

Dear families of soon to be 5th graders,

We pray that you have a wonderful, relaxing, and fun summer break! We have put together some summer work to help your child have a successful start to the school year. Please have your child turn in the attached packet to their homeroom teacher by the first Friday of school.

MATH

The following math materials provide a review of key math concepts covered during 4th grade. Students should complete the activities on the following pages during summer break. This review will help your child stay fresh with these skills. It would be wise to spread the review out over a number of days this summer. Please do not allow your child to try and get it all done in one or two sittings. Summer can be a great time to “reteach” a concept if you see your child struggling in a certain area. It can also be a great time to review addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division facts. There are several great websites and resources out there that provide instructional videos, math games, and other methods for reviewing and learning during the summer months.

READING

The 5th grade summer reading assignment is the book *Night of the Twisters* by Ivy Ruckman. This book can be found at your public library, ordered online, or even downloaded electronically. Along with reading the book, please have your child complete the cereal box book report.

Suggestions for your summer reading:

1. Print out the book report directions and keep notes, as needed, while you read.
2. Enjoy reading in a cool, comfy, quiet place. One chapter a day would be great!
3. This book is also available in audio format, so feel free to download that as well if it makes reading more enjoyable for you!

WRITING & VOCABULARY

The 5th grade summer cursive writing review pages can be found in this packet. This year your student will be using the D’Nealian Handwriting program. The principal goal of the program is to help your student write legibly when using either manuscript or cursive writing. The review and practice of D’Nealian handwriting skills will help your student achieve success in all school subjects as well as in everyday life.

FINAL REMINDER: All the math, cursive, and reading cereal box are due on the first Friday of school!

Blessings on your summer vacation!
The 5th grade teachers

5th Grade Summer Book Report

Read: *Night of the Twisters*– Ivy Ruckman and complete this cereal box book report.

FRONT OF BOX– Use a piece of white or light colored paper to cover the front of your cereal box. You will want to create the cover before gluing it on your box. **Invent a name for the cereal that is related to the title of the book and sounds like a cereal. Include your title along with a picture of your newly invented cereal.** Choose a shape for the cereal, as well as colors and ingredients that all relate to the book. For example, for *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, you might invent a cereal called "Wizard Wands", a toasted oat cereal in the shape of miniature lightning bolts.

RIGHT SIDE–Make a list of ingredients that includes the Characters and Setting. **Under the heading "Ingredients" list the main characters (choose 3–5) and write 1–2 sentences about each one. Describe the setting in 1–2 sentences.** It is imperative that you include the characters and setting on the right side of the box.

LEFT SIDE–Write a summary that describes the main problem and the solution of the book. Try to use words that will grab readers' attention and make them want to buy your cereal. **The summary should be a MINIMUM of 5 sentences.**

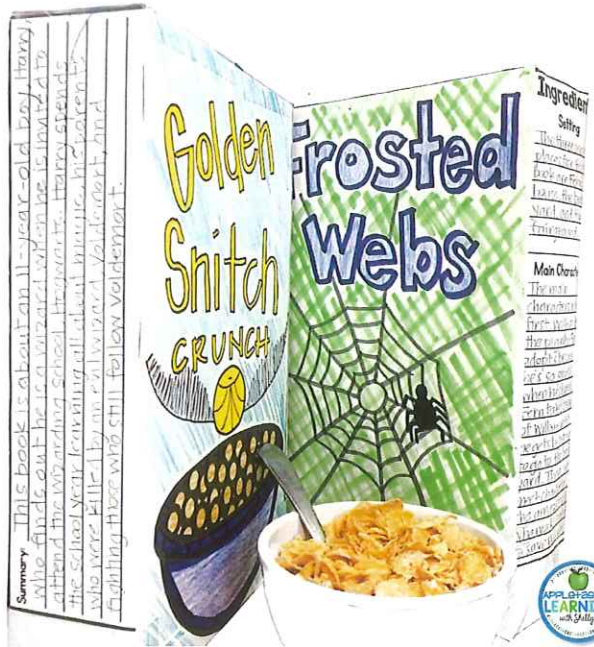
BACK OF BOX–Design a game that is based on the plot of the story. It can be a puzzle, a word search, a word scramble, a maze, a crossword puzzle, a hidden pictures illustration, or any other fun activity that might be found on the back of a cereal box. **Make sure the game includes information from the book.**

TOP OF BOX–Include the **title, author, number of pages, and number of stars** you would rate this book if you were a book critic. The maximum number of stars would be 5.

BOTTOM OF BOX– Include your First and Last Name

PRIZE–Cereal boxes often include a prize. Your prize must be something the main character could have used in the book or something that reminds you of the main character. **If you put the prize inside the box, please include a picture of the prize on the front of your box to let the reader know what is inside the box, or attach prize with tape to the front of the box.**

- ALL WORK MUST BE NEAT AND ORGANIZED. THE CEREAL BOX SHOULD BE COLORFUL.
- You may type or handwrite cereal box in either print or cursive
- Spelling and Grammar will be graded.
- **Due First Friday Back.** *rubric is also given for grading criteria.



Name _____

Summer Homework: **Book report**

Total: _____/100

Category	4	3	2	1
Front of box 20pts	An original, unique, relative and creative name is included along with an image of the cereal.	A relative and creative name is included along with an image of the cereal.	A relative name is included. No picture is included.	An unrelated name is included on the front of the cereal box. No picture included.
Top of box 5pts	The title, author, number of pages and an appropriate rating are included on the top of the box.	One of the following are missing: title, author, number of pages or an appropriate rating.	Two of the following are missing: title, author, number of pages or an appropriate rating.	Three of the following are missing: title, author, number of pages or an appropriate rating.
Left side 20pts	A well written summary (of at least 5 sentences) is included which discusses the main problem and solution of the story.	A summary is included about either the main problem or the solution of the story.	A summary is included about unrelated events from the story.	A very limited summary is included which provides vague information about the story.
Right side 20pts	The setting is thoroughly described and at least one sentence has been written about each of the main characters.	The setting is described and fragments have been written to describe each of the main characters.	One of the following is not included: The setting or the description of the main characters.	Very limited and vague information is provided about the setting and the characters.
Back of box 20pts	An appropriate game which relates to the story is neatly included on the back of the box.	A game which relates to the story is included on the back of the box.	A game is included, but does not relate to the story.	No game is included on the back of the box.
Prize 5pts	An appropriate prize which symbolizes the main character is included in the box.	A prize which symbolizes another character (other than the main character) is included in the box.	An unrelated prize is included in the box.	No prize is included.
Effort 5pts	Student's work is neat, thorough, and creative.	Student's work is neat, but little detail is added.	Student's work is creative, but messy.	Very little effort is expressed in student's work.
Spelling grammar 5pts	0-2 spelling/ grammar errors.	3-5 spelling/ grammar errors	6-8 spelling/ grammar errors	9+ spelling/ grammar errors

Name: _____ Writing Numbers in Standard & Expanded Form

Expanding Numbers

Write each number in expanded form.

examples: $1,345 = \underline{1,000 + 300 + 40 + 5}$

$3,042 = \underline{3,000 + 40 + 2}$

a. $4,562 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

b. $2,319 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

c. $5,067 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

d. $1,203 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

e. $7,080 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

f. $5,219 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

g. $4,803 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

Write each number in standard form.

examples: $1,000 + 300 + 40 + 5 = \underline{\hspace{2em}1,345\hspace{2em}}$

$3,000 + 40 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{2em}3,042\hspace{2em}}$

h. $6,000 + 500 + 30 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

i. $2,000 + 200 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

j. $2,000 + 90 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

k. $5,000 + 900 + 2 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

l. $7,000 + 300 + 20 + 3 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

m. $4,000 + 400 + 40 + 4 = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$

Name: _____

Addition: 4-Digit Addends

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5,280 \\ + 4,203 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5,218 \\ + 9,455 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,500 \\ + 700 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ + 1,757 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3,498 \\ + 8,419 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6,269 \\ + 1,637 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,937 \\ + 446 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5,484 \\ + 2,244 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i.
$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 3,838 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

j.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6,884 \\ + 9,248 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

k.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4,324 \\ + 274 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

l.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8,070 \\ + 2,020 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

m.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5,757 \\ + 5,886 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

n.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9,246 \\ + 3,745 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

o.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9,999 \\ + 9,999 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Name: _____

Subtracting 4-Digit Numbers

Subtract to find the differences.



a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6,397 \\ - 2,976 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3,880 \\ - 2,926 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5,767 \\ - 1,58 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 9,403 \\ - 5,133 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e.
$$\begin{array}{r} 4,876 \\ - 1,382 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8,172 \\ - 963 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g.
$$\begin{array}{r} 7,676 \\ - 5,858 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h.
$$\begin{array}{r} 8,074 \\ - 4,508 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,234 \\ - 518 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

j.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5,555 \\ - 295 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

k. There are 3,420 students at Oak Tree Elementary School. 1,911 students are girls. How many are boys?

l. There are 1,293 4th graders at Oak Tree Elementary School. On Monday, 134 of them were absent. How many 4th graders were in school on Monday?

Name: _____

Multiplication: 3-Digits by 1-Digit

a.	$\begin{array}{r} 762 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$	b.	$\begin{array}{r} 438 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$	c.	$\begin{array}{r} 209 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$
d.	$\begin{array}{r} 575 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	e.	$\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ \times \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	f.	$\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$
g.	$\begin{array}{r} 396 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$	h.	$\begin{array}{r} 877 \\ \times \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	i.	$\begin{array}{r} 737 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$
j.	$\begin{array}{r} 486 \\ \times \quad 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	k.	$\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	l.	$\begin{array}{r} 948 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$
m.	$\begin{array}{r} 760 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	n.	$\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$	o.	$\begin{array}{r} 373 \\ \times \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Name: _____

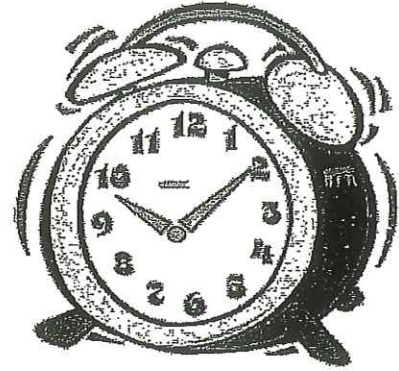
Multiplication: 2-Digit by 2-Digit

Multiplication

Find the product.

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ \times 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \times 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e.
$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ \times 96 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g.
$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h.
$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ \times 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i.
$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

j.
$$\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ \times 74 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

k. How many seconds are there in 35 minutes?

answer: _____

Name: _____

Division

Two-Digit and Three-Digit Dividends, No Remainders



a.

$$2 \overline{) 28}$$

b.

$$3 \overline{) 45}$$

c.

$$4 \overline{) 40}$$

d.

$$2 \overline{) 32}$$

e.

$$4 \overline{) 84}$$

f.

$$5 \overline{) 100}$$

g.

$$7 \overline{) 154}$$

h.

$$9 \overline{) 288}$$

i.

$$6 \overline{) 330}$$

j.

$$8 \overline{) 648}$$

k.

**A lion eats 462 pounds of food in a week.
If the lion eats the same amount of food each day,
how many pounds does a lion eat per day?**
Show your work and label your answer.

ans: _____

Name: _____

Division

3-Digit Dividends & 2-Digit Quotients

Divide to find the quotients.

A $6 \overline{)342}$

B $8 \overline{)137}$

C $5 \overline{)206}$

D $7 \overline{)243}$

E $3 \overline{)148}$

F $7 \overline{)218}$

G $4 \overline{)306}$

H $3 \overline{)129}$

I $4 \overline{)126}$

J $5 \overline{)259}$

K $8 \overline{)424}$

L $7 \overline{)504}$

M $6 \overline{)429}$

N $8 \overline{)568}$

O $2 \overline{)138}$

P $9 \overline{)488}$

Name: _____



Converting Fractions, Decimals, and Percents

	fraction	decimal	percent
a.	$\frac{15}{100}$.15	
b.	$\frac{73}{100}$		73%
c.			39%
d.	$\frac{4}{100}$		
e.		.77	
f.			46%
g.	$\frac{50}{100}$		
h.		.06	
i.			80%
j.	$\frac{26}{100}$		

Name: _____

Types of Numbers

Part 1: Tell whether each is a fraction, decimal, mixed number, or whole number.

examples: 2.3 - decimal 45 - whole number

$3\frac{12}{100}$ - mixed number $\frac{1}{3}$ - fraction

a. $4\frac{3}{100}$ - _____ b. 37 - _____

c. 3.65 - _____ d. 1.2 - _____

e. 12 - _____ f. $15\frac{2}{3}$ - _____

g. $\frac{2}{7}$ - _____ h. $\frac{12}{100}$ - _____

i. $4\frac{3}{100}$ - _____ j. 2.34 - _____

Part 2: Write the word name for each decimal.

examples: 5.12 - five and twelve hundredths

0.6 - six tenths

k. 3.14 - _____

l. 1.2 - _____

m. 0.82 - _____

n. 0.9 - _____

o. 100.32 - _____

Name: _____

Digit Values

What is the value of the underlined digit?

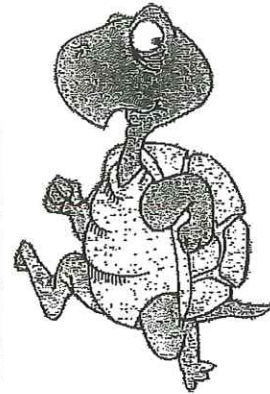
354.71 - The value of the digit 3 is **3 hundreds**, or **300**.

354.71 - The value of the digit 5 is **5 tens**, or **50**.

354.71 - The value of the digit 7 is **7 ones**, or **7**.

354.71 - The value of the digit 7 is **7 tenths**, or **0.7**.

354.71 - The value of the digit 1 is **1 hundredth**, or **0.01**.



Write the value of the underlined digit.

a. 245.54 - _____

b. 681.23 - _____

c. 533.9 - _____

d. 418.13 - _____

e. 74.98 - _____

f. 106.5 - _____

g. 452.20 - _____

h. 57.36 - _____

8 4 5 . 8 6

i. In the number above, which digit has the greatest value? _____

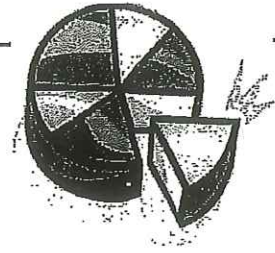
j. In the number above, which digit has the least value? _____

k. What is the value of the digit in the tenths place of the number above? _____

l. What is the value of the digit in the tens place of the number above? _____

Name: _____

Simplifying Fractions



Simplify each fraction.

a. $\frac{2}{8} =$

b. $\frac{4}{10} =$

c. $\frac{3}{6} =$

d. $\frac{4}{12} =$

e. $\frac{7}{14} =$

f. $\frac{2}{20} =$

g. $\frac{3}{9} =$

h. $\frac{6}{9} =$

i. $\frac{8}{10} =$

j. $\frac{5}{15} =$

k. $\frac{8}{72} =$

l. $\frac{5}{20} =$

m. $\frac{4}{6} =$

n. $\frac{21}{28} =$

o. $\frac{4}{18} =$

p. $\frac{33}{55} =$

q. What is $\frac{3}{18}$ written in simplest form? Explain how you found your answer.

Name: _____

Improper Fractions & Mixed Numbers

Write each mixed number as an improper fraction

a. $2 \frac{1}{4} =$

b. $8 \frac{3}{8} =$

c. $2 \frac{5}{6} =$

d. $4 \frac{1}{2} =$

e. $5 \frac{1}{3} =$

f. $10 \frac{7}{12} =$

g. $9 \frac{1}{4} =$

h. $6 \frac{5}{6} =$

i. $7 \frac{5}{6} =$

j. $10 \frac{3}{7} =$

k. $11 \frac{1}{3} =$

l. $20 \frac{1}{2} =$

Write each improper fraction as a mixed number.

m. $\frac{7}{5} =$

n. $\frac{9}{4} =$

o. $\frac{5}{3} =$

p. $\frac{22}{9} =$

q. $\frac{13}{7} =$

r. $\frac{9}{2} =$

s. $\frac{17}{9} =$

t. $\frac{7}{3} =$

u. $\frac{17}{7} =$

v. $\frac{10}{3} =$

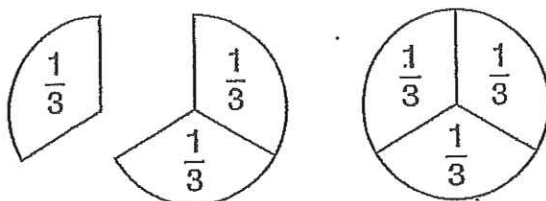


- w. Mrs. Jones bakes pies. She always cuts each pie into 8 slices. There are 13 slices left on the counter. Write the number of pies on the counter as a mixed number and as an improper fraction.
- _____

• **Adding and Subtracting Fractions with Common Denominators**

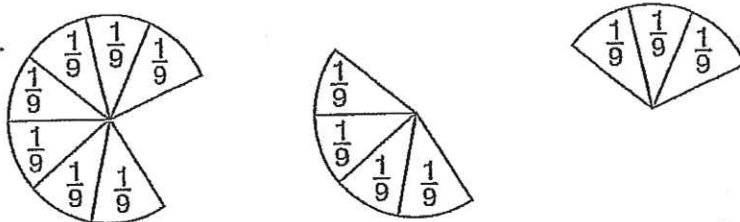
- The denominator does not change when you add or subtract fractions with the same denominator.

Example: $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$



$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$ Add the numerators.
The denominator stays the same.

Example: $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{4}{9}$



$\frac{7}{9} - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{3}{9}$ Subtract the numerators.
The denominator stays the same.

Practice:

Add or subtract as indicated.

1. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

2. $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} =$ _____

3. $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{3}{7} =$ _____

4. $\frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{10} =$ _____

5. $2\frac{2}{6} + 3\frac{3}{6} =$ _____

6. $4\frac{4}{5} - 2\frac{2}{5} =$ _____

7. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{4} =$ _____

8. $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + 5\frac{3}{10} =$ _____

Name _____

• **Adding and Subtracting Fractions with Different Denominators**

• To add or subtract fractions that have different denominators, first rename the fractions so that they have common denominators.

1. Find a common denominator.
2. Rename. (Use the loop method.)
3. Add or subtract the renamed fractions.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9} \\ + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9} \\ \hline \frac{10}{9} = 1\frac{1}{9} \end{array}$$

Practice:

Find each sum or difference.

1. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

$+ \frac{3}{8} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

2. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

$- \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

3. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

$+ \frac{3}{10} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

4. $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16}$

$+ \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{16}$

5. $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{\quad}{18}$

$+ \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{18}$

6. $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{\quad}{18}$

$- \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{18}$

7. $\frac{9}{10} = \frac{\quad}{20}$

$- \frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{20}$

8. $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16}$

$- \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{16}$

• **Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers with Different Denominators**

- To add or subtract mixed numbers with different denominators:
1. Copy the problem vertically.
 2. Rename the fractions so that they have common denominators.
 3. Add or subtract the fraction side.
 4. Add or subtract the whole numbers.
 5. Reduce the fraction side.

Example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\frac{1}{7} = 3\frac{2}{14} \\ + 2\frac{6}{14} = 2\frac{6}{14} \\ \hline 5\frac{8}{14} = 5\frac{4}{7} \end{array}$$

Practice:

Find each sum or difference. Reduce when possible.

1. $2\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{12}{15}$

$2\frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{\quad}{\quad}$

2. $5\frac{3}{7} + 2\frac{5}{14}$

$5\frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$+ 1\frac{12}{15} = 1\frac{12}{15}$

$+ \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

3. $4\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{6}{9}$

$4\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

4. $6\frac{1}{8} + 3\frac{3}{4}$

$6\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$+ \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$+ \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

5. $3\frac{5}{8} - 2\frac{1}{4}$

$3\frac{5}{8} = 3\frac{5}{8}$

6. $2\frac{6}{10} - 2\frac{2}{5}$

$2\frac{6}{10} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$- 2\frac{1}{4} = 2\frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$- \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

7. $9\frac{11}{12} - 7\frac{5}{6}$

$9\frac{11}{12} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

8. $5\frac{9}{14} - 4\frac{3}{7}$

$5\frac{9}{14} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$- \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

$- \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

Name _____

• **Average**

To find average:

1. Add the numbers.
2. Count how many numbers were added together.
3. Divide the sum by that number.

Example:

There are four buckets of water. The first bucket has 15 pints, the second has 8 pints, the third has 9 pints, and the fourth bucket has 20 pints. What was the average number of pints per bucket?

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{buckets:} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ & 15 & + & 8 & + & 9 & + & 20 & = & 52 \end{array}$$



13 pints per bucket

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 4 \overline{)52} \end{array}$$

Practice:

1. Jerrel has a book to read for class. He read 35 pages the first day and 75 pages the second day. If he reads 45 pages on the third and fourth day, how many pages does he read on average per day?

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 75 \\ 45 \\ + 45 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad) \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ pages per day}$$

2. Anastacia plays on a basketball team. In seven games the points she scored were 23, 42, 19, 29, 35, 48, and 7. What is Anastacia's point average per game?

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 42 \\ 19 \\ 29 \\ 35 \\ 48 \\ + 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad) \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ points per game}$$

Name _____

• **Mean, Median, Mode, and Range**

- The mean is the average of a list of numbers.
- The median is the middle number when the numbers are arranged in order. If there is an even number of things in a list, the median is the average of the two middle numbers.
- The mode is the number that repeats most in the list.
- The range is the difference between the least and the greatest numbers.

Practice:

1. Find the mean, median, mode, and range of temperatures shown below.

69°, 71°, 74°, 62°, 75°, 51°

First arrange the temperatures in order:

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Mean (average): _____

Median: _____

Mode: _____

Range: _____

2. Find the mean, median, mode, and range of this set of data:

29, 23, 30, 32, 25, 46, 18

Arrange in order:

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____

Mean (average): _____

Median: _____

Mode: _____

Range: _____

3. Find the median of this set of data.

78, 81, 85, 77, 83, 90

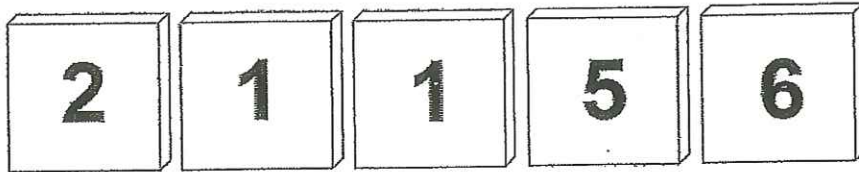
Median: _____

Explain your answer.

Name: _____

Mean, Median, Mode, and Range

Find the mean, median, mode, and range for each set of numbers.



median - _____

mode - _____

range - _____

mean - _____



median - _____

mode - _____

range - _____

mean - _____



median - _____

mode - _____

range - _____

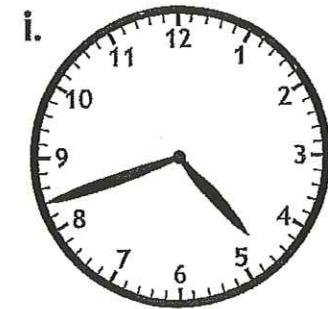
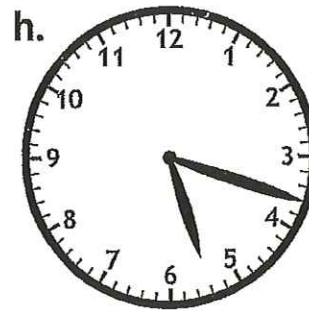
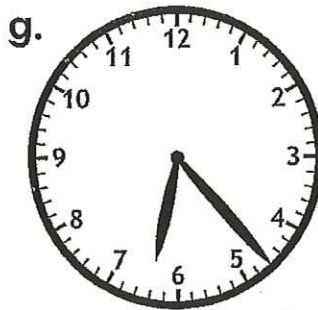
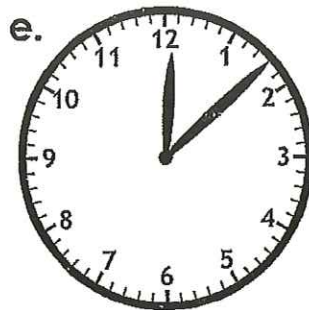
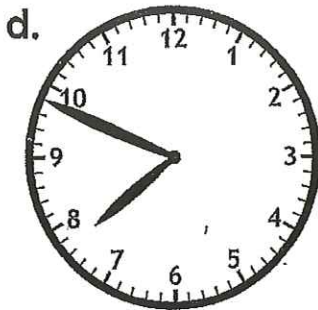
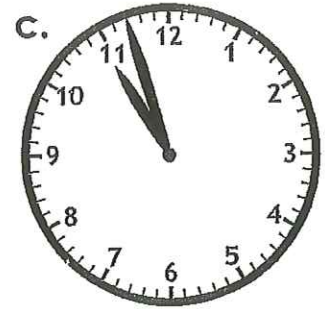
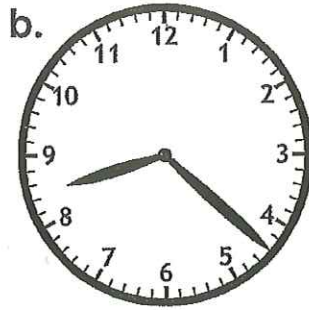
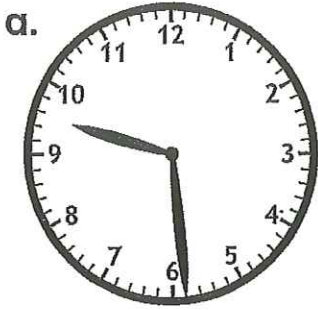
mean - _____

Name: _____

Time to the Nearest Minute

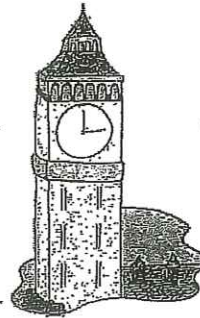
Telling Time

Write the time shown.



Name: _____

Elapsed Time Practice



a. 4:55 P.M. to 5:05 P.M.

b. 5:30 A.M. to 7:10 A.M.

c. 1:45 P.M. to 3:55 P.M.

d. 8:35 A.M. to 9:40 A.M.

e. 2:50 P.M. to 4:05 P.M.

f. 11:00 A.M. to 1:55 P.M.

g. 11:55 A.M. to 12:45 P.M.

h. 2:10 P.M. to 4:50 P.M.

i. 6:05 A.M. to 7:10 A.M.

j. 2:25 P.M. to 4:40 P.M.

k. 7:20 A.M. to 8:40 A.M.

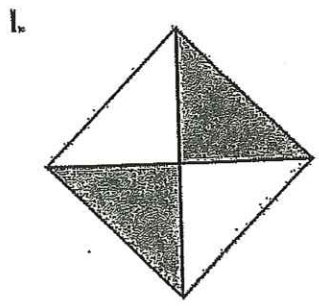
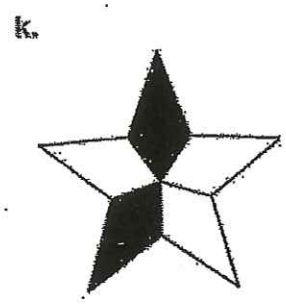
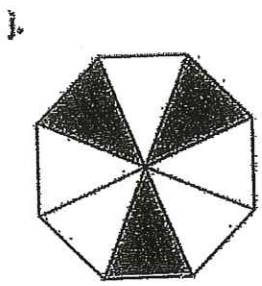
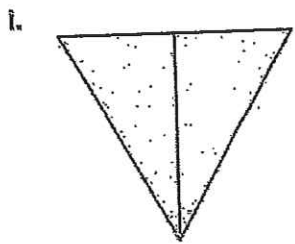
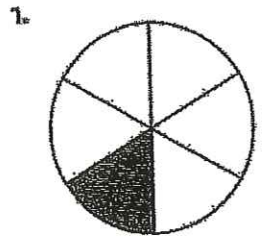
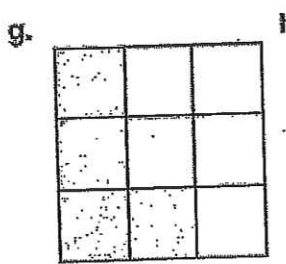
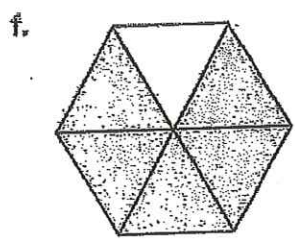
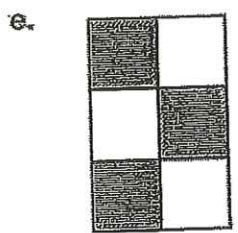
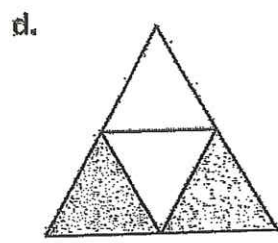
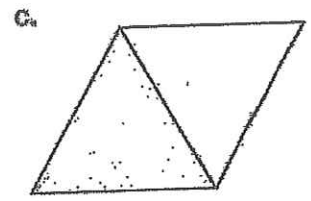
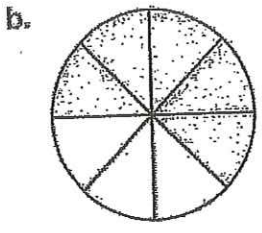
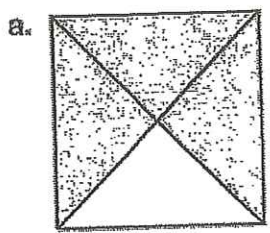
l. Noon to 3:05 P.M.

m. Midnight to 2:25 A.M.

Name: _____

Fractions

Tell what fraction of each shape is shaded.



Name: _____

Area and Perimeter of Rectangles

Find the area and perimeter of each rectangle.

a.

12 cm



5 cm

perimeter = _____

area = _____

b.

9 m



3 m

perimeter = _____

area = _____

c.

11 km



6 km

perimeter = _____

area = _____

d.

12 cm



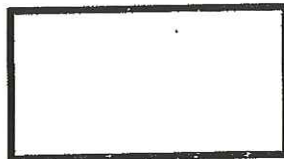
7 cm

perimeter = _____

area = _____

e.

8 cm



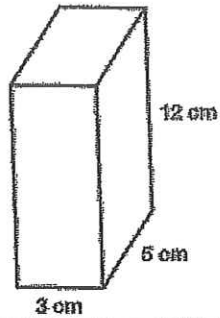
4 cm

perimeter = _____

area = _____

Name: _____

Volume



To find the volume of a rectangular prism, multiply the length by the width by the height.

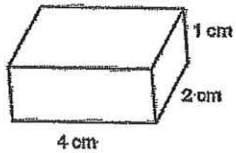
$$\text{Volume} = l \times w \times h$$

$$\text{Volume} = 3\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm} \times 12\text{cm}$$

$$\text{Volume} = 180\text{cm}^3$$

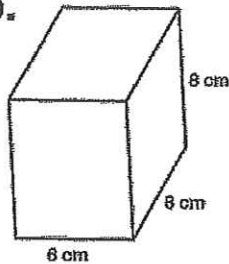
Calculate the volume of each rectangular prism.

a.



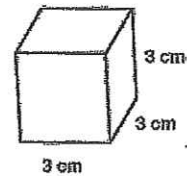
Volume = _____

b.



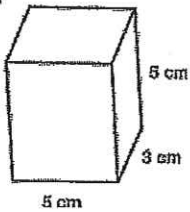
Volume = _____

c.



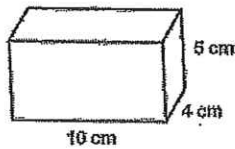
Volume = _____

d.



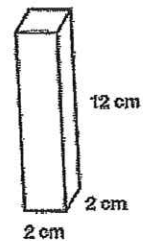
Volume = _____

e.



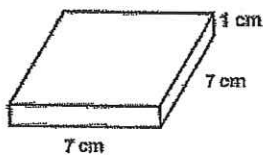
Volume = _____

f.



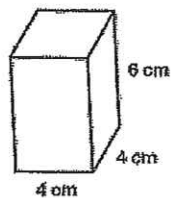
Volume = _____

g.



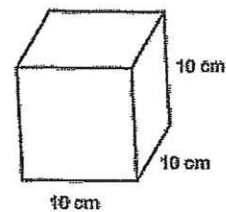
Volume = _____

h.



Volume = _____

i.

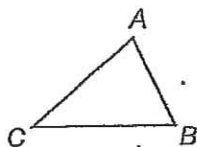


Volume = _____

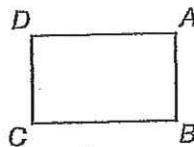
• **Using Letters to Identify Geometric Figures**

- To name a polygon, use the letters at its vertices.
 1. Choose any vertex as the starting point.
 2. Move around the perimeter in either direction, recording the letter of each vertex in order. Be careful not to skip any vertices.
 3. Stop after all vertices have been recorded.

Examples:



This triangle is $\triangle ABC$. It can also be named $\triangle BCA$, $\triangle CAB$, $\triangle ACB$, $\triangle BAC$, or $\triangle CBA$.



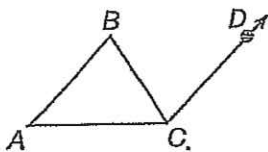
This is rectangle $ABCD$ or $ADCB$, but not $ACBD$ or $ACDB$.

- Name a **line** by naming two points on the line.
- Name a **segment** by naming the endpoints of the segment.
- Name a **ray** by first naming the endpoint and then a point on the ray.

Naming Lines, Segments, and Rays

Figure	Name	Abbreviation
	line AB	\overleftrightarrow{AB}
	segment AB	\overline{AB}
	ray AB	\overrightarrow{AB}

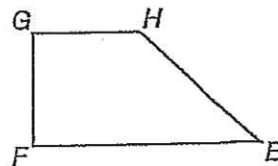
- Name an angle using the letter at its vertex. If there is a chance for confusion, use three letters with the vertex as the middle letter.



Angle ACB is inside the triangle. Angle BCD is outside the triangle. Each has C at its vertex.

Practice:

1. Name this trapezoid four different ways.



2. Which segment is perpendicular to \overline{GH} ? _____

3. If \overline{GH} is 14 cm long and if \overline{FE} is twice the length of \overline{GH} , then what is \overline{FE} ? _____

4. Rename angle BAC using only its vertex. _____

Name _____

Common Handwriting Problems

Mistakes in handwriting can make what you have written difficult to read. Study these common handwriting problems. Read what to do about them.

- Close round letters completely.

o not v dock not dock

- Keep the loop open in a letter with a loop.

l not 1 lack not lack

- Be sure to round the tops of round letters.

m not m mind not mind

- Do not add a loop to a letter that does not need one.

i not i big not big



Write these words to check your writing.

horses _____

cows _____

goats _____

sheep _____

lambs _____

chicken _____

Look at the words you wrote. Did you write each letter correctly?

Name _____

Personal Style

Handwriting style is very special. Your handwriting is different from the writing of everyone else. Look at the handwriting of four different people. The styles are different, but the writing is readable.

- Writing with no slant

Animals live in the jungle.

- Writing that slants left

Animals live in the jungle.

- Small writing

Animals live in the jungle.

- Large writing

Animals live in the jungle.

Write the sentence from above.

Ask a friend to look at your writing. Is your writing readable?
What is your personal style?

Name _____

Reviewing Numbers

Write a row of each number.

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

Write the phrases using numbers for the number words.


fourteen kilometers	_____
sixty-two kilograms	_____
thirty-seven millimeters	_____
forty-nine grams	_____
ninety-three kilometers	_____
eight centimeters	_____
three hundred meters	_____
twenty-three liters	_____

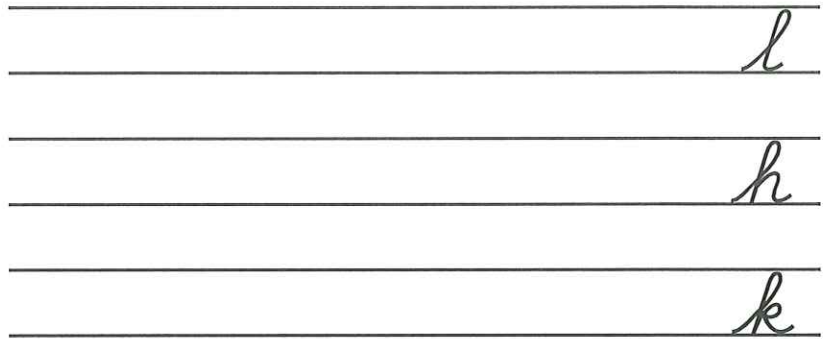
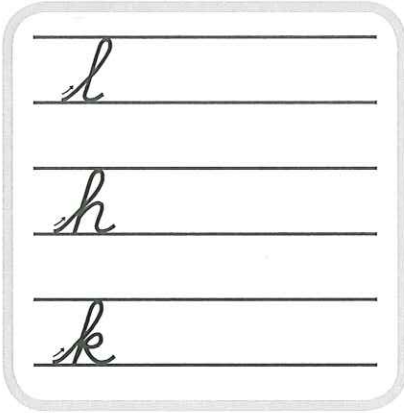


Name _____

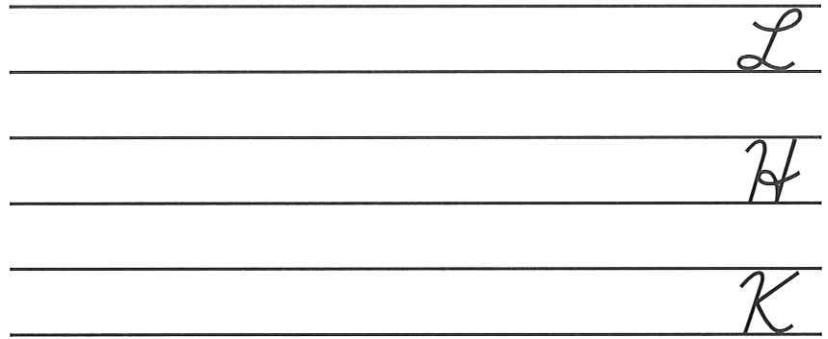
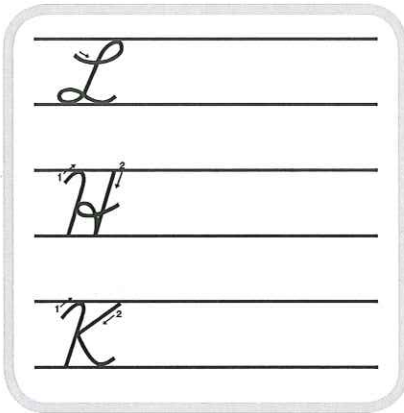
Practicing Cursive lL, hH, and kK

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tips:** Touch the top line with the uphill stroke when writing **l**, **h**, and **k**. Keep the loops open in **l**, **h**, and **k**.



 **Tips:** Be sure to keep the loops open in **L** and **H**. Make no loops in **K**.



Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that **L** and **K** join the letters that follow them.

H does not join the letter that follows it.



Write the following names of animal reports.

Flying Lemurs *Kitten Care*

Hippopotamus: River Horse

Name _____

Writing Cursive IL, hH, and kK

Write a row of each pair of letters.

 **Connections Tip:** When connecting **le**, **hi**, and **ks**, curve up from the bottom line.

le le
hi hi
ks ks

Write each sentence.

 **Legibility Tip:** Leave even spaces between the words in a sentence.

Kangaroos live in groups
called troops.

Hounds travel in packs.

Hens hide their clutch of
chicks.


Lions hunt in a pride.

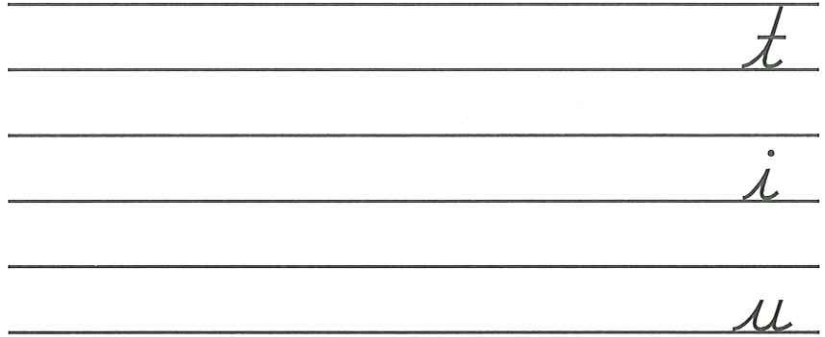



Name _____

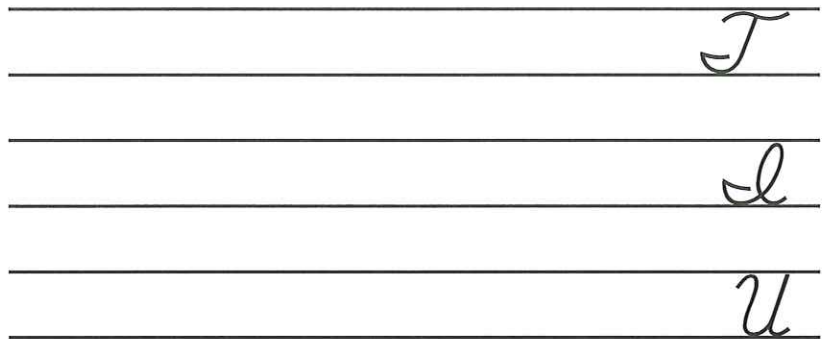
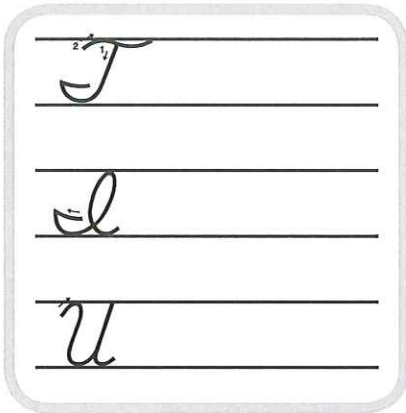
Practicing Cursive tT, iI, and uU

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tips:** Cross **t** and dot **i**. Make **i** and **u** half as tall as **t**.



 **Tips:** Cross **T** at the top. Do not make the loop in **I** too big. Use no loops in **U**.



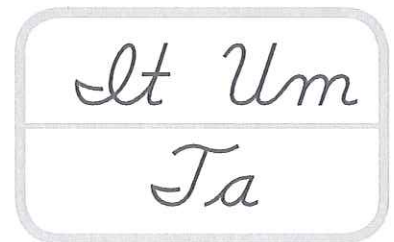
Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that **I** and **U** join the letters that follow them.

T does not join the letter that follows it.

Write the names of these music groups.




University of Texas Band

Iowa City Orchestra

Name _____


Writing Cursive tT, iI, and uU

Write a row of each pair of letters.

 **Connections Tip:** Curve up from the bottom line when joining **tr** and **us**. For **ik** curve up to the top line.

tr *tr*
ik *ik*
us *us*

Write each sentence.

 **Legibility Tip:** Slant all letters in the same direction.

*In a band or an orchestra,
many instruments are
played.*

*Trumpets are brass
instruments.*


*Ukuleles have strings like
guitars.*

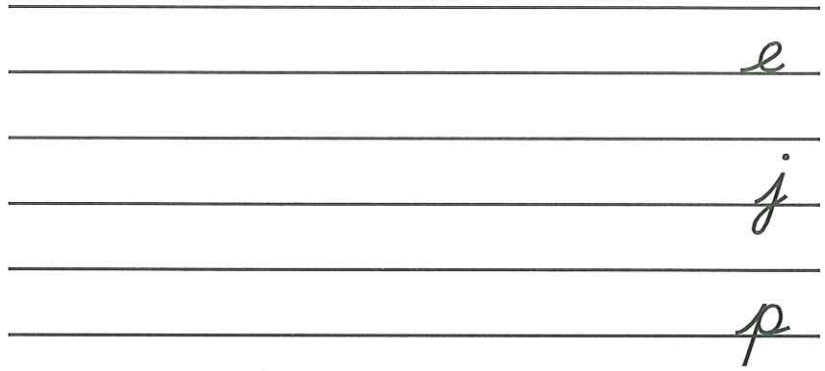
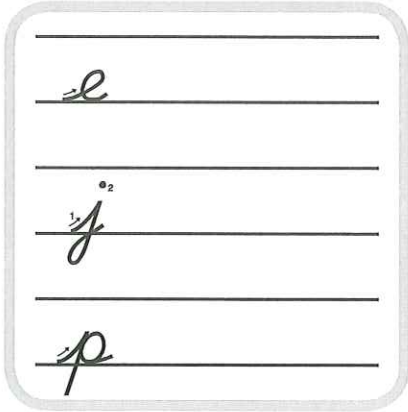
*Tambourines can be played
by shaking or striking.*


Name _____

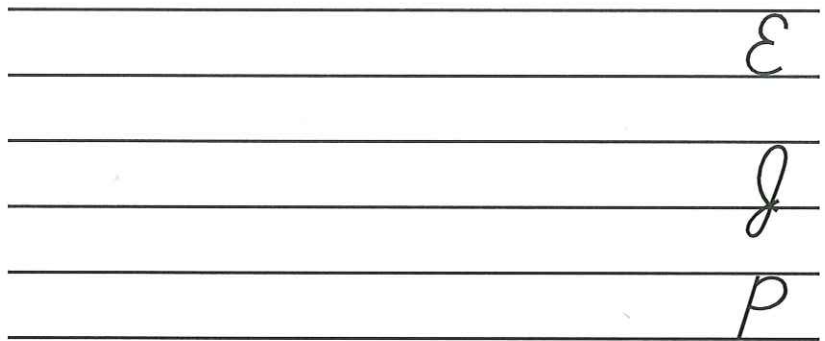
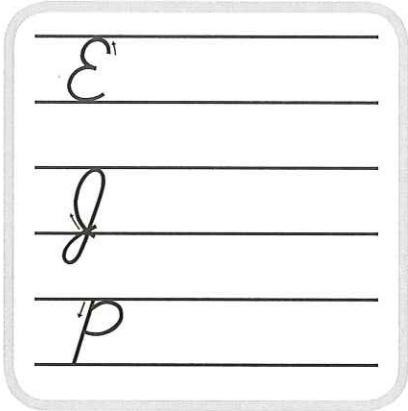
Practicing Cursive eE, jJ, and pP

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tips:** Keep the loop open in **e** and **j**. Make no loop in the bottom of **p**.



 **Tips:** Put no loop in **E** or **P**. Do not make the top loop of **J** too wide.

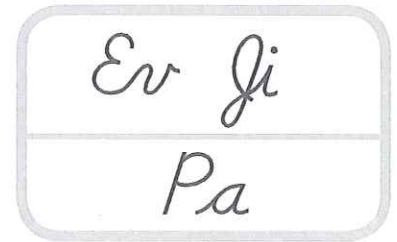


Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that **E** and **J** join the letters that follow them.

P does not join the letter that follows it.



Write the following names of places where jets are tested.


Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Edwards Air Force Base

Name _____


Writing Cursive eE, jJ, and pP

Write a row of each pair of letters.

 **Connections Tip:** Curve all the way to the top when connecting **et** and **pl**. To join **je**, curve up to the height of the **j**. Then loop back.

et *et*
je *je*
pl *pl*

Write each sentence.

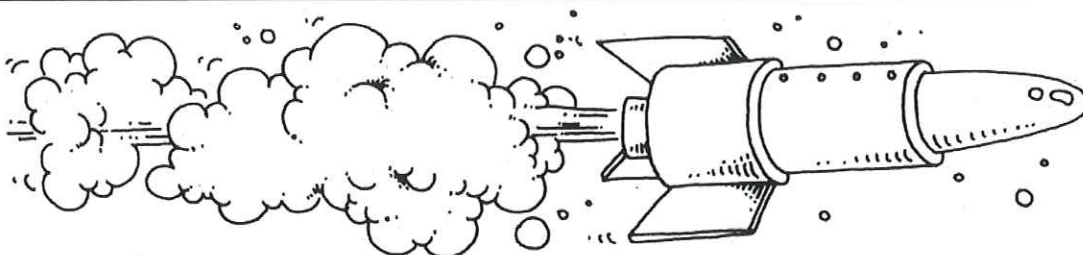
 **Legibility Tip:** Small lowercase letters should be half the height of capital letters.

*Jet propulsion powers rockets
and airplanes.*

*Some jet planes fly faster
than sound.*

Jet planes carry passengers.


Jet-powered rockets orbit Earth.

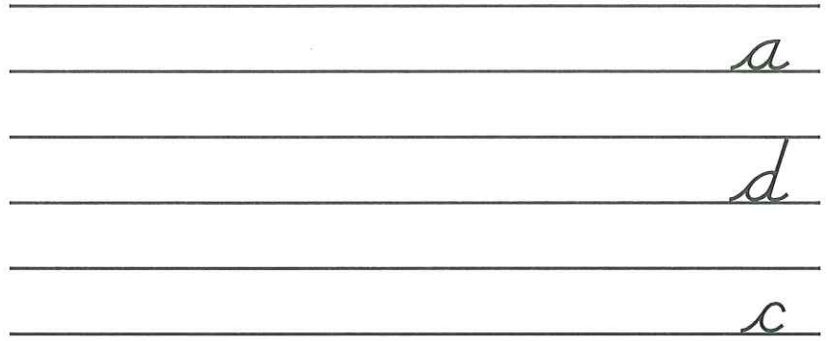
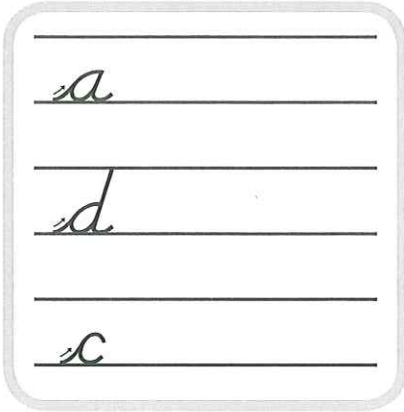


Name _____

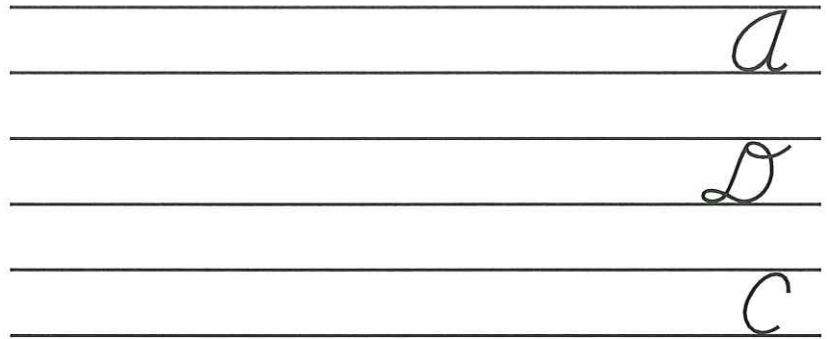
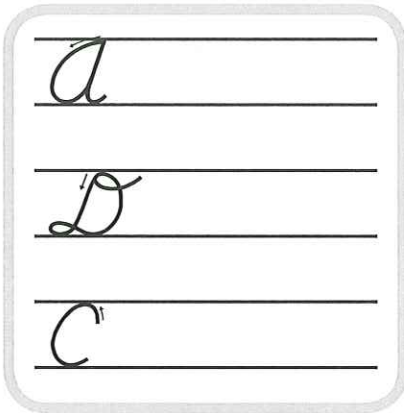
Practicing Cursive aA, dD, and cC

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tips:** Close **a** and **d**. Keep **c** open.



 **Tips:** Be sure **A** and **C** touch the bottom line. Close **D** at the top before looping.



Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that **A** and **C** join the letters that follow them.

D does not join the letter that follows it.



Write the following names of places in South America.


Cotopaxi Chile

Atacama Desert Andes

Name _____

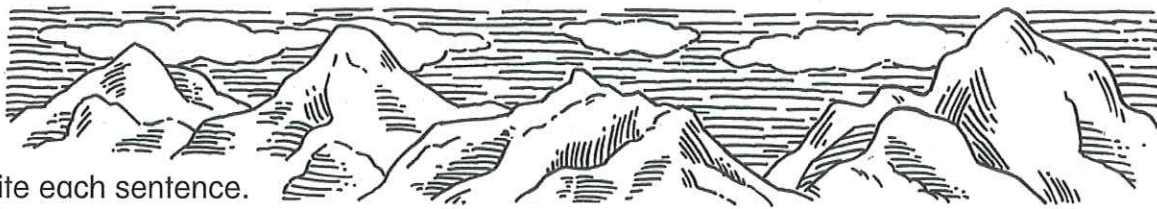
Writing Cursive aA, dD, and cC

Write a row of each pair of letters.


 **Connections Tip:** To connect **am**, curve up and over.
To join **de** and **ch**, curve up and loop.

am
de
ch

am
de
ch



Write each sentence.

 **Legibility Tip:** Be sure capital letters and tall lowercase letters touch the top line.

The Andes Mountains are in
South America.

They stretch along the western
coast.

The Atacama Desert lies
between the Pacific and the
Andes.

The desert begins in Chile.

Name _____

Review

Write these names and sentences in cursive.

★**Remember:** The capital letters **A**, **C**, and **I** join the letters that follow them.

Alabama

Colorado

Illinois

★**Remember:** The capital letters **D**, **H**, and **T** do not join the letters that follow them.

Delaware

Hawaii

Texas

Alaska



Alaska comes from an Aleutian word that means “mainland.”

Explorers from France named Louisiana after King Louis XIV.

New Jersey was named for the island of Jersey.

Kentucky comes from an Iroquois word.

Name _____

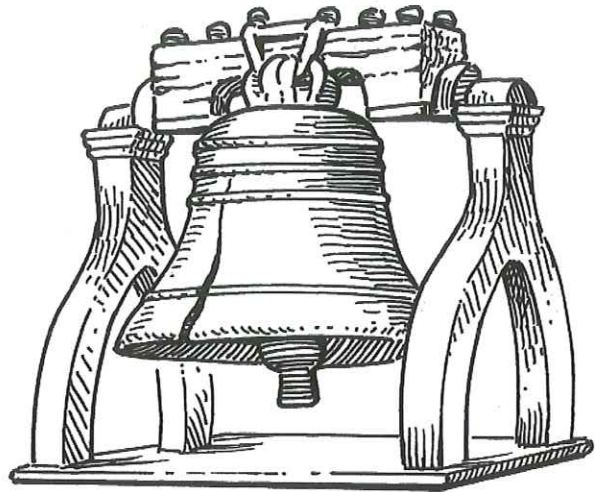
Evaluation

Write the paragraph below in cursive.
Use your best handwriting.



Remember: Close **a** and **d** but keep **c** open. Be sure that all your letters slant the same way.

Pennsylvania, which means "Penn's Woods," was named after William Penn, the founder of the colony. Pennsylvania is called the Keystone State. Harrisburg is the capital. Philadelphia is the home of the Liberty Bell, which rang to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



✓ Check Your Handwriting

Did you close **a** and **d** but keep **c** open?
Do all your letters slant the same way?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Name _____

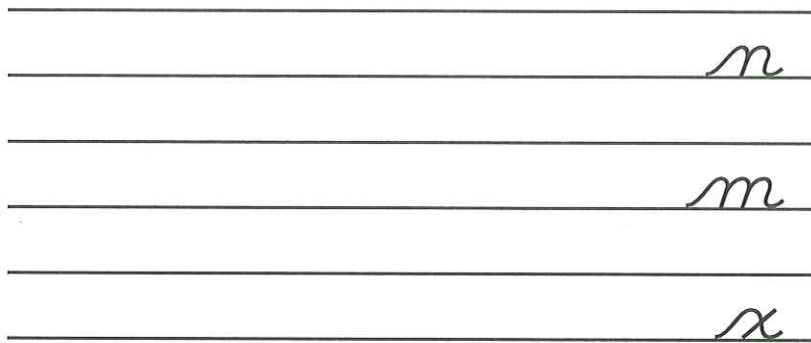
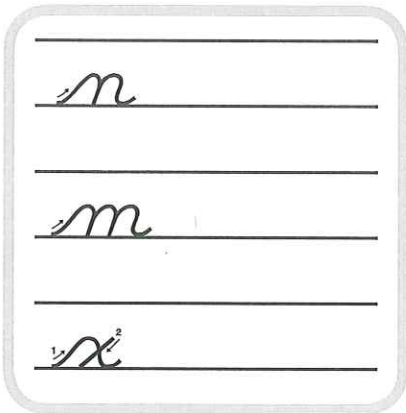
Practicing Cursive nN, mM, and xX

Write a row of each letter.

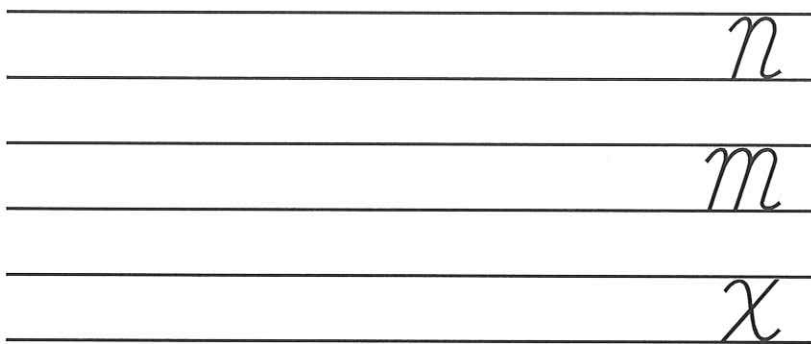
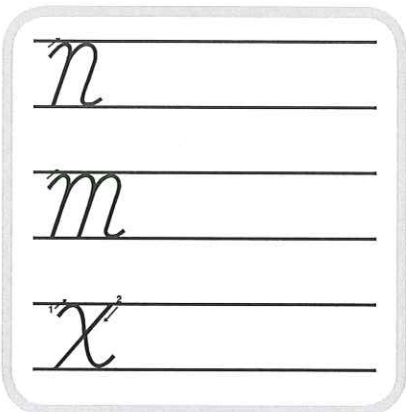


Tips: Make **n**, **m**, and **x** touch an imaginary line halfway between each writing line.

Cross **x** after you have written the entire word.



Tip: Do not make **N**, **M**, or **X** too wide.



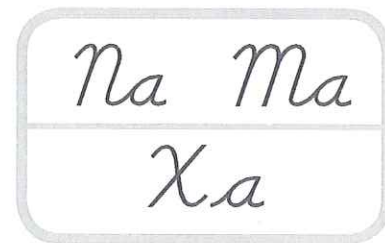
Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that **N** and **M** join the letters that follow them.

X does not join the letter that follows it.

Write the following names of elements.



Neon

Nickel


Mercury

Xenon

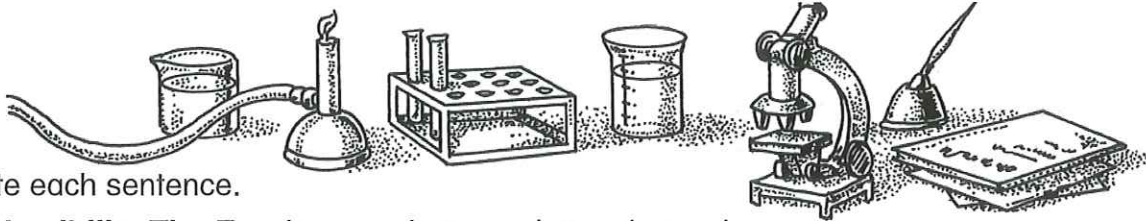
Name _____

Writing Cursive nN, mM, and xX

Write a row of each pair of letters.

 **Connections Tips:** To connect **nu** and **mi**, curve up from the bottom line. When joining **xe**, curve up and loop back.

nu *mi* *nu*
mi *xe* *mi*
xe



Write each sentence.

 **Legibility Tip:** Evenly space between letters in words.

Xenon is a colorless gas.

*Morris Travers and Sir
William Ramsay discovered
xenon in 1898.*


*Nuclear scientists use xenon to
examine nuclear particles.*

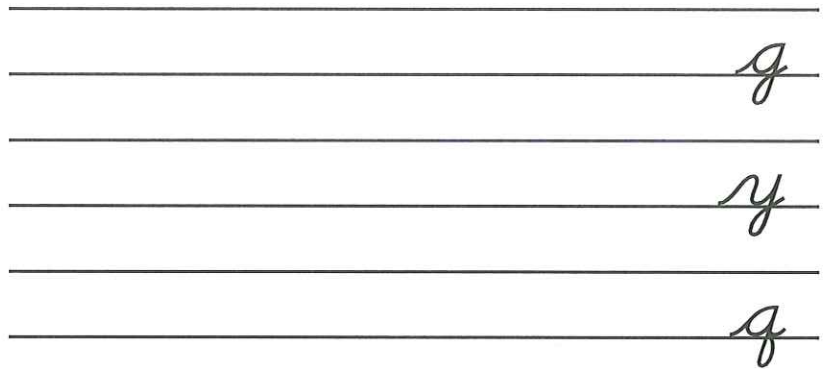
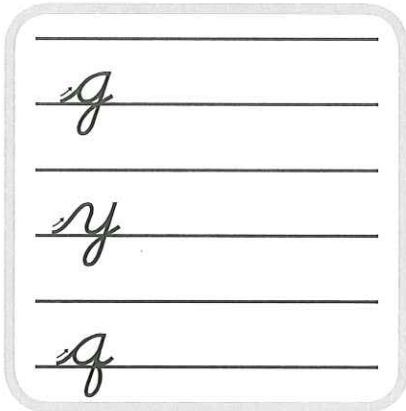
*The chemical symbol for
xenon is Xe.*


Name _____

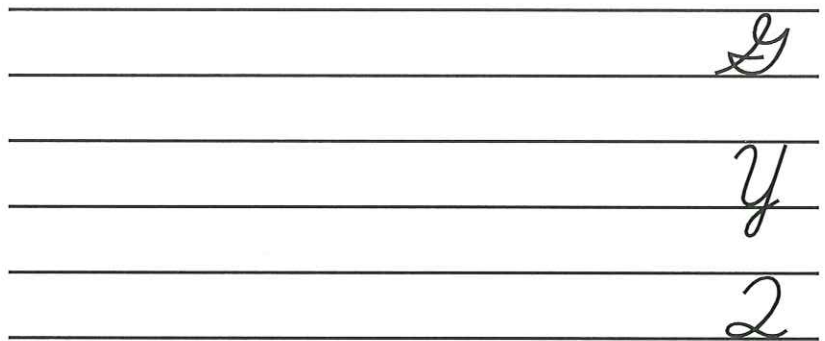
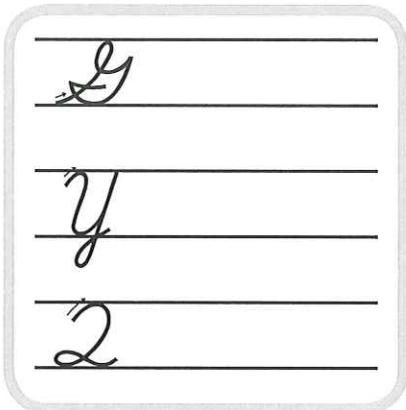
Practicing Cursive gG, yY, and qQ

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tip:** Swing the bottom loop of **g** and **y** to the left.
Swing the bottom loop of **q** to the right.



 **Tip:** Keep the loops open in **G**, **Y**, and **Q**.



Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that **Y** and **Q** join the letters that follow them.

G does not join the letter that follows it.



Write the following names of places in Quebec.

Gracefield *Granby, Quebec*

Yamaksa *Yamachiche*

Name _____

Writing Cursive gG, yY, and qQ

Write a row of each pair of letters.



Connections Tips: Loop up from the left to join **gr** and **yi**.

Curve up from the right to join **qu**.

gr *gr*
yi *yi*
qu *qu*

Write each sentence.



Legibility Tip: Be sure your writing is smooth and not shaky looking.

*Quebec is the largest province
of Canada.*

*You would hear many people
speaking French.*

Gold is mined in Quebec.

*Forests yield great quantities
of timber.*

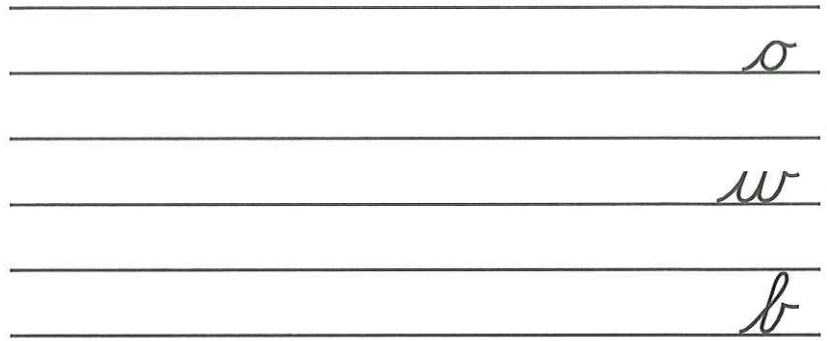
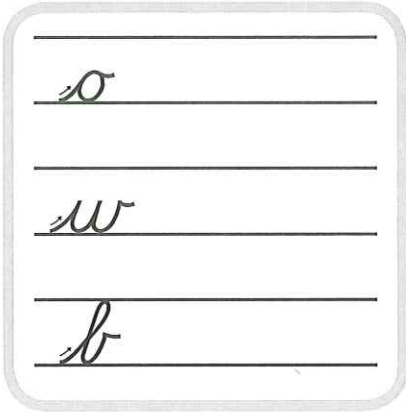



Name _____

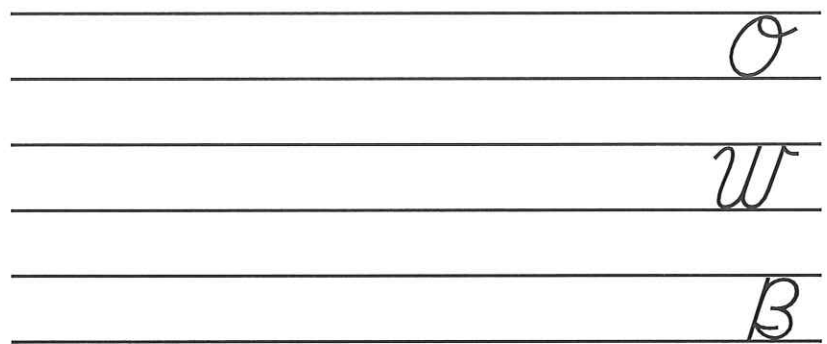
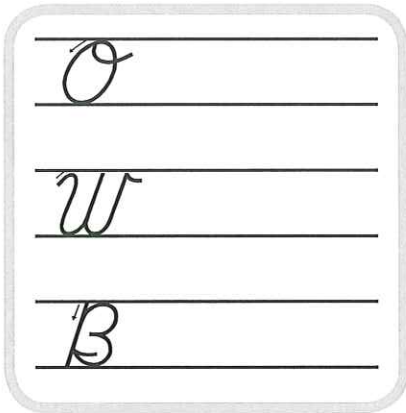
Practicing Cursive oO, wW, and bB

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tips:** Be sure **o** is closed. Do not make **w** too wide. Keep the loop open on **b**.



 **Tips:** Close **O**. Keep the two parts of **W** the same width. Use no loop in **B**.

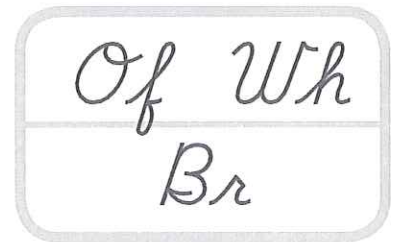


Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the box.

Remember that **O**, **W**, and **B** do not join the letters that follow them.

Write the following names of people who made famous airplane flights.



Wiley Post *Louis Blériot*

Wilbur and Orville Wright

Name _____

Writing Cursive oO, wW, and bB

Write a row of each pair of letters.



Connections Tips: Join **o**, **w**, and **b** at a point halfway between each of the lines.

When connecting **b** and **r**, change the shape of **r**.

ow

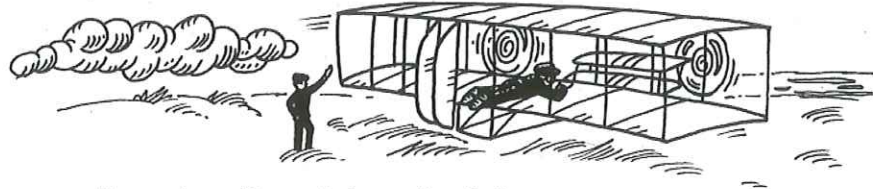
ow

wo

wo

br

br



Write each sentence.



Legibility Tip: Keep your pencil moving. Do not draw the letters.

In 1903 Orville Wright flew
an engine-powered plane.

Wilbur, his brother, helped
build the plane.


Only a few newspapers wrote
about the flight.

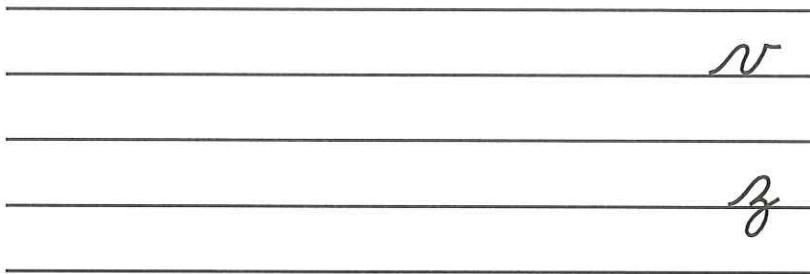
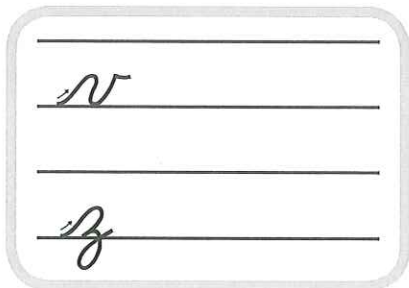
Both Wrights believed planes
would someday be useful.


Name _____

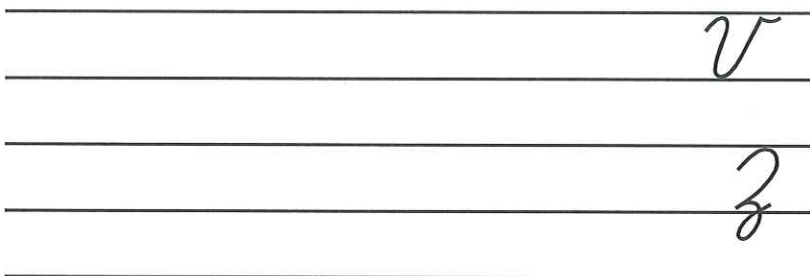
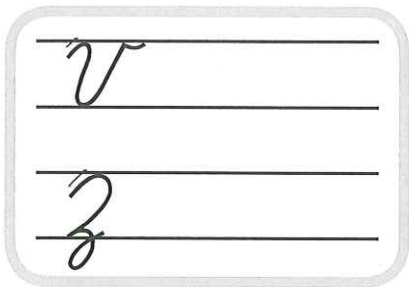
Practicing Cursive vV and zZ

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tips:** Do not make the v too wide. Make only one loop in z.



 **Tips:** Be sure to end V with a sidestroke near the top line. Make only one loop in Z.

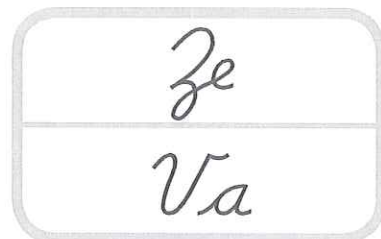


Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that Z joins the letter that follows it.

V does not join the letter that follows it.



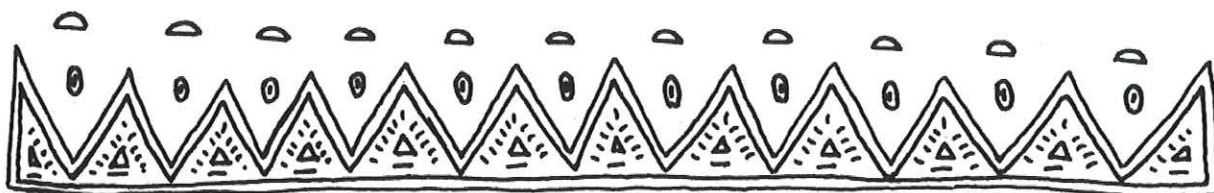
Write the following names of places in Africa.

Zambia

Zambezi River

Zimbabwe

Zambezi Valley



Name _____

Writing Cursive vV and zZ

Write a row of each pair of letters.



Connections Tips: To join *ve*, curve down slightly from the sidestroke of *v*.

Curve up from below the bottom line to join *zi* and *ze*.

ve

ve

zi

zi

ze

ze

Write each sentence.



Legibility Tip: Be sure your writing is not too dark or too light.

In the African country of
Zambia, copper and zinc are
mined.

Zebras, giraffes, white rhinos,
and lions are in Zambia.

Victoria Falls is on the
Zambezi River in Zimbabwe.

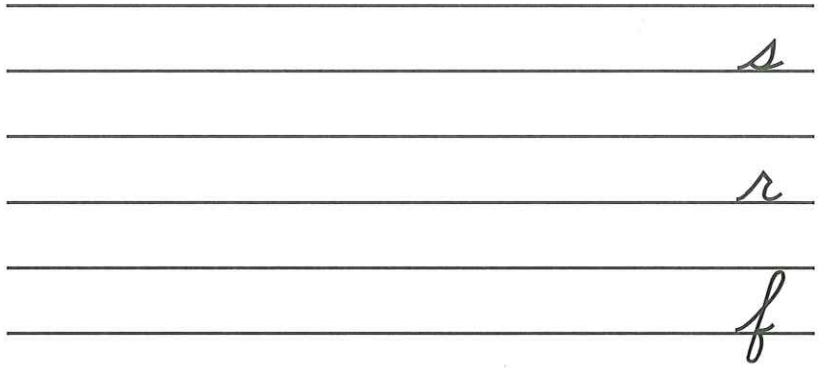
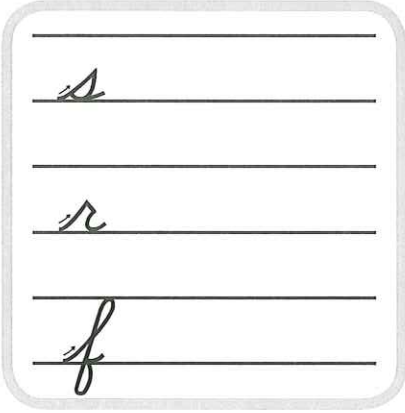
Elephants live in the Zambezi
Valley in Zimbabwe.

Name _____

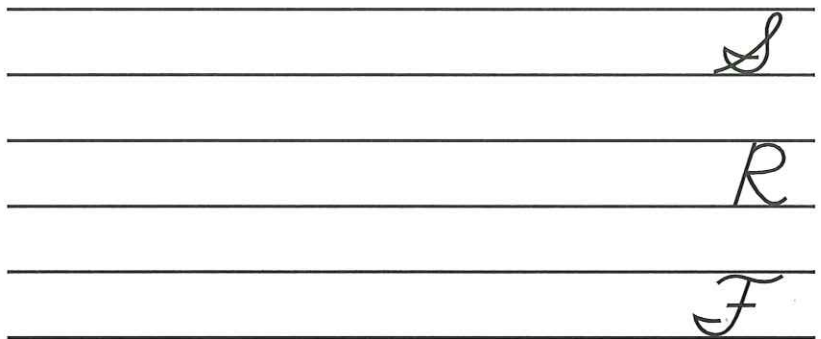
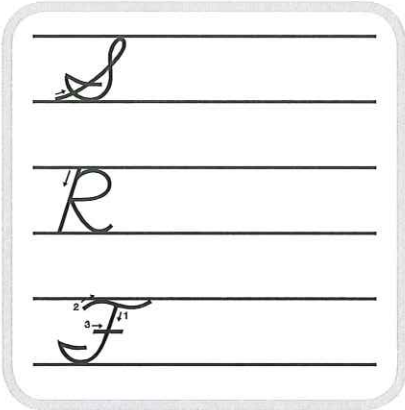
Practicing Cursive sS, rR, and fF

Write a row of each letter.

 **Tips:** Close **s**. Keep **r** open. Keep both loops in **f**.



 **Tips:** Keep the top loop of **S** open. Close the curve of **R**. Cross **F**.



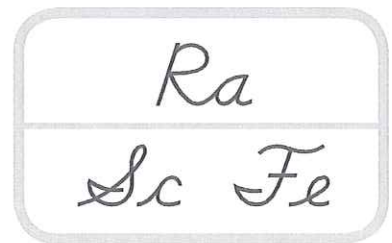
Capital Letter Connections

Trace the letters in the boxes.

Remember that **R** joins the letter that follows it.

S and **F** do not join the letters that follow them.

Write the following names of famous Americans.



Rosa Parks Susan B. Anthony

Benjamin Franklin

Name _____

Writing Cursive sS, rR, and fF

Write a row of each pair of letters.



Connections Tips: To join **ss**, curve up from the bottom line.

Curve up and back to join **ra** and **fo**.

ss

ss

ra

ra

fo

fo



Write each sentence.



Legibility Tip: Make the slant of both capital letters and lowercase letters the same.

Benjamin Franklin was a
scientist and statesman.

He helped draft a treaty
ending the Revolutionary War.

Franklin invented bifocal
glasses.

He studied the Gulf Stream.

Name _____

Review

Write these names and sentences in cursive.

★**Remember:** The capital letters **M**, **N**, and **R** join the letters that follow them.

Nelson Mandela

Ramses II

★**Remember:** The capital letters **F**, **G**, and **W** do not join the letters that follow them.

Anne Frank

George Washington



Two American presidents were named Roosevelt – Theodore and Franklin.

Winston Churchill led the United Kingdom to victory during World War II.

Mohandas Gandhi freed India from British rule.

Florence Nightingale cared for soldiers who were injured in battle.

Name _____

Evaluation

Write the paragraph below.
Use your best handwriting.



Remember: Keep double letters such as **ll**, **cc**, **tt**, and **nn** the same height. Use even spacing between letters.



Anne Frank was thirteen years old when her family moved into a secret annex to escape the Nazis. While hiding, Anne wrote her thoughts and feelings into a diary she called "Kitty." After the war ended, Anne's diary became the world's most famous account of life during World War II.

✓ Check Your Handwriting

Are double letters such as **ll**, **cc**, **tt**, and **nn** the same height?
Is there even spacing between letters?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>