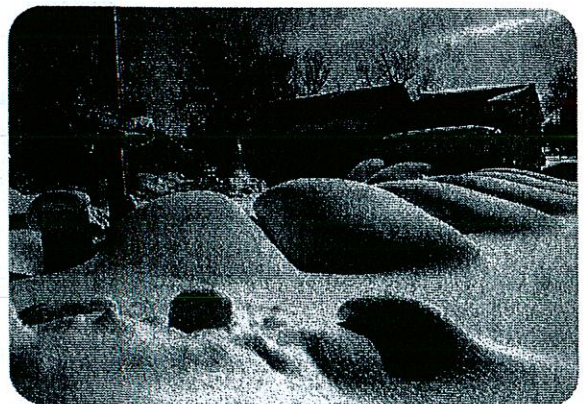
Would you believe that global warming causes more frequent snowstorms? It's true! Global warming describes rising temperatures on Earth. You might think warmer temperatures mean less frequent snow. However, global warming causes more snowstorms and makes them stronger, too!

Some people believe that global warming would just cause more rain instead of snow. But it actually has increased all types of **precipitation**, including rain and snow. Over the last fifty years, precipitation in the United States has increased by about five percent. When this precipitation falls, it might become snow. Even though Earth is slightly warmer, many areas still have freezing temperatures. It still gets cold enough for snow to fall in many parts of the United States.

How has global warming increased precipitation? First, global warming has warmed the air. Warm air holds more moisture. With more moisture in the air, there is more precipitation. In fact, the heaviest snows often occur when the air is warm and moist. When the air is very cold, heavy snows are **rare**. The cold air can't hold as much moisture as warm air.

Global warming also increases precipitation by increasing evaporation. Evaporation happens when the sun heats water, turning it into water vapor. Water from oceans, seas, and lakes evaporates and forms clouds. When the air can't hold any more moisture, it is **saturated**. After that, the moisture condenses, or turns back into a liquid. Then it falls to the ground as rain, snow, or sleet. If temperatures are freezing, it becomes snow. Because of global warming, there is more moisture in the air and more precipitation. So there's also more snow!

Research shows that global warming causes stronger, more frequent snowstorms. Warmer temperatures mean more moisture in the air and more precipitation. Global warming has not stopped freezing temperatures. So this precipitation still falls as snow.



A lake-effect snowstorm hit areas south of Buffalo, New York in November of 2014. Some areas received more than five feet of snow, while others received seven feet. Is global warming to blame?

Name: _____

Global Warming Causes More Snow

Key Ideas and Details Questions

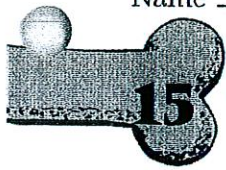
Complete these questions after your first read. Use evidence from the text to support your answers.

1.) According to the text, does global warming create more clouds or fewer clouds? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

2.) According to the text, what are two ways that global warming has increased precipitation? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.1**

3.) What is the main idea of the text? **RI.2**

4.) How does the temperature of the air affect the amount of precipitation that might fall? Use evidence from the text to support your answer. **RI.3**



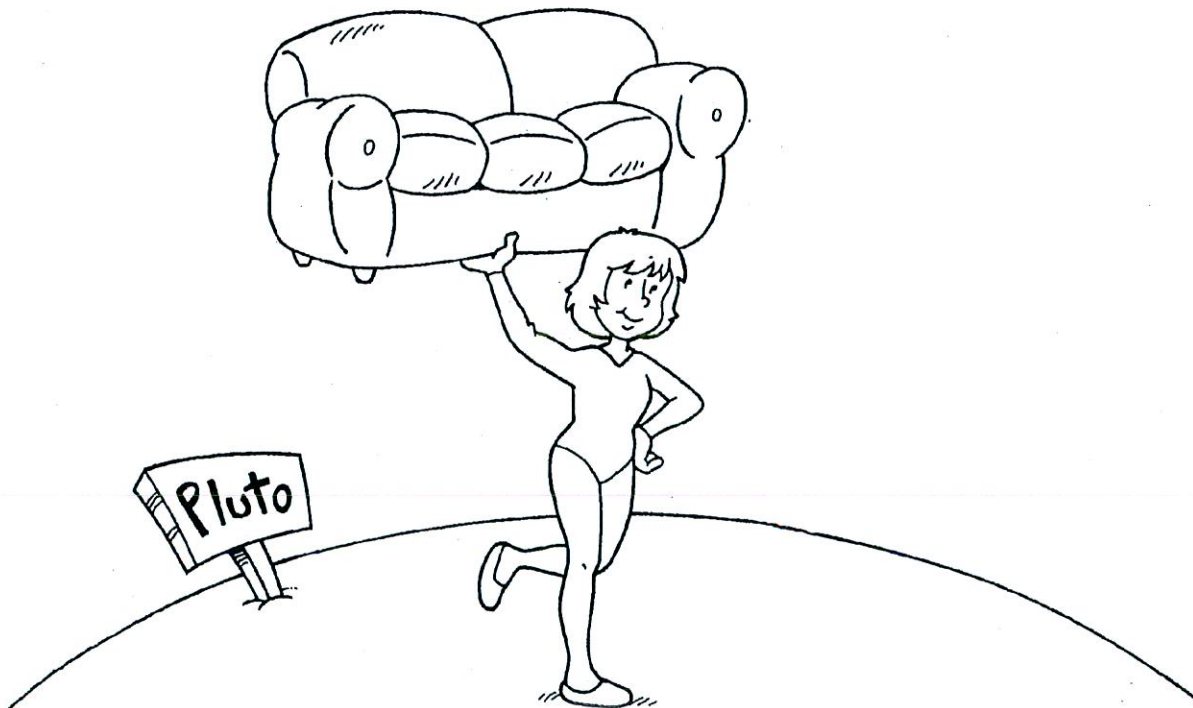
15 Table: Wacky Weight Watchers

Many people know that it's much easier to jump on the moon because it has lower gravity than Earth, so you weigh less. But have you ever wondered what would happen if you could travel to the other planets in the solar system? A planet's size determines how heavy an object on its surface will be. Check out the table below to see how heavy different objects would be on different planets. Then answer the questions.

Weights of Objects Across the Solar System (in pounds)

Planet	Object				
	Baseball Bat	Watermelon	Standard Poodle	Sofa	Hippopotamus
Earth	2.5	12	55	225	8,000
Mercury	0.9	4.5	20.7	85	3,024
Venus	2.2	10.8	49.8	204	7,256
Mars	0.9	4.5	20.7	84.8	3,016
Jupiter	5.9	28.3	130	531.9	18,912
Saturn	2.6	12.7	58.5	239.4	8,512
Uranus	2.2	10.6	48.8	200	7,112
Neptune	2.8	13.5	61.8	253.1	9,000
Pluto	0.1	0.8	3.6	15	536

Source: *World Almanac and Book of Facts*, 2004



Wacky Weight Watchers (continued)
.....



1. On which planet are watermelons and sofas heaviest? _____
2. On which planet are poodles and hippos lightest? _____
3. How much does a baseball bat weigh on Venus? _____
On Neptune? _____
4. On which planet does a standard poodle weigh about 130 pounds?

5. On which planet do things weigh the closest to what they weigh on Earth?

6. On which two planets does a watermelon weigh exactly the same amount?

7. How much less does a sofa weigh on Pluto than on Earth? _____
8. How much does a hippopotamus weigh on Mercury? _____
On Uranus? _____
9. Are things heavier on Venus or on Neptune? _____
10. What is your weight on Earth? Using the information
in the table, estimate how much you would weigh on Mars. _____

The Invisible Crusher



What happens to the volume and density of air when it is heated?

- ① Remove the cap from the soda bottle and place it into a sink of warm water for one minute. Predict: What do you think will happen to the air temperature in the bottle as it sits in the water? Why?

You'll Need

- clean, empty 2-liter soda bottle with cap
- large pan or pot half-filled with warm water
- sunny windowsill
- 2 or 3 ice cubes in zipper-style sandwich bag
- watch or clock

- ② Remove the bottle from the water and screw on the cap as tightly as possible. Take the sandwich bag filled with ice and rub it on the outside of the bottle. What happens to the bottle? (or take outside if we have snow or ice)

→ empty any water first

- ③ Based on your observations, what happens to the volume of air inside the bottle as it begins to cool off?

→ space that it takes up

- ④ Predict: What will happen to the bottle if you placed it in the sun for a few minutes?

- ⑤ Place the bottle with the cap still on tight under direct sunlight for 5 minutes. What happens to your bottle? Why do you think that is?



Think About It: What is the relationship between the volume of air and its temperature? What happens to the density of air as it gets warmer?

Answer on back!

Day 4

Division fluency

Decimals on a number line

Reading a Metric ruler

Solving word problems

THURSDAY

$6\sqrt{24}$ $2\sqrt{18}$ $3\sqrt{12}$ $2\sqrt{8}$ $2\sqrt{6}$ $8\sqrt{48}$ $9\sqrt{18}$ $5\sqrt{35}$ $6\sqrt{12}$ $5\sqrt{30}$

$6\sqrt{18}$ $9\sqrt{72}$ $4\sqrt{32}$ $7\sqrt{42}$ $8\sqrt{56}$ $5\sqrt{15}$ $5\sqrt{45}$ $2\sqrt{16}$ $5\sqrt{20}$ $3\sqrt{18}$

$6\sqrt{30}$ $4\sqrt{24}$ $2\sqrt{12}$ $7\sqrt{35}$ $3\sqrt{15}$ $4\sqrt{12}$ $7\sqrt{49}$ $4\sqrt{16}$ $8\sqrt{64}$ $4\sqrt{28}$

FRIDAY

$5\sqrt{25}$ $6\sqrt{42}$ $7\sqrt{63}$ $6\sqrt{24}$ $3\sqrt{6}$ $7\sqrt{56}$ $7\sqrt{42}$ $2\sqrt{18}$ $4\sqrt{20}$ $6\sqrt{36}$

$5\sqrt{30}$ $9\sqrt{72}$ $6\sqrt{48}$ $8\sqrt{32}$ $3\sqrt{21}$ $3\sqrt{9}$ $2\sqrt{6}$ $6\sqrt{12}$ $7\sqrt{21}$ $3\sqrt{15}$

$9\sqrt{63}$ $5\sqrt{10}$ $5\sqrt{20}$ $7\sqrt{49}$ $2\sqrt{8}$ $2\sqrt{10}$ $5\sqrt{15}$ $8\sqrt{48}$ $5\sqrt{40}$ $4\sqrt{32}$

$4\sqrt{8}$ $7\sqrt{28}$ $4\sqrt{28}$ $7\sqrt{35}$ $8\sqrt{72}$ $8\sqrt{64}$ $2\sqrt{14}$ $7\sqrt{14}$ $6\sqrt{18}$ $8\sqrt{24}$

$8\sqrt{40}$ $4\sqrt{24}$ $6\sqrt{30}$ $3\sqrt{24}$ $8\sqrt{16}$ $9\sqrt{36}$ $8\sqrt{56}$ $2\sqrt{4}$ $3\sqrt{18}$ $4\sqrt{36}$

$5\sqrt{35}$ $4\sqrt{12}$ $5\sqrt{45}$ $3\sqrt{12}$ $9\sqrt{45}$ $2\sqrt{12}$ $4\sqrt{16}$ $9\sqrt{18}$ $6\sqrt{54}$ $3\sqrt{27}$

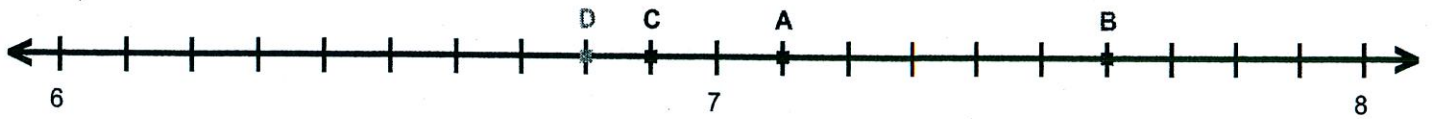
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Score : _____

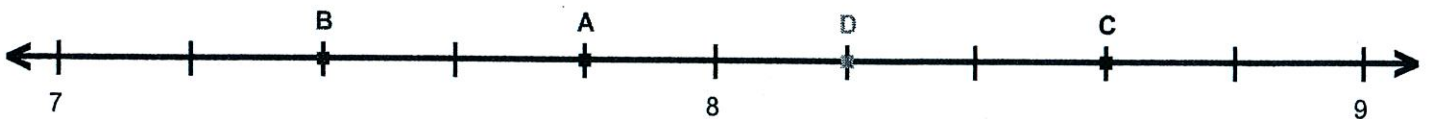
Teacher : _____

Date : _____

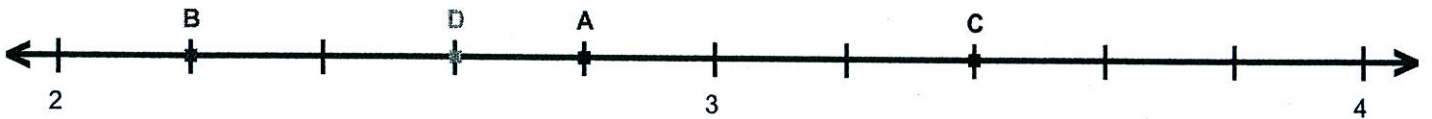
Decimal Numbers on Number Lines



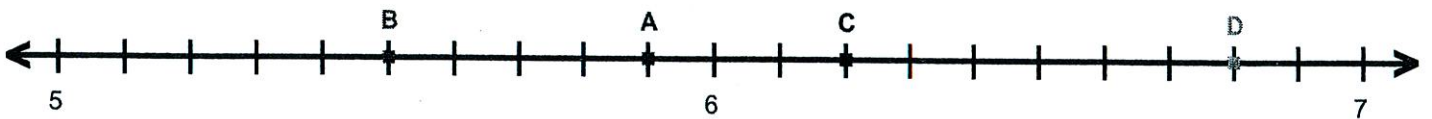
A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____



A = _____ B = _____ C = _____ D = _____

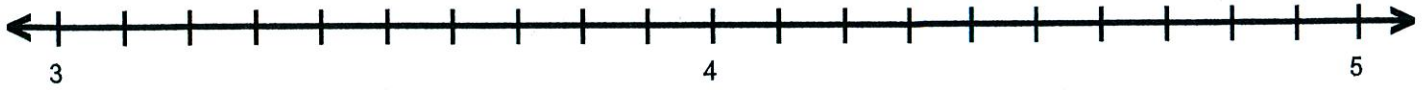
Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Decimal Numbers on Number Lines



A = 3.9

B = 3.6

C = 4.2

D = 3.8



A = 6.8

B = 5.6

C = 5.4

D = 5.2

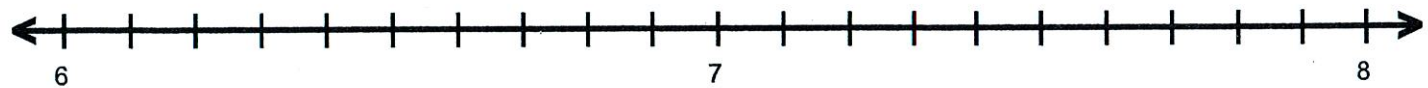


A = 2.3

B = 1.1

C = 2.5

D = 1.4

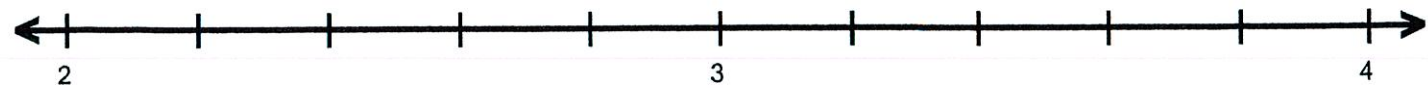


A = 6.4

B = 6.2

C = 7.5

D = 7.6



A = 3.8

B = 3.6

C = 2.4

D = 2.2



Name : _____

Score : _____

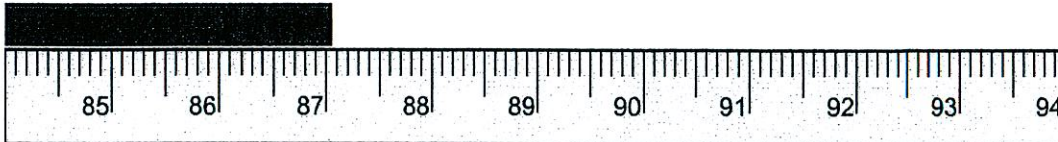
Teacher : _____

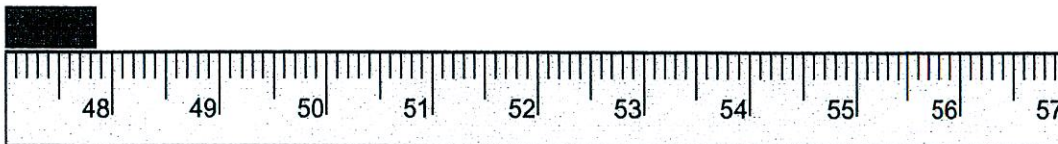
Date : _____

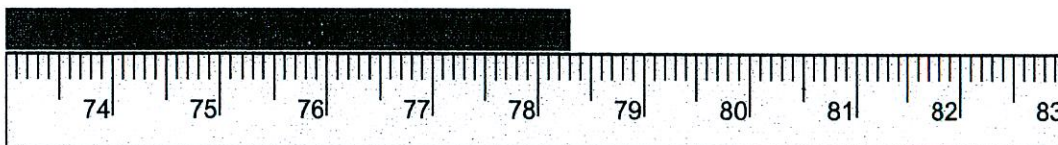
Reading a Metric Ruler

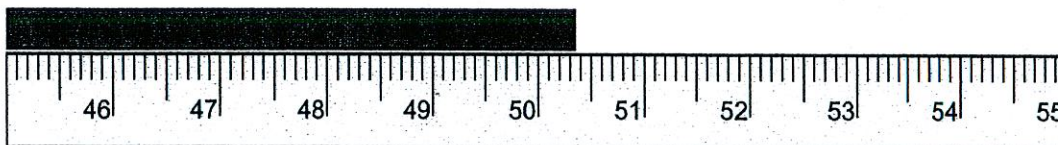
How many Centimeters ?





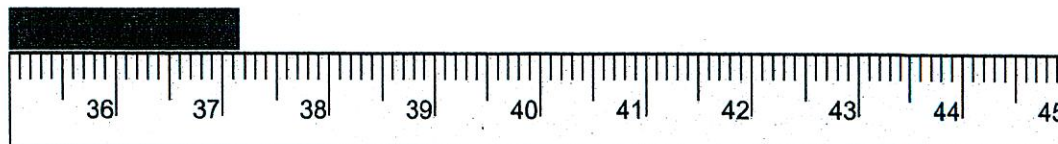














Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Word Problems

- 1) Joan has thirteen dozen golf balls and thirty - nine are used.
How many golf balls does she have ? _____

- 2) Sara had ten nickels and thirty - nine quarters in her bank. Her dad borrowed
twenty - five quarters from Sara. How many quarters does she have now ? _____

- 3) Joan grew 9 turnips and 5 watermelons, but the rabbits ate
4 turnips. How many turnips does Joan have left ? _____

- 4) There were a total of eighteen basketball games in the season,
and five are played at night. The season is played for six months. How many
games were played each month, if each month has the same number of games? _____

- 5) Melanie bought 690 crayons that came in packs of 15.
There were 4 colors of crayons. How many packs of crayons did Melanie buy? _____

- 6) There are 2 oak trees and 8 rose bushes currently in the park.
Park workers will plant 4 more oak trees today. How many oak trees
will the park have when the workers are finished ? _____

- 7) There are six calories in a candy bar. Sam ate nine candy bars.
How many calories are there in five candy bars ? _____

- 8) There are eighteen children in the classroom, each student will get forty - eight pencils
and thirty - seven erasers. How many pencils will the teacher have to give out ? _____

- 9) Dan found 44 seashells and Benny found 42 seashells on the beach.
When they cleaned them, they discovered that 20 were cracked.
How many seashells did they find together ? _____

- 10) There are twenty - six popular trees and twenty - four pine trees currently in the park.
Park workers had to cut down fifteen popular trees that were damaged.
How many popular trees will be in the park when the workers are finished ? _____



DAY #5

Literacy/ Math/ Science/ Social Studies

- Literacy/Science/Social Studies
Read the following passages. Restate your questions and answer with complete sentences. Use evidence from the text to prove your answers. Be sure to use correct mechanics, usage, and grammar.
- Math
Show your work for every math problem.

Weekend at Sawyer Farm

by Sheela Raman



It took Laura three long hours to drive from New York City to Sawyer Farm. There had been lots of traffic all along the way. As she finally pulled up the winding dirt driveway that led to the farmhouse, she suddenly felt weary and exhausted. Her silver sports car jumped and jolted along the bumpy path until she got to the front door.

Susie and Will heard the sound of the car engine and came outside to welcome Laura. They owned Sawyer Farm and used the land to raise their own animals and crops. They knew Laura from long before, when they were all in college together.

"Great to see you after so long!" Susie said, kissing Laura on the cheek. From the open door of the farmhouse wafted the delicious aroma of freshly baked bread.

"Great to see you too!" said Laura. "But are you sure I didn't come at the wrong time of year? I've heard winter is not the best time to visit a farm." Laura lived in New York City and worked as a lawyer. This was the first time she had been in the country in a long time. She was a bit nervous.

"Not at all," said Susie. "Winter is a great time to be here."

"There's still lots to do on a farm in winter," added Will. "We have to keep all our animals fed and warm. You can come with me to feed the cows and chickens tomorrow if you want. It's fun."

"Sounds good," said Laura.

Susie and Will invited Laura inside and showed her to her room. It had a high antique bed and its very own fireplace. Will lit the logs with some kindling and matches, and soon a great fire crackled away. Susie and Will left Laura to settle in for a few minutes. She turned her smartphone off, washed her face, and let her feet warm by the fire. Her headache was already getting better.

It was about time for dinner when Laura went downstairs. Susie was busy stirring a giant pot of beef stew. A bowl of creamy mashed potatoes and a big tray of roasted vegetables lay out on the table. Susie explained to Laura that the roasted vegetables were a mix of butternut squash, turnips, and parsnips. These were all "winter vegetables," she said, because they grow underneath the soil, protected from snow and cold weather.

Laura helped Susie set the plates, forks and knives. It started to snow outside, and soon the hills and fields out the window seemed to be coated in a thin layer of powdered sugar. It was so peaceful and quiet in the country, compared to hectic, fast-paced New York City. At last Susie finished stirring the stew and brought it to the table. Then she took the steaming loaf of bread out of the oven. They all sat down to eat.

"Wow," said Laura, as she tasted her first spoonful of stew. "I have been craving a hearty meal like this all day!"

"Of course," said Will. "In winter, when it's very cold, all animals, including human beings, need to eat big, warm meals."

"That's right," said Susie. "Our body temperature always has to be around 98.6 degrees, even when it's only 20 degrees outside. To keep our body temperature up, we really need that extra fuel in wintertime. That's why I make big meals when it's cold and snowy."

Laura never thought much about eating differently in winter and summer. Her job kept her too busy to think about food. Often she got home late from work and only had the energy to heat up a small can of soup.

"You know, Sue," said Laura. "I think I need to learn more about cooking good food. It's

embarrassing to admit, but I can barely make an omelet! I'm so busy with work that I don't have time to experiment in the kitchen."

"Why don't you come and stay with us one weekend every month?" said Sue. "I can show you how to cook some really quick and easy meals that will keep you full in wintertime. You won't be so tired all the time."

"I would love that!" said Laura.

Soon Laura was stuffed with fresh bread, stew, potatoes and vegetables. She felt relaxed and happy. The friends sat together in the living room for a while after dinner, drinking hot chocolate and listening to music. Outside the window, the snow kept falling.

That night, Laura slept like a baby. When she woke up the next day, all the hills and fields were covered in a thick blanket of fluffy white snow. She ate a big bowl of oatmeal and raisins for breakfast, and then put on her winter coat and snow boots. She felt peppy and full of life as she walked outside with Will to do the chores. First, she helped him untie big batches of hay and feed them to the horses. Next, she and Will patched up a hole in the barn wall where snow had drifted in. The sheep had all clustered together in one side of the barn, away from the snowdrift. "They really hate the cold," Will explained.

In the afternoon Laura stayed inside with Susie. She helped her water all of her indoor plants. "It's amazing that these plants need mostly just water and air to survive, while we need to eat big meals with different kinds of vegetables and fruit."

"Yes," said Susie. "In that way plants are a lot simpler than we are."

The rest of the weekend flew by. The friends had such fun having a snowball fight with each other the next day that Laura did not really want to leave. But she had to go to work the next day. As she drove away in her sports car, waving goodbye to Susie and Will, she thought how lucky she was to have such good friends. She felt in her pocket for the stew recipe Susie had written down for her, and looked forward to trying it out at home.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Susie and Will own Sawyer Farm. What do they use their land for?

- A. to rent it to other farmers in the area
- B. to raise their own animals and crops
- C. to host tourists visiting from other places
- D. to raise and sell animals and crops

2. What kind of character is Laura in this story?

- A. Laura is a hero.
- B. Laura is a minor character.
- C. Laura is the main character.
- D. Laura is the villain.

3. Read the following sentences from the story: "That night, Laura slept like a baby. When she woke up the next day, all the hills and fields were covered in a thick blanket of fluffy white snow. She ate a big bowl of oatmeal and raisins for breakfast, and then put on her winter coat and snow boots. She felt peppy and full of life as she walked outside with Will to do the chores."

What conclusion is supported about Laura based on this information?

- A. Laura is ready to move to the country from New York City.
- B. Laura is surprised by how much she is enjoying the trip to Sawyer Farm.
- C. Laura is always ready to do chores when she eats and sleeps well.
- D. Laura is having a relaxing and enjoyable time at Sawyer Farm.

4. What is a difference between the way Laura eats at home and the way she eats on Sawyer Farm?

- A. Laura does not pay as much attention to what she eats at home as she does on Sawyer Farm.
- B. Laura does not think about eating differently in winter and summer on Sawyer Farm, but she does think about it at home.
- C. Laura eats hearty stew at home, but on Sawyer Farm she only has the energy to heat up a small can of soup.
- D. Laura eats with other people at home, but on Sawyer Farm she eats by herself.

5. What is a theme of this story?

- A. war versus peace
- B. love versus hate
- C. life in the country versus life in the city
- D. life near the ocean versus life in the desert

6. Read the following sentences: "Our body temperature always has to be around 98.6 degrees, even when it's only 20 degrees outside. To keep our body temperature up, we really need that extra **fuel** in wintertime. That's why I make big meals when it's cold and snowy."

What does the word **fuel** mean as used in the passage?

- A. a material such as wood, coal, or gas used to produce heat or power
- B. a food which nourishes the body
- C. something which encourages or excites people
- D. a material that keeps people warm and cozy

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

Laura has a good time visiting Sawyer Farm, _____ she has to leave at the end of the weekend.

- A. so
- B. first
- C. but
- D. never

8. How does Laura feel after eating dinner with Susie and Will the night she arrives at Sawyer Farm?

9. What is one difference between the way Laura lives at Sawyer Farm and the way she

lives in New York City?

10. Does Laura like living in the country or living in the city more? Explain your answer using evidence from the passage.

Sunrise, Sunset...or Not?

by ReadWorks



The sun is a wonderful thing for Earth. It is a star that heats the planet and makes life on Earth possible. In addition, its light shines onto the planet. It is Earth's ultimate source of energy.

Summer days may be longer than winter days, but for most people, the sun seems to do the same thing each day: it appears to come up in the east for the day, and it appears to go down in the west for the night. The sun looks like it rises in the east and sets in the west because of how the earth spins in space. It spins toward the east, or counterclockwise. This means that when most people look at the sky in the morning, the sun will first appear in the east.

The earth takes 24 hours to complete one turn. For most places on Earth, there is a daytime and nighttime every 24 hours. But in some places for many days at a time, the sun might stay up in the sky, or it might not even come up above the horizon.

In some parts of the world, the sun can be up in the sky for months. During part of the spring and summer in Earth's Northern Hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun so much that the sun in northern Alaska, which is located in the Arctic Circle, never goes below the horizon. The Arctic Circle is an area at the top of the earth. In Barrow, Alaska, the sun doesn't set for almost three months! This phenomenon is called the midnight sun, when the sun has not set at midnight. Try sleeping through that!

During parts of the fall and winter in Earth's Northern Hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted in such a way that the sun doesn't come over the horizon in northern Alaska for a little over two months. Therefore, nights last more than 24 hours. This phenomenon is called the polar night. Although the sun never rises above the horizon during parts of the fall and winter in the Arctic Circle, enough light often shines so that people who live there don't need

flashlights to walk around outside.

It may be hard for many people to get through these times of very little or prolonged sunlight. But arctic plants and wildlife have adapted to these seasons of long days and long nights. In the arctic winter, some animals hibernate, and others travel south to where there is more sunlight.

In the arctic summer, there are pools of still water from melted ice, and the 24-hour sunlight warms the Arctic Circle. These conditions are favorable for mosquitoes, which lay their eggs on the surface of water, to thrive. The birds that eat these insects now have plenty of food in the arctic summer. For animals like caribou that mainly eat plants, they can easily find food during the long days of summer.

Most animals, including humans, are used to a period of sunlight and a period of no sunlight every 24 hours. In places where there are months when the sun continuously stays above the horizon or below the horizon, living things have had to adapt to survive.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is the sun?

- A. a planet that can only be seen from northern Alaska
- B. an asteroid that shines light onto the earth
- C. a star that can only be seen from northern Alaska
- D. a star that shines light onto the earth

2. Midnight sun in northern Alaska is an effect described in the passage. What is its cause?

- A. animals moving south in the winter
- B. getting a sunburn in the winter
- C. the Northern Hemisphere tilting away from the sun
- D. the Northern Hemisphere tilting toward the sun

3. Read the following sentences: "During part of the spring and summer in Earth's Northern Hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun so much that the sun in northern Alaska, which is located in the Arctic Circle, never goes below the horizon. . . . During parts of the fall and winter in Earth's Northern Hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted in such a way that the sun doesn't come over the horizon in northern Alaska for a little over two months."

What conclusion about the impact of the tilt of the earth does this information support?

- A. The tilt of the earth has no impact on the amount of sunlight different parts of the earth receive.
- B. The tilt of the earth has an impact on how fast the earth moves around the sun.
- C. The tilt of the earth has an impact on the amount of sunlight different parts of the earth receive.
- D. The tilt of the earth has an impact on how fast the Earth rotates on its axis.

4. Based on the text, how does the Northern Hemisphere tilt during the Northern Hemisphere's winter months?

- A. away from the sun
- B. towards the sun
- C. away from the moon
- D. towards the moon

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. the town of Barrow, Alaska, and what people there do in the arctic summer
- B. sunrise, sunset, midnight sun, and polar night
- C. mosquitoes, caribou, and adult birds
- D. how living things have adapted to survive the arctic summer and winter

6. Read the following sentences: "During some of the spring and summer in Earth's Northern Hemisphere, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun so much that the sun in northern Alaska, which is located in the Arctic Circle, never goes below the horizon. In Barrow, Alaska, the sun doesn't set for almost three months! This phenomenon is called the midnight sun, when the sun has not set at midnight."

What does the word "**phenomenon**" mean above?

- A. large body of water
- B. event or occurrence
- C. big problem or disaster
- D. the study of stars, planets, and space

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

The midnight sun is when the sun never sets; _____, the polar night is when the sun never rises.

- A. for instance
- B. most importantly
- C. in contrast
- D. in the end

8. How does the Northern Hemisphere of the earth tilt when northern Alaska is

experiencing the midnight sun?

9. How does the Northern Hemisphere of the earth tilt when northern Alaska is experiencing the polar night? Use information from the text to support your answer.

10. How does the earth's tilt affect the earth? Use information from the text to support your answer.

Day 5

Simplifying fractions

Week 3 Day 1 Math minute

Week 2 Day 3 Math minute

Solving word problems (2 worksheets)



MONDAY

$\frac{6}{10} =$ _____ $\frac{6}{12} =$ _____ $\frac{4}{8} =$ _____ $\frac{8}{24} =$ _____ $\frac{4}{36} =$ _____
 $\frac{6}{30} =$ _____ $\frac{12}{16} =$ _____ $\frac{12}{18} =$ _____ $\frac{12}{24} =$ _____ $\frac{16}{18} =$ _____

TUESDAY

$\frac{12}{36} =$ _____ $\frac{2}{14} =$ _____ $\frac{18}{24} =$ _____ $\frac{24}{54} =$ _____ $\frac{4}{18} =$ _____
 $\frac{15}{25} =$ _____ $\frac{2}{12} =$ _____ $\frac{5}{40} =$ _____ $\frac{30}{42} =$ _____ $\frac{5}{10} =$ _____

WEDNESDAY

$\frac{8}{12} =$ _____ $\frac{20}{35} =$ _____ $\frac{21}{24} =$ _____ $\frac{18}{48} =$ _____ $\frac{36}{54} =$ _____
 $\frac{16}{36} =$ _____ $\frac{2}{18} =$ _____ $\frac{2}{4} =$ _____ $\frac{6}{18} =$ _____ $\frac{6}{54} =$ _____

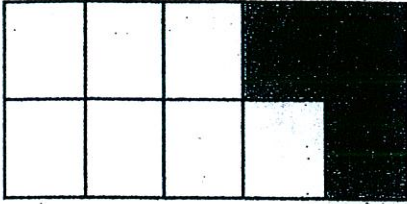
THURSDAY

$\frac{12}{54} =$ _____ $\frac{4}{12} =$ _____ $\frac{10}{15} =$ _____ $\frac{5}{35} =$ _____ $\frac{8}{28} =$ _____
 $\frac{2}{6} =$ _____ $\frac{15}{20} =$ _____ $\frac{24}{30} =$ _____ $\frac{2}{4} =$ _____ $\frac{3}{27} =$ _____

FRIDAY

$\frac{10}{35} =$ _____ $\frac{16}{28} =$ _____ $\frac{5}{15} =$ _____ $\frac{10}{16} =$ _____ $\frac{2}{8} =$ _____
 $\frac{32}{36} =$ _____ $\frac{6}{18} =$ _____ $\frac{4}{12} =$ _____ $\frac{5}{10} =$ _____ $\frac{6}{15} =$ _____

Express as a decimal.



Round to the nearest ten.

741

$$3 \overline{)19}$$

$$9 \overline{)46}$$

Jesse received 80 cents in change. She had purchased two items that cost \$0.35 each. How much money did she pay with?

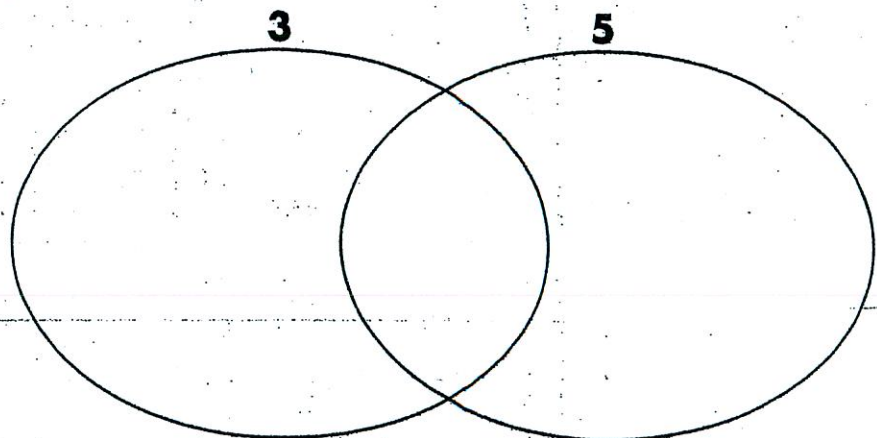
$$\begin{array}{r} 376 \\ 264 \\ + 564 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 238 \\ 521 \\ + 443 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write a word problem with a dividend of 145 and a divisor of 5. Then, solve.

Winona went to the library at 3:20. She was there for 1 hour and 25 minutes. When did she leave?

Complete the Venn diagram with the multiples of each number up to 100.



Draw a ray.

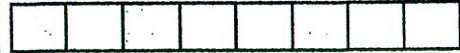
A(n) _____

_____ is less than 90°.

Trudy practices basketball for 1 hour every day. She shoots 90 baskets. If she practiced half of that time, how many baskets would she shoot? Show your work.

Add the fractions. Color the model to match:

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \underline{\quad}$$



The pattern rule is increase by two. Draw the next term of the pattern.



$$(700 + 80) \div \underline{\quad} = 78$$

$$\frac{7}{9} \bigcirc \frac{7}{12}$$

Draw a model to prove your answer.

Draw a model. Then, solve.

$$4 \times \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\quad}$$

Write each number in expanded form.

$$6,788 \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$124,422 \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

Rewrite each improper fraction as a mixed number

$$\frac{5}{3} = \quad \quad \frac{11}{4} =$$

$$\frac{4}{10} = \frac{\quad}{100}$$

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Word Problems

- 1) Tom has 40 dozen golf balls and 14 are used.
How many golf balls does he have ?

- 2) Dan bought thirty - one dozen eggs from the grocery store to bake some cakes.
How many eggs did Dan buy ?

- 3) A diner served thirty - six slices of cake during lunch and thirty during dinner today.
It served thirty - five of them yesterday. How many slices of cake were served today ?

- 4) Jessica has saved 4100 cents over 7 days from selling
lemonade. How many dollars does Jessica have?

- 5) Jessica grew 44 pumpkins. Keith grew 12 pumpkins. How many
pumpkins did they grow in all ?

- 6) Melanie has forty - four baseball cards. Jason bought twenty - two of Melanie's
baseball cards. How many baseball cards does Melanie have now ?

- 7) Dan had 24 dimes and 41 nickels in his bank. His dad borrowed
28 nickels from Dan. How many nickels does he have now ?

- 8) Fred has seventy - two muffins, which he needs to box up
into dozens. How many boxes does he need?

- 9) There are 40 scissors in the drawer. Tim took 33
scissors from the drawer. How many scissors are now in the drawer ?

- 10) Benny has saved twenty - one quarters over sixteen days from washing cars.
How many cents does Benny have ?



Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Word Problems

- 1) 86.36 was divided by a particular number, then 11.8 was taken from the quotient. Afterwards, this difference was multiplied by 2. Giving a product of 1.8. Find the particular number. _____
- 2) 12.6 was subtracted from a number and that difference was then divided by 1.8. After which, that quotient was multiplied by 7. The resulting product was -7. What was the number? _____
- 3) Some number was divided into 27.56. This quotient was then multiplied by 8, after which the resulting product was added to 13. Given this sum totalled to 54.6, find the initial number. _____
- 4) A particular number was divided by 13 and then 8 was taken away from that quotient. Finally, this difference was multiplied by 5. Given the product was -35, what was that number? _____
- 5) 59.28 was divided by some number, then added to 7.1. Next, this sum was multiplied by 5, which gave a product of 74.5. Find this number. _____
- 6) First, 63 was divided by some number. The resulting quotient was then multiplied by 4. Following this, 15 was subtracted from the product, giving 21. What was the initial divisor? _____
- 7) A number was added to 5. This result was then multiplied by 6 and that total was then divided by 4. If the quotient was 24, what was that number? _____
- 8) 4 was divided into a particular number. This quotient was then multiplied by 3, and 13 was taken from that product. If the previous operation resulted in -4, find the initial number. _____
- 9) One number was divided by 0.3, followed by this quotient being multiplied by 5. Next, the product was added to 6.9. The total sum was 136.9, so what was the first divisor? _____
- 10) 8 was multiplied by a particular number. Then, 12 was divided into the product. Finally, 11 was added to this quotient, giving 19. State the initial number. _____

