

Copyright © 2015 Inspire the Love of Learning
All rights reserved by author.
Permission to copy is for single classroom use only.
Electronic distribution limited to single classroom use only.

Nouns and Verbs

Underline the NOUNS in the following sentences.

1. The dog likes to chase cats.
2. The cat meows as it runs up the tree.
3. The school is a large building.
4. This road leads to my friend's house.
5. The boys were playing football out in the field.

Now circle the SUBJECTS in the following sentences.

6. The dog likes to chase cats.
7. The cat meows as it runs up the tree.
8. The school is a large building.
9. That long and winding road leads to my friend's house.
10. The boys were playing football out in the field.

Correct the PROPER NOUNS in the following sentences by placing a line through the letter that should be capitalized and write the letter correctly above it.

11. Abraham lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation.
12. Have you ever been to clemson university?
13. The nation's capital is in washington d.c.

Underline the COMPLETE PREDICATE in each sentence.

14. Mrs. Smith teaches children how to read.
15. Joe visited North Carolina.
16. The airplane flew high in the sky.
17. Those kids performed well in the school play.

Now circle the SIMPLE PREDICATE in each sentence.

18. Mrs. Smith teaches children how to read.
19. Joe visited North Carolina.
20. The airplane flew high in the sky.
21. Those kids performed well in the school play.

Circle the SUBJECT and underline the VERB.

22. Fifth graders talk a lot.
23. Some people run for exercise.
24. Everyone should listen closely to instructions.
25. Have you shopped at the new grocery store?

Adjectives and Adverbs

Adjectives

1. An adverb describes a _____.
2. An adjective describes a _____.

Underline, with one line, the nouns in the following sentences.

Circle the adjectives. The number of adjectives is in parenthesis.

3. We are going on a field trip. (1)
4. Mrs. Kelsey is a great principal. (1)
4. The little bird was in the oak tree. (2)
5. The little girl colored with a red crayon. (2)
6. The beautiful lady wore an elegant dress to her daughter's wedding. (3)

Use a, an, or the in the following sentences.

7. Did you make (a, an, the) team?
8. I saw (a, an, the) dog running across the playground.
9. Do you think (a, an, the) octopus is interesting?
10. I want to go eat (a, an, the) apple.

Adverbs

Underline, with one line, the verb in the following sentences. Circle the adverb.

11. The dog barked loudly.

12. She played outside.

13. Do you want to eat soon?

14. The little bird sings sweetly.

15. Let's play a game today.

16. The sweet girl sang beautifully.

17. The car turned suddenly.

18. The large class cheered excitedly!

19. We rode our bikes today.

20. Did you see the boy jump high?

Capitalization

Draw three short lines (proofreading marks) under the letters that should be capitalized and write the capital letter above it.

1. I went to the movie on saturday?
2. joseph is a good friend.
3. Is antarctica a continent or a country?
4. She likes working in england with dr. smith.
5. Do you celebrate valentine's day in france?
6. Does Santa claus live in the north pole?
7. I like to buy the coca-cola brand drinks.
8. Do you know what grade i made?
9. She likes to play with her next-door neighbor, fred.
10. Let's go to the washington monument.

Titles of Books

Write the titles of the books correctly.

1. She wants to read frindle.

   _____

   _____

2. Children love the book called love you forever.

   _____

   _____

3. Most kids have read the three little pigs.

   _____

   _____

4. Diary of a wimpy kid is a book series many kids like to read.

   _____

   _____

5. Have you read 40 acres and maybe a mule?

   _____

   _____

Quotation Marks

Please place all punctuation and quotation marks in the correct place for the following sentences. Write the sentences.

1. what do you want for your birthday asked her dad

   _____

   _____

2. can i go to ellen's house asked sally

   _____

   _____

3. i cant wait until christmas exclaimed John

   _____

   _____

4. me too exclaimed Sidney

   _____

   _____

5. where is my purse asked mom

   _____

   _____

Commas, Compound Sentences, and Complex Sentences

Place commas in the sentences where they belong.

1. Mr. Smith look at my grade!
2. Do you know how to get to the park Mr. Smith?
3. I need to buy some paper Mom and I need some pencils.
4. Would you buy me paper pencils and a binder?
5. It is pretty today isn't it?
6. Yes it is a pretty day.
7. No you may not stay up late on a school night.

Use a conjunction and a comma to combine the following sentences to make compound sentences.

8. She reads a lot. Her friend likes to read too.

_____

_____

9. Mr. Smith works during the day. He used to work at night.

_____

_____

10. Do you like cake? Do you like ice cream more?

_____

_____

Write a compound sentence. Be sure to use 2 simple sentences, a conjunction, and a comma.

11. _____

_____

Use the word in parenthesis to combine the following to make complex sentences.

12. I will get my homework completed. I will go outside. (After)

_____

13. I want to play outside. It is pretty today. (Because)

_____

Write a complex sentence.

14. _____

_____

Pronouns

Pronouns

1. What does a pronoun take the place of? _____
2. Give an example of a singular pronoun. _____
3. Give an example of a plural pronoun. _____

Underline the pronouns in the following sentences. Tell if the pronouns are a subject pronoun or an object pronoun. Example: He went home. Subject Pronoun

4. We went to the store. _____
5. She and I like to dance. _____
6. Her dog is loud. _____
7. The dog is hers. _____

Underline the pronoun once and the pronoun referent twice.

Example. Fred went to the store. He bought some groceries.

8. Sue wants to take dance lessons. She bought ballet slippers.
9. Ed loves to bake. He made brownies for dessert.
10. Sue and Ed love school. They look forward to learning every day.

Prepositions

Underline the prepositional phrase. Draw a circle around the preposition.

1. The boat near the dock.
2. Tim went after his father.
3. The came in a car.
4. Before I went to school, I brushed my teeth.
5. The plane flew high above the clouds.

Add a prepositional phrase to the sentence to make it more vivid and clear.

6. I rode my bike

   _____

7. The dog was laying

   _____

8. The kite flew

   _____

9. I walked

   _____

10. The picture was hanging

    _____

Using Grammar and Punctuation in Writing

Reconstruction

1Reconstruction was a time of rebuilding the South. 2The Civil War had caused a bunch of damage to the southern states. 3The southern states needed to rebuild in several ways. 4People's homes and land had been damaged. 5The money used in the South was no longer good. 6The freed slaves needed jobs. 7Reconstruction was meant to help rebuild the South so it could be a strong part of the Union

1. What is a better way to say 'a bunch of' in sentence 2?
    a. a lot of
    b. bunches of
    c. a great amount of
    d. No change needed.
2. What transition word would best fit at the beginning of sentence 3?
    a. In addition
    b. Finally
    c. However
    d. Therefore
3. What is the best way to combine sentences 4, 5, and 6?
    a. People's homes and land had been damaged, the money used in the South was no longer good, the freed slaves needed jobs.
    b. People's homes and land had been damaged, the money used in the South was no longer good, and the freed slaves needed jobs.
    c. People's homes and land had been damaged, plus the money used in the South was no longer good, plus the freed slaves needed jobs.
    d. No change needed.

Rocks

1Rocks are an important part of the Earth's composition. 2Scientists group rocks in three different ways. 3Some rocks is igneous and are made from hardened lava. 4Igneous rock can be found around volcanoes. 5Other rocks are sedimentary. 6Sedimentary rocks are made out of sediments that have been pressed together over time. 7You might find sedimentary rocks where bodies of water used to be located. 8Metamorphic rocks are formed from heat and pressure deep inside the Earth. 9You may have seen metamorphic rock in the form of marble in someones home.

1. What is the correct way to write sentence 3?
    a. Some rocks is igneous and are made from hardened lava.
    b. Some rocks are igneous and made from hardened lava.
    c. Some rocks is igneous and made from hardened lava.
    d. Some rocks are igneous, and are made from hardened lava.
2. What would be the best transition word for sentence 8?
    a. However
    b. Therefore
    c. Lastly
    d. For example
3. What is the correct way to write the possessive noun in sentence 9?
    a. someones
    b. someone's
    c. someones'
    d. It is not a possessive noun.
4. What would be the best concluding sentence for this paragraph?
    a. Igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks are important natural resources found on Earth.
    b. Igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks are natural resources.
    c. Rocks are an important part of Earth.
    d. None needed.

The Transcontinental Railroad

1The Transcontinental Railroad impacted the development of the West in many ways. 2As the railroad went across the United States more and more towns were developed. 3The railroad provided a way for people to travel across the country better than they could previously. 4It also provided a way for goods to be taken across the country. 5This helped to provide economic growth to the United States. 6This made everyone happy. 7However, as the railroads made trips across the nation, the coal burning engines required more and more fuel. 8This led to an increase in mining which impacted the environment.

1. What would be a better verb to use in place of 'went' in sentence 2?
    a. moved
    b. stretched
    c. goed
    d. danced

2. What is the best transition word to use at the beginning of sentence 3?
    a. However
    b. First
    c. In addition
    d. Therefore

3. What sentence provides an irrelevant detail?
    a. Sentence 3
    b. Sentence 4
    c. Sentence 5
    d. Sentence 6

4. What is the correct way to write sentence 8?
    a. This led to an increase in mining, which impacted the environment.
    b. This led to an increase in mining which, impacted the environment.
    c. This led to an increase, in mining, which impacted the environment.
    d. No change needed.

5. What would be the best concluding sentence for this paragraph?
    a. The Transcontinental Railroad has had many affects on the United States.
    b. The Transcontinental Railroad took a long time to build.
    c. Even though there have been negative effects on the environment, The Transcontinental Railroad helped the United States to expand.
    d. The Transcontinental Railroad is nice.

Animal Adaptations

1Animals have special traits or characteristics that help them to survive. 2These traits or characteristics are called adaptations. 3Some animal adaptations are physical. 4A body structure that helps an animal get its food is a physical adaptation. 5You can observe birds in your backyard to see physical adaptations. 6Birds are really pretty. 7A birds beak is shaped in different ways depending on the type of food it needs. 8Some beaks are short others are long some are pointed and others have a hook on the end. 9This physical adaptation help animals to survive in their habitat.

10Some animal adaptations are not physical. 11Some adaptations are behavioral. 12A behavioral adaptation is an activity or action that helps an animal to survive. 13An example of a behavioral adaptation is found in the way an animal defends itself. 14In order to protect itself an animal may play dead, spray, or fight back.

1. What would be the best transition word to begin sentence 4?
    a. Therefore
    b. However
    c. For example
    d. In addition to

2. What would be a better word to use in place of *get* in sentence4?
    a. want
    b. get
    c. obtain
    d. seek

3. What is the correct way to write sentence 7:
    a. A birds beak is shaped in different ways depending on the type of food it needs.
    b. A bird's beak is shaped in different ways depending on the type of food it needs.
    c. A birds' beak is shaped in different ways depending on the type of food it needs.
    d. A bird beak has cool shapes.

4. Which sentence in paragraph 1 adds an irrelevant detail?
    a. Sentence 4
    b. Sentence 5
    c. Sentence 6
    d. Sentence 7

5. What is the correct way to write sentence 8?
    a. Some beaks are short others are long some are pointed and others have a hook on the end.
    b. Some beaks are short, others are long, some are pointed and others have a hook on the end.
    c. Some beaks are short others, are long, some are pointed, and others have a hook on the end.
    d. Some beaks are short, others are long, some are pointed, and others have a hook on the end.

6. Which is the correct subject-verb agreement for sentence 9?
    a. This physical adaptation help animals to survive in their habitat.
    b. This physical adaptations help animals to survive in their habitat.
    c. This physical adaptation helps animals to survive in their habitat.
    d. This physical adaptation help animal to survive in their habitat.

7. What would be the best transition for paragraph 2?
    a. Therefore
    b. However
    c. For example
    d. In addition to

8. What is the best concluding sentence for paragraph 2?
    a. Animals need to protect themselves.
    b. animals are beautiful.
    c. Animals have physical and behavioral adaptations.
    d. These behavioral adaptations can help an animal to protect themselves against predators in their habitat.

Reading Fiction, Informational Text, and Poetry

READING

Read the selection below and then answer the questions that follow.

As Tim slowly walked into the classroom, he took a deep breath and thought, "I can do this!" Today he was starting fifth grade and he really hoped it would be different this year. School had just always seemed so much easier for other kids.

Tim looked around the bright and inviting room and felt hopeful. As he looked for his seat, his teacher walked up to greet him. "Hello, I am Mrs. Smith," said the teacher, "What is your name?" Tim answered quietly, "My name is Tim." Then Mrs. Smith said something that he had not heard a teacher say before. "I am so very glad you are in my class this year!" A smile broke out across Tim's face as he looked up at his teacher. He wondered why she would be happy to have him in her class.

1. What character trait would best describe Tim?
    a. Confident
    b. Embarrassed
    c. Bashful
    d. Angry
2. What point of view is this selection written in?
    a. 1st person
    b. 2nd person
    c. 3rd person limited
    d. 3rd person omniscient

Read the selection below and then answer the questions that follow.

As Tim slowly walked into the classroom, he took a deep breath and thought, "I can do this!" Today he was starting fifth grade and he really hoped it would be different this year. School had just always seemed so much easier for other kids.

Tim looked around the bright and inviting room and felt hopeful. As he looked for his seat, his teacher walked up to greet him. "Hello, I am Mrs. Smith," said the teacher, "What is your name?" Tim answered quietly, "My name is Tim." Mrs. Smith noticed that Tim did not look at her and wondered how she can help him feel more comfortable about being at school. Then Mrs. Smith said something that Tim had not heard a teacher say on the first day of school. "I am so very glad you are in my class this year!" A smile broke out across Tim's face as he looked up at his teacher. He wondered why she would be happy to have him in her class.

3. What character trait would best describe Mrs. Smith

    a. Kind

    b. Pushy

    c. Worried

    d. Lazy

4. What point of view is this selection written in?

    a. 1st person

    b. 2nd person

    c. 3rd person limited

    d. 3rd person omniscient

Read the two selections below, and then answer the questions on the following page.

Selection 1

As Tim slowly walked into the classroom, he took a deep breath and thought, "I can do this!" Today he was starting fifth grade and he really hoped it would be different this year. School had just always seemed so much easier for other kids.

Tim looked around the bright and inviting room and felt hopeful. As he looked for his seat, his teacher walked up to greet him. "Hello, I am Mrs. Smith," said the teacher, "What is your name?" Tim answered quietly, "My name is Tim." Mrs. Smith noticed that Tim did not look at her and wondered how she can help him feel more comfortable about being at school. Then Mrs. Smith said something that Tim had not heard a teacher say on the first day of school. "I am so very glad you are in my class this year!" A smile broke out across Tim's face as he looked up at his teacher. He wondered why she would be happy to have him in her class.

Selection 2

As I walked into my classroom I just knew it would be a great year. I walked up to my teacher, introduced myself, and told her how happy I was to be in her class this year. My teacher this year, Mrs. Smith, introduced herself and showed me where to sit. As I looked around the room I saw friends from last year as well as some new faces. I turned to the boy sitting next to me and said, "Hi, my name is Michael. What's your name?" "My name is Tim," he said quietly. Tim seemed shy, but I will invite him to eat lunch with me. Maybe he will be a new friend this year!

5. What point of view is selection 2 written in?

    a. 1st person

    b. 2nd person

    c. 3rd person limited

    d. 3rd person omniscient

6. What character trait would you use to describe Michael?

    a. Confident

    b. Shy

    c. Mean

    d. Smart

7. How are the students in these two reading selections alike?

    _____

    _____

8. How are the students in these two reading selections different?

    _____

    _____

9. How does the point of view affect how the school morning is described?

    _____

    _____

From *40 Acres and Maybe a Mule*

"At the word *school*, Pascal clapped, and a second later Nelly joined him."

10. What inference would be accurate about how Pascal and Nelly felt about the thought of going to school based on the sentence above?

    a. Pascal was excited about school, but Nelly was not.

    b. Nelly was excited about school, but Pascal was not.

    c. Pascal and Nelly thought school was a waste of time.

    d. Pascal and Nelly were both excited about school.

From *I Survived the Bombing of Pearl Harbor*

"Most teachers at their school hadn't bothered much with Danny and Finn. But Mrs. Mills was different. When it was too hot or cold outside, Danny and Finn would offer to wash Mrs. Mill's chalkboard for her. She always said yes, and she always happened to have a thermos of lemonade or hot chocolate with just enough for them."

11. What character trait describes Mrs. Mills?

    a. Harsh

    b. Compassionate

    c. Excited

    d. Demanding

From *I Survived the Bombing of Pearl Harbor*

Ma put her arm around Danny. "Just look at the view," she said. "Can you believe we live here? I think it's the most beautiful place on earth."

It looked like a postcard out there, with palm trees swaying in the breeze, the bushes covered with pink and white flowers, and the ocean a sparkling silver strip in the distance.

Danny couldn't stand looking at it.

All he wanted was to be back in New York City, looking out his old apartment window at the jumble of dirty buildings, the smoke thick in the air, the garbage in the streets, and his best friend, Finn, waving to him from down in the alley below.

12. In the selection above there are two different settings described. What can you infer is the reason why Danny would rather be in New York City?

_____

_____

13. Use words from the selection above to contrast the difference in the two settings described?

_____

_____

Directions: Read the poem and then answer the questions below.

Learning is a cool drink on a hot summer day.

Books speak of knowledge.

Desiring to learn all I can.

Determined to go to college.

14. What type of figurative language is used in line 1 of this poem?
    a. Personification
    b. Metaphor
    c. Simile
    d. Hyperbole
15. What type of figurative language is used in line 2 of this poem?
    a. Personification
    b. Metaphor
    c. Simile
    d. Hyperbole
16. How does the use of figurative language describe learning? Explain how the use of figurative language in this poem helps the reader to understand the meaning of the poem.

    _____

    _____

Directions: Read the poem and then answer the questions below.

A Circle of Friends

We've joined together as classmates
as the new year begins...
A year full of learning
while we become friends.
We'll share and be kind
as we work and play.
And our friendship will grow
with each passing day

Author Unknown

17. What is the theme in this poem?
    a. New beginnings
    b. Friendships and School
    c. Learning
    d. New days
18. What is the tone of this poem?
    a. Amused
    b. Excited
    c. Uninterested
    d. Playful

Directions: Read the poem and then answer the questions below.

Anything Is Possible

Anything is possible, if you think it is worthwhile

If you're willing to go the distance, to go the extra mile.

With determination and effort, you can often achieve more

Because you don't always get what you wish, but what you work for.

Dreams can become challenging, but no matter what the cost

Strive to complete the task before you, and you'll never end up lost.

So bring with you your goals, and leave your doubts behind

Whether you think you can or can't, you certainly will find

You'll be right either way-so never quit, and this is why:

You'll never become a failure, until you fail to try.

By: Melissa Underwood

19. What is the theme in this poem?

    a. Those who fail to try aren't happy.

    b. You should never give up.

    c. Running long distances keeps you fit.

    d. Helping others is good to do.

20. What is the tone of this poem?

    a. Sad

    b. Disinterested

    c. Happy

    d. Encouraging

Read the selections below and answer the questions that follow.

Mr. Jones stood on his front porch watching the boys run away down the street. He walked slowly to the sidewalk and picked up the bat that was lying there. Then he looked at the broken window on his house and sighed.

21. Make an inference as to why the boys were running away?

    a. The boy's knew it was time for dinner.

    b. The boys heard their mothers calling them.

    c. The boys broke the window.

    d. The boys were playing baseball.

The puppies were so cute! Two of them were all black, one was black with white markings, and the other three were light brown. They were all rolling around playing together on the floor. I didn't know which one to choose. Then one of them broke away from the others and came right to me! I didn't have to pick one of the puppies after all. Instead, one of the puppies picked me!

22. What point of view is this?

    a. first person

    b. third person – limited

    c. third person – omniscient

Dad and Cory hiked the last mile along the river. Dad kept looking at the sky. He wasn't sure if they would make it to the campsite before dark. Cory's stomach was grumbling. All he could think about was dinner. He hoped they would have the hot dogs, but even the stew would be fine. Maybe Dad had some chocolate for dessert.

23. What point of view is this?

a. first person

b. third person – limited

c. third person – omniscient

"I love chocolate," Abby declared as she grabbed a handful of M&Ms from the bowl. Claire considered the M&Ms, but reached for an apple instead. She had been eating a lot of junk food and felt like something healthy would be a better choice. She put the DVD in the player and the movie began.

24. What point of view is this?

a. first person

b. third person – limited

c. third person – omniscient

Mr. Tuttle was doing a unit on nutrition with his students. He decorated the classroom with posters showing healthy foods. Every day, he lectured his students about the importance of making good food choices like eating lots of fruits and vegetables and staying away from junk food. Over the weekend, some of Mr. Tuttle's students went to the mall. They saw Mr. Tuttle in the food court. He was eating a corndog, French fries, and a chocolate milkshake. "Wow," said Jenna to one of her friends, "I guess eating healthy isn't so important after all." "I wonder why he says all that stuff if he doesn't believe it." Tracy replied. "I was going to get a salad, but now I think I'll just get a slice of pizza and a soda instead." "Me too," said Jenna.

25. What is the theme of this story?

a. We should all eat healthy foods.

b. You should always do your homework.

c. You never know whom you will see on the weekend.

d. You should always practice what you teach (do what you say).

Mary loves to play games. Her favorite game is Scrabble because it requires a great deal of concentration. Mary also likes to play less demanding board games that are just for fun. However, she prefers Scrabble because it requires skill, but is also fun. If she's alone, Mary likes to play solitaire.

26. What is the central idea (main idea) of this paragraph?

a. Mary likes to be alone.

b. Mary likes to think.

c. Mary enjoys Monopoly.

d. Mary enjoys playing games.

Maria is watching too much television. A child shouldn't be spending hours staring at a screen. Those awful cartoons she watches have also inspired some of her wild behavior. We need to spend more time reading books with her instead of letting her watching television.

27. What is the central idea (main idea) of this paragraph?

a. Watching a lot of television isn't good for Maria.

b. Books are good.

c. All cartoons are bad.

d. Some cartoons are bad for Maria.

Read the following scenarios and answer the questions that follow.

You are sitting in a restaurant and a baseball team comes in smiling. They are giving each other high-fives and congratulating each other.

28. What inference can you make about this situation?
    a. The team is angry.
    b. The team just won their game.
    c. The team is disappointed.
    d. Each member of the team is happy to be on the same team again.

Turner almost wished that he hadn't listened to the radio. He went to the closet and grabbed his umbrella. He would feel silly carrying it to the bus stop on such a sunny morning.

29. What did Turner probably infer?

    a. Turner realized that he had an unnatural fear of falling radio parts.
    b. Turner had promised himself to do something silly that morning.
    c. Turner thought it would rain, and he would need his umbrella.
    d. Turner planned to trade his umbrella for a bus ride.

The team captains had chosen their teammates and now there was only one person left to choose. The final player was chosen when one of the team captains said, "Tim."

30. What can you infer?

    a. Tim is not a very good player.
    b. The team captain was pleased to have Tim on her team.
    c. Tim was the best player on either team.
    d. The team captain was inconsiderate of Tim's feelings.

31. If an author tells you exactly what traits a character has, this is called _____?

    a. Direct Characterization

    b. Indirect Characterization

32. If an author tells you about a character through the way the character looks, what the character says, or how the character feels, this is called _____?

    a. Direct Characterization

    b. Indirect Characterization

33. The problem in a story is also known as the _____.

    a. Resolution

    b. Conflict

    c. Point of View

    d. Theme

34. The end of the story where the problem is solved is also known as the _____.

    a. Resolution

    b. Conflict

    c. Point of View

    d. Theme

35. The theme of a story is _____.

a. The author's point of view

b. The characters' traits

c. The lesson in the story

d. None of the above

Mark whether the sentence contains a simile or a metaphor.

36. The boy was like a giant on the field.

a. Simile b. Metaphor

37. The boy was a giant on the field.

a. Simile b. Metaphor

38. The boy was as big as a giant.

a. Simile

b. Metaphor

39. What are sources of informational text?

a. Text Books, Magazines, and the Internet

b. Movies, Text Books, and Cartoons

c. Pictures, Advertisements, and Documentaries

d. Encyclopedias, the Internet, and Pictures

40. What is author's bias?

a. Supported opinions

b. Lies

c. Truth

d. Unsupported Opinions

41. You must sometimes infer what the main idea is because it is not stated.

What does infer mean?

a. Figure out the meaning by putting together the details you observe.
b. Guess at the meaning.
c. Re-read the information.
d. See what happened to the characters.

42. What would be supporting evidence?

a. Everyone liked an idea.
b. The details that support the main idea.
c. The main idea given.
d. How someone feels about the main idea.

What are the cause and effect in the following sentences?

43. The storm caused a lot of damage, and many people went to help.

Cause _____

Effect _____

44. I was sick on Saturday, so I missed the big game.

Cause _____

Effect _____

45. What does a glossary tell you?

a. The answers to questions
b. The directions to somewhere
c. The definitions of important words
d. The title of the chapters

46. What does an index give you?

a. The page number of where to find important information
b. Definitions
c. Chapter titles
d. None of the above

47. What is the goal of reading informational text?

a. To get more AR points
b. To read a good story
c. To gain knowledge
d. None of the above

48. What is the central/main idea of a text?

a. Supportive information
b. Background knowledge
c. The most important point a writer makes
d. Bias

49. What information does a caption provide?

a. Directions
b. Definitions
c. The latest news
d. Information about a picture

50. How do text features, like print styles, chapter headings, and captions help you read informational text?
    a. They make informational text more entertaining.
    b. They make informational text boring.
    c. They help you organize information and know what is the most important.
    d. They help you to know what part to skip.

51. When reading informational text, what does a heading tell you?
    a. It tells you what the next section will be about.
    b. It tells you what the previous section was about.
    c. It doesn't really tell you anything.
    d. None of the above.

52. What genre is informational text?
    a. Fiction
    b. Fantasy
    c. Non-Fiction
    d. Historical Fiction

Word Scramble Puzzle

Make as many words as you can out of the following letters.

s y u r a m m

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — —

— — — —

— — — —

— — — —

— — — —

— — — —

— — — —

— — — —

— — — — — — —

Word Scramble Puzzle

Make as many words as you can out of the following letters.

e n c t e d

_ _ _

_ _ _

_ _ _

_ _ _

_ _ _

_ _ _ _

_ _ _ _

_ _ _ _

_ _ _ _

_ _ _ _

_ _ _ _ _ _

Read a good book and complete the story map on the following pages.

Story Map

Title of Book: _____

Author: _____

THE SETTING

Characters – Tell who the main characters are and what their character traits are.

_____

_____

_____

Place – Tell where the story takes place and give evidence from the story.

_____

_____

_____

Time – Tell when the story happens and give evidence from the story.

_____

_____

_____

THE PROBLEM - CONFLICT

In a story one or more characters have a problem. What is the conflict or the problem in the story?

_____

_____

_____

THE EVENTS – RISING ACTION

The events that happen in the story tell how the characters get from the problem to the ending of the story.

Share three events from the story.

Event 1: _____

_____

_____

Event 2: _____

_____

_____

Event 3: _____

_____

_____

RESOLUTION – THE PROBLEM IS SOLVED - ENDING

_____

_____

_____

POINT OF VIEW & THEME

From what point of view is the story written? _____

What theme is present in the story? _____

_____


My Summer
Time Memories
By: _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

Math

Decimals

1. Write thirty-nine and twelve hundredths in standard form.

2. Write 412.908 in expanded form.

3. Write 1.03 in word form.

4. Round 987.291 to the nearest tenth.

5. Round 9.2 to the nearest ones place.

6. Write the following numbers in order from least to greatest.
   198.207; 198.31; 19.210; 19.079

7. What is the value of the underlined number? 978.3<u>4</u>5

8. What is the value of the underlined number? 8.<u>3</u>93

9. What is 3.03 divided by 100?

10. What is 97.1 x 10?

11. Subtract the following 9.81 – 4.328.

12. What is 809.981 divided by 0.1?

13. What is 98.2 x 0.1?

14. What is 9.08 x 5.2?

15. Add the following $3.82 + 1.58 + 0.94$.

16. Find the quotient of 63.49 ÷ 7.1.
Round to the nearest hundredth.

17. Kyle wrote a book report that was 1,000 words long. If his average word was 3.64 letters long, how many letters were in Kyle's book report?

Decimals

1. Find the quotient. Round to the nearest hundredth.

   $83.47 \div 6 =$

   A 13.8
   B 13.91
   C 13.9
   D 14.000

2. Which shows fourteen and thirty-six thousandths?

   A 140.36
   B 14.36
   C 14.036
   D 1.436

3. Which numbers are in order from least to greatest?

   A 1.842, 1.358, 1.675
   B 0.561, 5.618, 5.96
   C 2.057, 3.1, 3.006
   D 4.703, 4.525, 4.207

4. Megan drove 4.6 miles from her home to a friend's house. Then she drove 7.1 miles to a store. About how many miles did she drive in all?

   A about 11 miles
   B about 12 miles
   C about 13 miles
   D about 14 miles

5. Find the difference.

   $5.4 - 2.77$

   A 2.66
   B 2.76
   C 2.63
   D 2.77

6. What is 1.2 x 4.9?

A 1.08
B 108
C 5.88
D 58.8

7. What is 81.12 ÷ 100?

A 0.08112
B 0.8112
C 8.112
D 81.12

8. What is 59.01 ÷ 1,000?

A 0.05901
B 59.01
C 0.5901
D 5.901

9. 7.9 x 100?

A 79,000
B 7,900
C 0.079
D 790

10. 879 x 1,000

A 0.879
B 8.79
C 87,900
D 879,000

Division

1. 64 ÷ 8
2. 640 ÷ 8
3. 640 ÷ 80
4. 6,400 ÷ 80
5. 6,642 ÷ 81
6. 36 ÷ 4
7. 360 ÷ 4
8. 360 ÷ 40
9. 3,600 ÷ 40
10. 3,564 ÷ 44
11. 360 ÷ 12

Powers of 10 and Exponents

Multiply the following using patterns:

1. 8 x 100 = _____

2. 70 x 100 = _____

3. 40 x 10 = _____

4. 300 x 100 = _____

5. 6 x 10 = _____

6. 200 x 10 = _____

7. 3,000 x 100 = _____

8. 900 x 100 = _____

9. 50 x 10,000 = _____

10. Explain the pattern you used to find the answers to the above problems.

11. 800 = _____ tens

12. 70,000 = _____ hundreds

13. 40,000 = _____ tens

14. 600,000 = _____ hundreds

15. 20,000 = _____ hundreds

16. 900,000 = _____ tens

17. 1,000 = _____ tens

18. 300,000 = _____ thousands

19. 40,000 = _____ thousands

20. Explain the pattern you used to find the answers to the above problems.

Find the value of the exponent.

21. 10^3 = _____

22. 10^2 = _____

23. 10^4 = _____

24. 10^1 = _____

25. 10^5 = _____

26. Explain the pattern you used to find the answers to the above problems.

Write the value of the exponent using factors of 10.

27. 10^4 = _____

28. 10^2 = _____

29. 10^5 = _____

30. 10^3 = _____

31. 10^6 = _____

32. Explain the pattern you used to find the answers to the above problems.

Write the factors of the exponent **and** the value.

33. 10^4 = _____ and _____

34. 10^2 = _____ and _____

Place Value

PLACE VALUE

1. You will need a dice for each group.

2. Roll the dice 7 times. Record the numbers that you rolled.

_____	,	_____	_____	_____	,	_____	_____	_____
Millions		Hun. Thou.	Ten Thou.	Thousand		Hundred	Tens	Ones

3. Arrange them to make the largest even-number 7 digit number possible.

_____	,	_____	_____	_____	,	_____	_____	_____
Millions		Hun. Thou.	Ten Thou.	Thousand		Hundred	Tens	Ones

4. Arrange them to make the smallest odd-number 7 digit number possible.

_____	,	_____	_____	_____	,	_____	_____	_____
Millions		Hun. Thou.	Ten Thou.	Thousand		Hundred	Tens	Ones

5. Roll the dice 10 times. Write the numbers down that you roll and then arrange the numbers to show the smallest number and then the biggest number they can make. Write the smallest number on the first line and the largest on the second line.

The numbers you rolled from the dice are _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

What is the smallest number you can make?

_____	,	_____	_____	_____	,	_____	_____	_____	,	_____	_____	_____
Billions		Hun. Mill.	Ten Mill.	Millions		Hun. Thou.	Ten Thou.	Thousand		Hundred	Tens	Ones

What is the largest number you can make?

_____	,	_____	_____	_____	,	_____	_____	_____	,	_____	_____	_____
Billions		Hun. Mill.	Ten Mill.	Millions		Hun. Thou.	Ten Thou.	Thousand		Hundred	Tens	Ones

6. Look at the following number. 555,555,555

   a. What is the value of the tens place? _____
   b. What is the value of the hundreds place? _____
   c. How much bigger is the hundreds place than the ten place? _____
   d. How much smaller is the tens place than hundreds place? _____

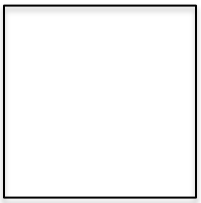
7. Look at this number. 222,222,222
   a. What is the value of the thousands place? _____
   b. What is the value of the tens thousands place? _____
   c. What is the value of the hundred thousands place? _____
   d. How much bigger is the ten thousands than the thousands?
   e. How much bigger is the hundred thousands than the thousands? _____

8. Now, what can you tell about how much greater each place value to the left is?

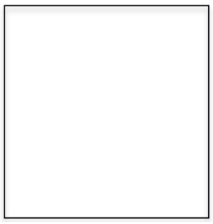
9. What can you tell about how much smaller each place value to the right is?

Multiply and Divide Fractions

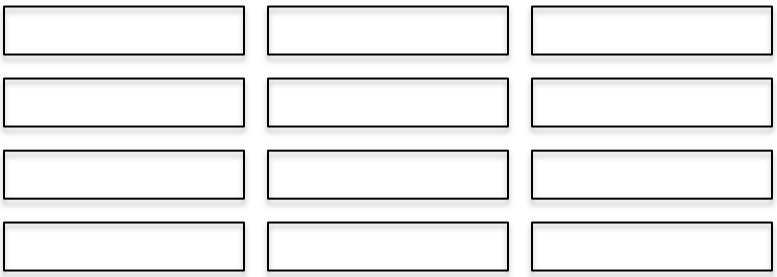
1. $\frac{1}{8} \div 12$



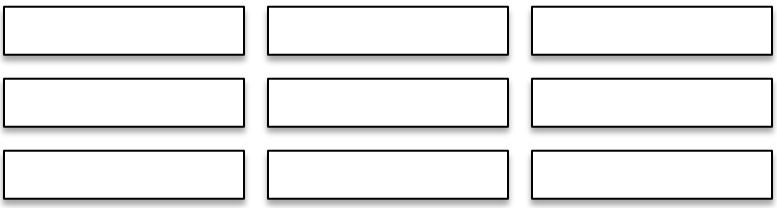
2. $\frac{2}{6} \text{ x } \frac{3}{4}$



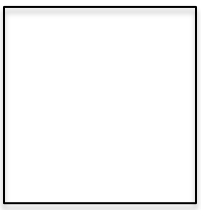
3. $12 \div \frac{1}{4}$



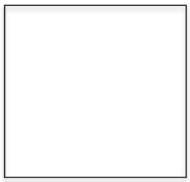
4. $9 \text{ x } \frac{1}{4}$



5. $\frac{1}{8} \div 12$



6. $\frac{2}{6} \text{ x } \frac{3}{4}$



7. Which of the following is equal to $\frac{1}{2} \div 12$?

a. $12 \times \frac{1}{2}$

b. 12×2

c. $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{12}$

d. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{12}$

8. Solve. $5 \div \frac{3}{4}$

a. $\frac{15}{4}$

b. $\frac{3}{20}$

c. $\frac{20}{3}$

d. $6\frac{2}{3}$

9. Fred owns 30 books. He has read $\frac{2}{5}$ of them. How many books has he read?

a. $\frac{60}{5}$

b. 12

c. $\frac{150}{2}$

d. 75

Dividing Fractions

1. If 5 boys wanted to share ½ of a pizza, what fraction of the pizza would each boy get? Draw a model and solve.

2. A pet store had 5 bags of birdseed. How many days would the birdseed last if the birds ate ½ of a bag of birdseed each day?

3. There were 4 potatoes. How many bowls of mashed potatoes could be made if each bowl used $\frac{2}{8}$ of a potato?

4. If there were ¾ of a pizza left and 3 boys wanted to share it, what fraction of the pizza would each boy get? Draw a model and solve.

Write the expressions for the following sentences

1. 16 less than the product of 9 and 2. _____

2. The product of 20 and 4 deducted from 1000. _____

3. The difference of the quotient 18 and 3 and 10 and 5. _____

4. Three times the difference of 14 and 10 _____

5. Double the product of 3 and 4 plus the quotient of 10 and 5. _____

6. The quotient of the difference of 40 and 20 divided by 2. _____

7. Subtract the difference of 30 and 15 from 100. _____

Write the sentence to match the expression

8. $2 \times [(18 - 4) + (2 \times 4)]$

_____

9. $((4 \times 3) - 4) \div 2$

_____

10. $100 - (21 + 4)$

_____

11. $(6 \times 5) \div (5 \times 2)$

_____

Order of Operations

Directions: Follow the order of operations to solve each expression. Be sure to show each step!

$4 \times (6 - 2) + 10$	$18 - (4 \times 4) + 10$
$3 + 6 \times 4$	$[5 \times (4 + 2) - 4] \div 2$
$15 - 6 + 1$	$12 - [(3 \times 8) \div 2]$
$7 + [(8 + 3) - (1 + 6)]$	$(12 + 3) - 6 \div 2$
$3 + [8 + (7 - 4)] \times 6$	$25 \div 5 \times 6$

Conversions

1. 10 mm = _____ cm
2. 1 m = _____ cm
3. 1 m = _____ mm
4. 1 km = _____ m
5. 12 m = _____ cm
6. 20 mm = _____ cm
7. 1 cL = _____ mL
8. 1 L = _____ cL
9. 1 L = _____ mL
10. 1 kL = _____ L
11. 6 cL = _____ mL
12. 60 mL = _____ cL
13. 1 g = _____ mg
14. 1 cg = _____ mg
15. 1 g = _____ cg
16. 1 kg = _____ g
17. 3 kg = _____ g
18. 200 cg = _____ g

Metric Conversions

- If you change from a _____ unit to a _____ unit, then you _____.
- If you change from a _____ unit to a _____ unit, then you _____.

METRIC CONVERSIONS
____ mm = ____ cm
____ cm = ____ m
____ m = ____ km

Smaller units to larger units

1. 50 m = _____ km
2. 100 mm = _____ cm
3. 50 cm = _____ m
4. 5,000 mm = _____ m

Larger units to smaller units

5. 10,000 km = _____ m
6. 0.50 m = _____ cm
7. 500 cm = _____ mm
8. 100 km = _____ m

STANDARD CONVERSIONS
____ in. = ____ ft.
____ ft. = ____ yd.

Smaller units to larger units

1. 24 in. = _____ ft.
2. 9 ft. = _____ yd.

Larger units to smaller units

3. 24 yd. = _____ ft.
4. 12 ft. = _____ in.

Convert the following measurements.

1. 9,000 km = _____ m
2. 9,000 mm = _____ cm
3. .08 cm = _____ mm
4. 1.8 m = _____ cm
5. 36 ft. = _____ yd.
6. 36 ft. = _____ in.
7. 60 in. = _____ ft.
8. 12 ft. = _____ in.

Clipart By:



Whimsy Clips at www.whimsyclips.com

and

Kim Miller at http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Kim-Miller-24