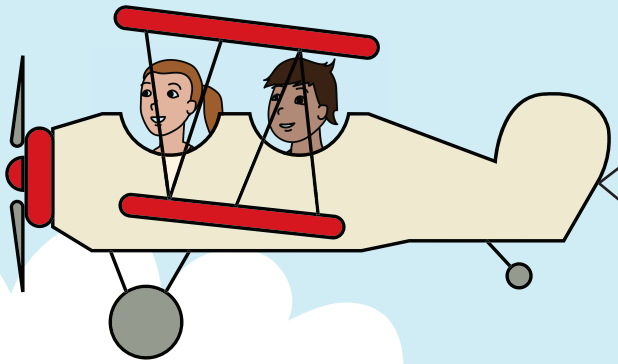
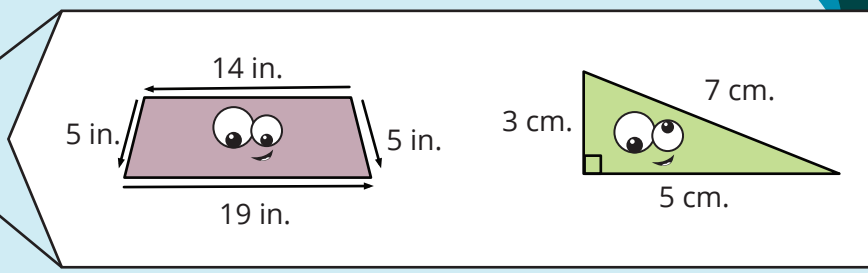
GET READY FOR FOURTH GRADE

4TH Grade

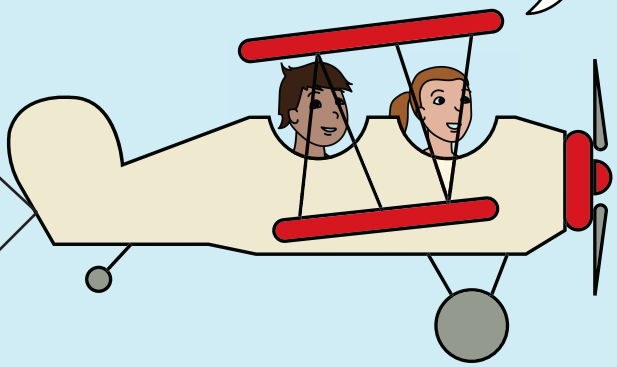




prefix + root word = new word
super + hero = superhero

Get ready for fourth grade with fractions, prefixes, geometry, and more!

I (suspect) believe there will be good times during my trip to the amusement park!



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Answer Sheets

** Has an Answer Sheet*

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Prefix Fun!

Name:_____ Date:_____

Have some prefix fun! Create new words by adding a prefix to the beginning of the word.

prefix + root word = new word

super + hero = superhero

Use a PREFIX from the box to make a new word.

NEED HELP!?
Use the box to find the meaning.
Each prefix only matches one word.

prefix +	root word =	new word
1.	sense	
2.	hero	
3.	fracture	
4.	figure	
5.	terrain	
6.	appear	
7.	connect	
8.	heat	
9.	view	
10.	impose	

PREFIX MEANINGS	
prefix	meaning
super-	above
pre-	before
anti-	against
dis-	not, opposite of
micro-	small
sub-	under
inter-	between
non-	not
con-	with, together
re-	again

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Prefixes at Guadalalalaglass Elementary

Name:_____ Date:_____

Complete the story below with a word using a prefix from the following list:

dis-	means: opposite of, not
hyper-	means: over, above
mis-	means: wrongly
de-	means: off, down, away from,

Cynthia and I always pretend we're _____ interested in group games at recess. I think it's because our sense of belonging is _____ activated. You see, we're twins and this is our first year at this school, Guadalalalaglass Elementary. We're _____ sensitive to heights and equally allergic to words over four syllables. You heard me right: Guadalalalaglass, Guadalalalaglass, Guadalalalaglass, Guadalalalaglass... It's easy to _____ pronounce if you say it seven times fast! Cynthia and I have tried. Oh yeah, I almost forgot to mention that our campus buildings are made entirely of transparent plexiglass snap-together bricks! Totally. You'd think somebody could _____ assemble Guadalalalaglass in a day or two. Cynthia's always suggesting we get all _____ focused one day and give it a go.

I remember when we first entered our classroom and Cynthia projected a look of complete _____ trust. She was skeptical as I was a cynic. Upon our first glimpse of Guadalalalaglass, we giggled at the thought that some poor architect had completely _____ managed her construction budget. Our parents had heard about Guadalalalaglass' school district's building rules being _____ regulated. It had been all over the news how Guadalalalaglass recruited an army of cutting edge eco-building designers from the across the globe. Our parents, every bit of the eco-building warrior type designers, were impressed enough to demand we become learned Guadalalalaglassians. However, Cynthia and I think Guadalalalaglass Elementary could easily be _____ taken as a shatterproof terror box learning experiment with kids involved! Case in point: Our first week in attendance, Cynthia and I spent each morning trying our best not to _____ ventilate while looking down at our classroom floor; on Guadalalalaglass Elementary's thirty-fifth floor!

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Advanced Grammar: Suffixes #2

Name:_____ Date:_____

A **suffix** is added to a root word to change the meaning of the word.

Draw a line from the **suffix** to its **meaning**. **Hint:** If you're stuck, think of a word you know that ends with that suffix.

1.	–ment	characterized by/inclined to
2.	–ist	believes or does
3.	–y	characteristic or way of being
4.	–able	without
5.	–est	worthy of, able to
6.	–ful or –full	more than
7.	–ness	is like
8.	–ly	action or state
9.	–less	full of
10.	–er	the most

Add a suffix to each root word so that it matches the new definition below.

Root words	Suffixes
part real bicycle hurt	-ist -ful -ly

A person who rides a bike _____ extremely _____

Something said in anger is _____ almost as much _____

Circle words with suffixes from the list above.

Under a sunless sky, it's impossible for a plant to make sugar. However, on a sunny day a plant is plenty capable of making sugar using carbon dioxide and water. Green plant cells are where the business of making sugar takes place. Extra sugar moves from the plant cells constantly along a highway of phloem tubes. It's along these pathways where water mixes successfully with water to form a sweet liquid called sap. If you've ever tasted maple syrup, then you probably know how delicious a byproduct of the sun can be!

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Grammar Basics: Object Pronouns #2

Name:_____ Date:_____

A **pronoun** is a substitute for a noun. An **object pronoun** is the object of the sentence. For example:

Shelly put the pastries on cooling racks.

noun

Shelly put them on cooling racks.

pronoun

Select an **object pronoun** that could take the place of the noun in each sentence.

this	these	we	they	her	his

1. _____ Deliver **the lunch order** to Yan and Eric
2. _____ Corey was excited to see **the chocolate mousse** cake.
3. _____ **Elaine, Rich, and I** took our dog, Lana, to the dog park.
4. _____ **The Betty Bakers** were once known for their tasty eclairs.
5. _____ Harvelene brought **Arthur's** phone to the picnic.
6. _____ "**My knives** aren't going to cut it," yelled Kathy.
7. _____ **Luxury cars and sport utility vehicles** tend to be gas guzzlers.
8. _____ **Johanna and I** love to sing in the shower.
9. _____ **Many new laws** have changed the way people drive.
10. _____ You can purchase **the bowls on the shelf** at the front counter.

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Adverb Detectives: Again!

Name:_____ Date:_____

The Descriptive Detectives: Again!

The Descriptive Detectives view a mystery as a story with the key-words and details missing. **Adverbs** are words that provide more information about verbs: how something is done or when it occurred.

Example: The salesperson of the town hybrid auto dealership, Ms. Greenlease, **exquisitely** displays luxury automobiles in her show-room. Ms. Greenlease **kindly** greets customers when they come in, except when she is **completely** involved in a phone conversation while drinking coffee.

A hybrid SUV is missing from Ms. Greenlease's dealership! Below are adverbs and sentences from the detectives' descriptive report written after closely investigating the scene of the crime and interviewing Miss Green-lease. Match the appropriate adverb with the verb it would be best suited to describe.

1. promptly
2. excitedly
3. intentionally
4. longingly
5. quietly
6. loosely
7. hurriedly
8. slowly
9. discreetly
10. sadly

Ms. Greenlease noted that she _____ opened the auto deal-ership at 8:00 a.m.. _____ , she parked the new 500 horse-power golden hybrid in the display window at the front of the store. Her cell phone then _____ vibrated within her pocket. Ms. Greenlease shared that she _____ answered it since it was her sister, who she was anxious to tell about the latests flagship hybrid high-performance models. As she was talking on the phone, she _____ put the keys for the new vehicle next to the _____ opened envelope that contained packaging material for the smartkey. Ms. Greenlease said she _____stuffed the envelope into the lower left drawer of her desk. She then _____ described the new fleet of vehicles expected to arrive later that day, savoring all the details while finishing her coffee. She recalls _____ staring at the photograph of a fire-engine red coupe on her desk. At 9:00 a.m. she _____ strode back into the showroom to find there was no fresh coffee prepared and noticed that the new 500 horsepower golden hybrid smartkey was no longer on her desk! What did the Detectives deduce might have also been stuffed in the lower drawer of Ms. Greenlease's desk?

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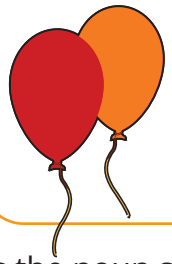
Identifying Abstract Nouns

Name:_____ Date:_____



You know that nouns are persons, places, and things. Most of these nouns— like the tree in your front yard, your dog, or your Aunt Betty— can be seen, touched, heard, tasted or smelled. These are called concrete nouns. But there are many things that you can't see, touch, smell, hear or taste, like anger and joy. These are called **abstract nouns.**

Is the noun something you can see, hear, touch, taste, or smell? If not then it is abstract. Circle only the abstract nouns.

Example: The ice cream attendant scooped gobs of vanilla while smiling with glee and spirit.

1. Clifford has been playing baseball for seventeen years.
2. Kevin's always interested in going to the latest noodle restaurant for lunch.
3. Nala, Elaine's dog, runs along the beach with joy.
4. She's really excited about her nephew's graduation ceremony next week.
5. Paris is known across the globe for its fashion sensibility.
6. The school year seems to get longer every year.
7. The thought of getting new shoes for a single event made her nervous.
8. Robin is filled with bliss while she practices yoga.
9. Jimmy's team looked happy after their win last Saturday.
10. Vivian plans the best birthday celebrations of anyone in the office!

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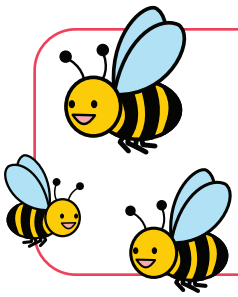
Seasonal Homonyms

Name:_____ Date:_____



Homonyms are words that are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings.

Read the definitions for each bolded word. Then write "a" or "b" for the corresponding definition that describes how the word is used in each sentence.

1. address **a.** place of residence **b.** to speak directly to

_____ Shelly purchased address stickers for her holiday cards.

_____ During elections, voters look to representatives to address their issues.

2. bat **a.** baseball equipment **b.** a kind of winged mammal

_____ Eli hoped he'd see a bat or two during his summer cave expedition.

_____ On opening day, Hazel struck out because her bat was too light.

3. flat **a.** pressed very thin **b.** an apartment

_____ Five new students rented our flat last Fall.

_____ I felt my stomach would never be flat again after the holiday meal.

4. match **a.** to look the same **b.** a piece of wood used to light a fire

_____ We didn't have a match so we used the stove to light the candles.

_____ Her scarlet skirt and holly berries were a perfect match.

5. spring **a.** the season after Winter **b.** to pay for or buy

_____ As the Spring saying goes, "April showers bring May flowers."

_____ For my graduation, I decided to spring for a new suit.

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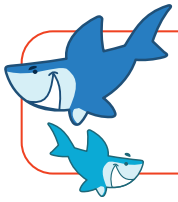
More Comparatives & Superlative Adjectives

Name:_____ Date:_____



A **comparative adjective** is used for comparing two people or things. A **superlative adjective** is used for comparing one person or thing with something else.

Adjective: big	Comparative: bigger	Superlative: biggest

1.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"hard"** in the sentences below:
Marian thought the quiz was _____ , but found the end of semester exam to be much _____.	

2.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"filthy"** in the sentences below:
My Jeep was by far the _____ vehicle after the off-road event; there wasn't another Jeep _____.	

3.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"happy"'** in the sentences below:
All of the children were _____ with their ice cream, but the child wearing a huge grin looked _____ of all!	

4.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"busy"** in the sentences below:
Sarah's much _____ in the afternoon than the morning but she tends to be pretty _____ all day long.	

Challenge! (Hint: you'll need an auxiliary in a few of these!)

5.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"stunning"** in the sentences below:
Rojelia was _____ in the red dress and _____ _____ in the purple one. However she looked _____ _____ in the gold dress.	

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Synonyms & the Astronomer

Name:_____ Date:_____

Synonyms are words with the same or almost the same meaning.

Directions: Fill in the circle next to the synonym for the bold word in each sentence below.

1. "**Shut** the drapes while we look through the telescope," said the astronomer.

◯ stain	◯ close	◯ drop	◯ open

2. "It's **hard** to see the stars at night when there's light pollution," she said.

◯ easy	◯ difficult	◯ smart	◯ curly

3. "I think it's **false** that the universe is devoid of life," she continued.

◯ seasoned	◯ fast	◯ curious	◯ untrue

4. She began to **shout**, "Interstellar space is teeming with possibilities!"

◯ throw	◯ whisper	◯ tickle	◯ yell

5. She reached into her lunch **sack** and asked, "Do you know about the Hubble?"

◯ plate	◯ case	◯ bag	◯ train

6. I replied, "**Under** your lunch, there's a nebulae image taken from the Hubble!"

◯ eat	◯ below	◯ above	◯ hide

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Getting Possessive with Apostrophes

Name:_____ Date:_____

Let's learn about how **apostrophes** show the correct possessive form of a noun. Apostrophes are added to the end of a singular or plural noun to show **possession**.

Here are some examples:

singular:	**girl + 's**	**= girl's**
plural:	**girls + '**	**= girls'**

Add apostrophes to show the correct possessive form of the nouns.

1.	It was Ms. Trevett birthday and everyone wanted a piece of her pizza.
2.	The class patience was wearing thin.
3.	Most of all, the boys appetites seemed to show through their enthusiasm.
4.	The students surprise party took place at lunch period.
5.	Someone said, "I see Ms. Trevett coming, but her shoes straps have come loose!"
6.	Everyone crouched quietly as the substitute break was almost over.
7.	"Can I have some of this pizza toppings?" someone asked.
8.	The doorknob turned and everyone energy exploded with love and appreciation.

Write a sentence using the correct possessive form of each noun.

1.	Principal Rees	Example: Principal Rees's office
2.	Mr. Roos	
3.	Clarisse	
4.	Travis	

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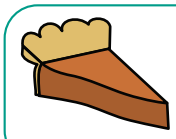
Subject and Predicate Practice

Name:_____ Date:_____



Every complete sentence has two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate.**
The subject is what or whom the sentence is about.
The predicate is the part that tells something about the subject.

Example: Samantha bakes sweet potato pies every Thanksgiving.

subject **predicate**

Identify the subject and the predicate in each sentence. Underline the subject once and the predicate twice.

1.	Erin wears the cutest brown leather shoes to work.
2.	Our dual suspension mountain bikes have disc brakes.
3.	Emily is flying to Barcelona next February.
4.	The latest train leaves the station at 12:30 a.m.
5.	Kathy rides her bicycle during her morning commute.
6.	The concert begins after the parade passes through downtown.
7.	Kevin and Vivian brought gummy bears and caramel popcorn to the meeting.
8.	The barber shop is always full on Sundays.
9.	I was so happy to hear about my cousin's newborn child.
10.	Chewing gum was difficult to find at the hardware store.

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Show Your Idioms

Name:_____ Date:_____

Idioms are slang, nicknames, and common phrases that a society shares.

- She studied as much as she could, so she decided to **call it a day**.
- Having written short stories for years, his plot ideas were **a dime a dozen**.
- She thought she'd **hit the sack** after having spent all day doing chores.

Directions: Draw a picture that you think represents each idiom. Don't be afraid to get silly!

for example:

a chip on your shoulder

call it a day

a dime a dozen

hit the sack

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Check Your Work: To Three-Digit Subtraction

Name:_____ Date:_____

Solve each subtraction problem below. Then add the differences to check your work.

1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ -\ 5 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ -\ 88 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 88 \\ \hline 95 \end{array}$$

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 513 \\ -\ 423 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 423 \\ \hline 513 \end{array}$$

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ -\ 73 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 73 \\ \hline 81 \end{array}$$

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ -\ 34 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 34 \\ \hline 91 \end{array}$$

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ -\ 66 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 66 \\ \hline 74 \end{array}$$

7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 968 \\ -\ 920 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 920 \\ \hline 968 \end{array}$$

8.

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ -\ 77 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 77 \\ \hline 94 \end{array}$$

9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ -\ 56 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 56 \\ \hline 93 \end{array}$$

10.

$$\begin{array}{r} 107 \\ -\ 82 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 82 \\ \hline 107 \end{array}$$

11.

$$\begin{array}{r} 711 \\ -\ 618 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 618 \\ \hline 711 \end{array}$$

12.

$$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ -\ 49 \\ \hline \square \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} \square \\ +\ 49 \\ \hline 71 \end{array}$$

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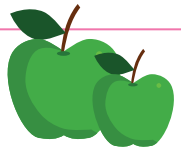
Place Value & Expanded Form

Name:_____ Date:_____



Fill in the missing numbers in the box.
Then write out the place values on the line provided.

1. 610 = [600] + [10] =

Six hundreds, one ten. _____

2. 346 = [ ] + 40 + [ ] =

_____

3. 967 = [ ] + [ ] + 7 =

_____

4. 5485 = 5000 + [ ] + [ ] + [ ] =

_____

5. 2094 = [ ] + 0 + 90 + [ ] =

_____

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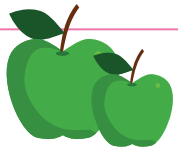
Place Value & Expanded Form

Name:_____ Date:_____



Fill in the missing numbers in the box.
Then write out the place values on the line provided.

6. 3912 = ☐ + 900 + ☐ + ☐ =

_____

7. 10,495 = 10,000 + ☐ + 90 + ☐ =

_____

8. 92,401 = ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + 1 =

_____

9. 668,935 = ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + 30 + 5 =

_____

_____

10. 304,598 = ☐ + ☐ + 500 + ☐ + 8

_____

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Place Value Number Challenge

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Using the numbers in the number bank, create a six-digit number based on the clues given.

4	**9**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**5**

1. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

2. What is the largest six-digit number you can make?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

3. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make that has 6 in the ones place?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4. What is the largest six-digit number you can make that has 2 in the thousands place?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

5. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make that ends in an even number ?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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Multiplication and the Associative Property

Name:_____ Date:_____

One of the multiplication properties is associative, which means you can group the factors in a multiplication equation differently and still get the same product.

$$A \times (B \times C) = (A \times B) \times C$$

Find the missing factor according to the associative property.

1. 5 x (4 x 3) = (5 x 4) x ☐
2. 7 x (3 x 6) = (7 x 3) x ☐
3. (30 x 5) x 12 = (30 x 12) x ☐

Find the product of these numbers.

4. 6 x (3 x 4) = ☐ (6 x 3) x 4 = ☐
5. 10 x (2 x 5) = 10 x ☐ = ☐
6. (10 x 2) x 5 = ☐ x 2 = ☐

Think About It:

7. When you group the factors differently, do you get a different product? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

8. How could you change two out of three factors in an equation and still have the same product?

_____

_____

_____

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Multiplication and the Distributive Property

Name:_____ Date:_____

One of the multiplication properties is distributive, which means you can multiply a sum or difference by multiplying each number separately and then adding or subtracting the products.

A × (B + C) = A x B + A x C

A × (B - C) = A x B - A x C

Find the product.

1. 5 x (4 + 3) = 5 x (_____) = ☐

2. (7 x 3) + (7 x 6) = (_____) + (_____) = ☐

3. 3 x (15 - 12) = 3 x (_____) = ☐

4. (3 x 15) - (3 x 12) = (_____) - (_____) = ☐

Rewrite the equations. An example has been provided for you.

5. 6 x (7 + 1) = (6 x 7) + (6 x 1)
= (42) + (6)
= 48

6. 9 x (5 + 3) =
=
=

7. 10 x (10 - 3) =
=
=

Think About It:
How could you change two out of three factors in an equation and still have the same product?

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Multiplication and the Commutative Property

Name:_____ Date:_____

One of the multiplication properties is commutative, which means that you can multiply numbers in any order and get the same product.

A x B = B x A

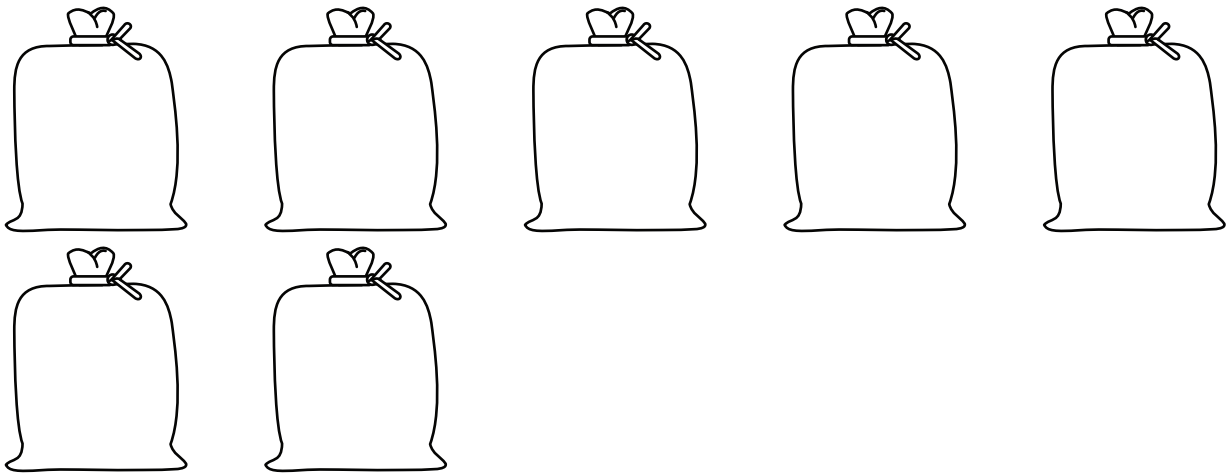
Find the missing number in the equations following the commutative property rule. Then answer the questions below.

1. 5 x 4 = 4 x ☐

2. 7 x 3 = 3 x ☐

3. Jenny has five sacks of baby socks. Each bag contains eight socks. Draw the items in each bag. How many socks does Jenny have?

4. Raoul has seven sacks of baby mittens. Each sack contains four mittens. Draw the items in each bag. How many mittens does Raoul have?



5. Write the multiplication equations for each Jenny and Raoul's baby clothes using the commutative property.

_____ **x** _____ **=** _____ **x** _____

_____ **x** _____ **=** _____ **x** _____

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More Multiplying by Seven

Name:_____ Date:_____

Find the product.

2 x 7	7 x 3	7 x 0	1 x 7
4 x 7	7 x 6	8 x 7	7 x 4
7 x 5	10 x 7	7 x 7	6 x 7
7 x 8	9 x 7	10 x 7	3 x 7

Fill in the multiplication chart.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7										

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More Multiplication Comparisons

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Test your multiplication skills by writing in the correct symbol: >, < or =.

1. 13 x 0 ☐ 2 x 1	2. 12 x 5 ☐ 10 x 6	3. 5 x 5 ☐ 6 x 4
4. 12 x 3 ☐ 6 x 6	5. 4 x 3 ☐ 5 x 2	6. 6 x 5 ☐ 7 x 3
7. 6 x 9 ☐ 7 x 8	8. 12 x 4 ☐ 9 x 5	9. 8 x 3 ☐ 6 x 4
10. 8 x 4 ☐ 6 x 6	11. 5 x 4 ☐ 9 x 2	12. 13 x 0 ☐ 2 x 1
13. 9 x 5 ☐ 7 x 8	14. 3 x 3 ☐ 4 x 2	15. 11 x 6 ☐ 7 x 9
16. 6 x 3 ☐ 4 x 4	17. 5 x 2 ☐ 7 x 1	18. 7 x 7 ☐ 6 x 8
19. 10 x 5 ☐ 7 x 6	20. 7 x 4 ☐ 14 x 2	21. 9 x 4 ☐ 5 x 8

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More Fun Finding the Quotient

Name:_____ Date:_____

Division

is the process of finding how many times one number will fit into another number. Division is the opposite, or inverse, operation of multiplication.

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

dividend divisor quotient

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{quotient} \\ 6 \\ \text{divisor} \rightarrow 2\overline{)12} \\ \text{dividend} \end{array}$$

The number you are dividing is the **dividend.**
The number you are dividing by is the **divisor.**
The answer to a division problem is the **quotient.**

$16 \div 2 = 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2\overline{)16} \end{array}$$

Hint: Use your multiplication facts to help you find the answer.

$2 \times ? = 16$

The answer is **8** .

1. $14 \div 7 =$ $7\overline{)14}$

2. $15 \div 5 =$ $5\overline{)15}$

3. $12 \div 3 =$ $3\overline{)12}$

4. $18 \div 9 =$ $9\overline{)18}$

5. $10 \div 2 =$ $2\overline{)10}$

6. $21 \div 3 =$ $3\overline{)21}$

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More Mixed Minute Math

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: See how many of the following mixed math problems you can do in one minute!

64 ÷ 8	2 × 1	6 + 8	16 ÷ 8	16 ÷ 2	20 ÷ 4
18 ÷ 2	3 × 4	1 + 8	3 + 6	4 + 9	2 × 1
63 ÷ 7	9 − 7	18 ÷ 6	3 + 4	6 + 7	7 ÷ 1
7 − 7	7 − 3	4 − 3	1 × 3	6 × 1	5 + 3
8 × 3	40 ÷ 5	2 + 4	8 × 5	7 + 5	7 × 1
3 − 1	3 − 2	9 × 8	8 − 5	7 + 8	3 + 3
9 − 4	6 + 6	7 × 5	3 + 5	6 − 4	9 × 1
63 ÷ 9	8 × 9	4 − 3	18 ÷ 9	7 × 2	3 ÷ 3

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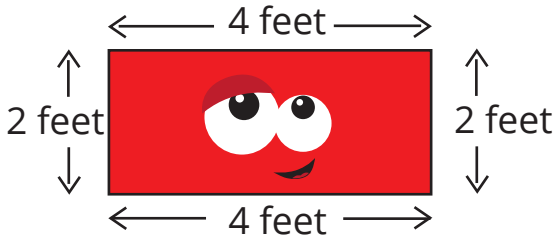
Geometry Basics: More Perimeters

Name:_____ Date:_____

Geometry: Perimeter

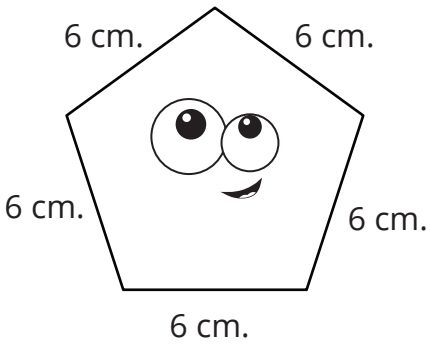
The perimeter of a polygon is equal to the distance around it.



$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ feet} \\ 4 \text{ feet} \\ 2 \text{ feet} \\ +\ 4 \text{ feet} \\ \hline 12 \text{ feet} \end{array}$$

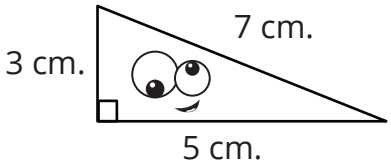
Directions: Calculate the perimeter for the following polygons.

1.



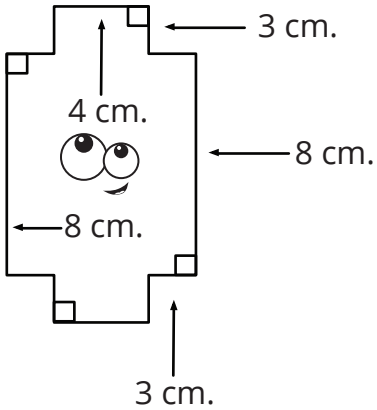
perimeter = _____ cm.

2.



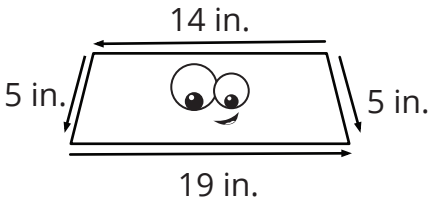
perimeter = _____ cm.

3.



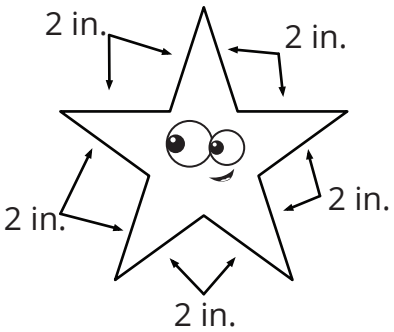
perimeter = _____ cm.

4.



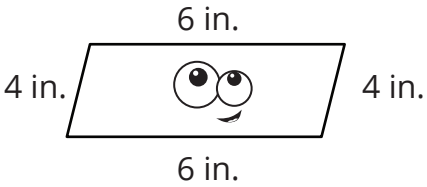
perimeter = _____ in.

5.



perimeter = _____ in.

6.



perimeter = _____ in.

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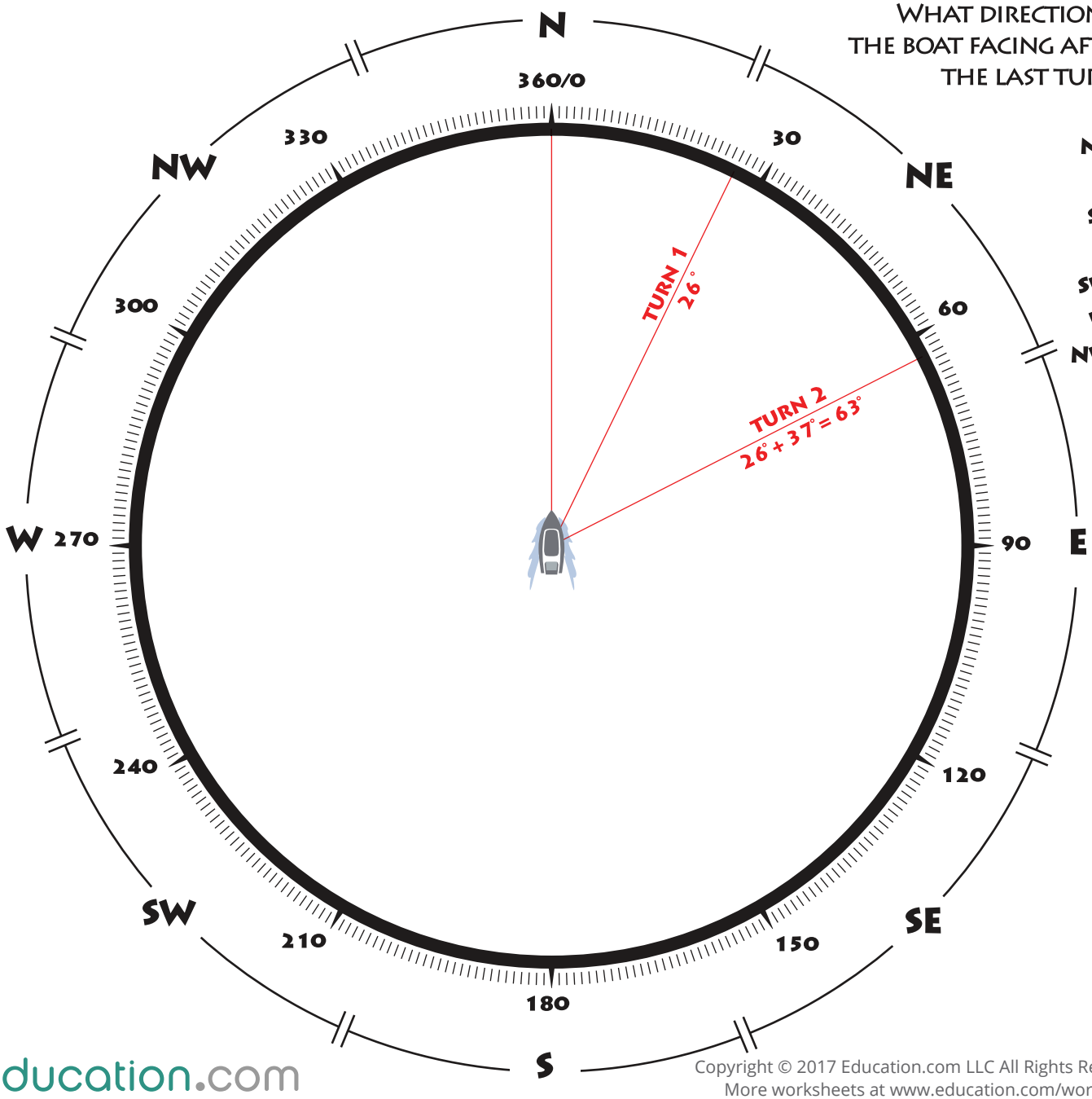
MATH
GEOMETRY

Angle Steering 1

Steering a ship requires practice and precision. It also requires you to think about math and angles.

Turn the ship's wheel according to the angle measurements given. See the examples below. With each new turn, indicate the ship's new direction by drawing a line towards it. Turn clockwise if the angle is positive, counterclockwise if it is negative. Use a ruler to help you draw straight lines.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Turn Degrees	+26°	+37°	−60°	+33°	+56°	+170°	−8°	−20°	−72°	+16°	+14°	−55°
New Direction	26°	63°										



WHAT DIRECTION IS THE BOAT FACING AFTER THE LAST TURN?

- N ☐
- NE ☐
- E ☐
- SE ☐
- S ☐
- SW ☐
- W ☐
- NW ☐

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Chapter Map

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Fill in the following information from your chapter reading.

Sketch a scene from the chapter:

Book Author:	
Book Title:	
Scene:	

Characters:	
Conflict:	
Goal:	

Incident #1:	
Incident #2:	
Incident #3:	

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Featured Character Postcard

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Fill in the following information about your favorite character.

Here is my favorite piece of dialogue featuring this character:

Name: _____ Date: _____

Book Title: _____

Author: _____

Featured Character: _____

Character's relationship to the story conflict:

This is my favorite character because:

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Context Clue Matching

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Use the context clues in each sentence to figure out the meaning of the word in parentheses. Then find the direct definition on the cards and write it on the line.

Definition Cards:

to bring in or put into	a person who watches	believe	a person who checks things out
items collected for review	to fall down	a large pile or mound	a thief

1. This summer, I have a feeling I'll be a (spectator) _____ to all the fun my friends will be having while I'm sitting on the sidelines.

2. Autumn sends kids back to school, like a (crook) _____ who's stashed summertime somewhere long forgotten.

3. I (suspect) _____ there will be good times during my trip to the amusement park.

4. My little sister will most likely spend her days looking for (specimens) _____ down at the creek behind our house.

5. When I return I'll have to (import) _____ my pictures into my online vacation journal.

6. After all-day long hikes, the only thing I want to do is (collapse) _____ onto my bed.

7. An (inspector) _____ came by the museum after the painting went missing.

8. After the barbecue there was a (heap) _____ of refuse because the trash cans had overflowed.

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Reading for Comprehension: More Cause and Effect

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

School ended last week and tomorrow we're buying our season tickets to the local amusement park! I told my brother that I was going to go every day this summer. I wanted to beat my record from last summer when I went every weekday. Every time I entered the park, I took a picture with a different costumed character. My camera was a little clunky, but entirely reliable. It worked every time!

I kept the portraits in my online summer journal. I couldn't keep my mind from racing about all the new memories I was going to make with a trusted companion. All I needed to do was find my digital camera that my grandfather bought for me two years ago. When I found it, I couldn't believe my eyes.

The lens looked crusted over in dust and the camera case looked like it had water damage! The buttons couldn't be pushed down and nothing would turn on. I even couldn't open the memory card compartment as it felt like it had been sealed by dried saltwater. I suspected that one of my brothers must have used my camera, damaged it, put it back and thought I might not have noticed. How could I not?! But I thought about something my grandfather used to say: "There's no need crying over spilled milk." Maybe it was time I ditched the idea of taking a camera with me. Nowadays my phone takes better pictures than that old camera ever did and it's more com-pact!

1. What was the trusted companion the narrator spoke of?

_____

_____

2. What new memories did the main character have in mind?

_____

_____

3. What made the 'companion' so reliable?

_____

_____

4. Who did the main character suspect was involved in the mishap?

_____

_____

5. What do you think happened to the camera?

_____

_____

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The Sing Song of Old Man Kangaroo Comprehension

Name:_____ Date:_____

Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo by Rudyard Kipling

Directions: *Read the following passage and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.*

A long time ago, the Kangaroo looked very different than he does now. He was grey and woolly, with four short legs. He was very boastful, and wanted nothing more than to be the most important and well-loved animal in Australia.

One day, his pride really got the better of him. The old Kangaroo went to the Little God Nia, who was known for granting wishes.

"Make me different from all the other animals," demanded the old Kangaroo, "it must be done by 5 o'clock this afternoon." Up jumped Nia from his seat on the rocks and he shouted, "Go away!"

So the old Kangaroo went to the Middle God Nialu, and commanded, "Make me different from all the other animals, and make me very popular too! It must be done by 5 o'clock this afternoon." Up jumped Nialu from his seat in the bushes and he shouted, "Go away!"

So the old Kangaroo went to the Big God Nialuwa and stated, "You must make me different from all the other animals, and very popular, and very wonderfully run-after. It must be done by 5 o'clock this afternoon."

Nialuwa was tired of the old Kangaroo's shenanigans, and so he proceeded to grant his wishes. Nialuwa called the yellow dog Dingo and said, "See that Kangaroo?" The Dingo nodded. "Well, he wishes to be different from all the other animals, and very wonderfully run-after. Make him so! You have until 5 o'clock this afternoon."

And with that, the Dingo began to chase the grey and woolly Kangaroo for miles and miles. The old Kangaroo ran and ran on his four legs, through the desert, through the mountains, through the salt-pans, the reed-beds and the blue gums... he had to! Soon they came to a river, and the Kangaroo didn't know how to cross. He began to hop through the river. Then he hopped through the forest, and soon his back legs began to get stronger. He tucked up his front legs, hopped on his hind legs and stuck out his tail for balance as he hopped away from the Dingo.

Eventually the sun began to set. The tired old Kangaroo hopped and hopped, and suddenly realized that the Dingo was no longer chasing him. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon! And low and behold, the old Kangaroo was now different from all the other animals, not to mention, he'd been run-after all day.

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The Sing Song of Old Man Kangaroo Comprehension

Name:_____ Date:_____

1. In what order did Kangaroo visit the three gods?
   A. Nialuwa, Nia, Nialu
   B. Nia, Nialu, Nialuwa
   D. Nialuwa, Nialu, Nia
   C. Kangaroo hadn't visited any gods.

2. Why had Nialuwa grown tired of Kangaroo's shenanigans?
   A. Kangaroo didn't know how to cross the river on four legs.
   B. Kangaroo had demanded to be different by 5 o'clock in the afternoon
   C. Kangaroo came to Nialuwa after making demands of Nia and Nialu
   D. Nialuwa had just woken up from a year-long nap

3. Why had Nailu jumped up from his seat?
   A. He was was finished granting wishes
   B. The bushes were crawling with ants
   C. Nialu realized he had someplace else to go.
   D. Nialu was upset with Kangaroo and his bad attitude

4. How had Kangaroos legs begun to get stronger?
   A. Nilalu sent him on an errand
   B. Dingo had chased him all day
   D. Kangaroo went for a swim in a magic lake
   C. Dingo cast a spell on Kangaroo

5. Why had Nialuwa asked Dingo to look at Kangaroo?
   A. Nialuwa was about to assign him a task
   B. Kangaroo was holding Dingo's lunch
   C. Nialuwa wanted him to see what a kangaroo looked like
   D. Kangaroo was holding up a sign for Dingo to read

6. Why had Kangaroo stuck out his tail?
   A. For good luck
   B. To smack Dingo as he ran
   C. For balance
   D. To trip Nia

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Paraphrasing a Passage

Name:_____ Date:_____

1. Who are the main characters?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Where were they?

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. What was their problem?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. What did they decide to do?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. Paraphrase this story by paraphrasing it in one or two sentences.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Match Mixed Predictions

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Match the situation in the left hand column with an event in the right hand column, making a prediction what will happen next. Be prepared to share reasons for your answer.

1. Guy knew he was going to graduate in May.	A. Guy made friends easily with other students from New Zealand, as they reminded him of home.
2. Guy brought home a beautiful bouquet of Irises.	B. Guy will be taking a cruise ship to the Bahamas.
3. Guy brought his lunch today.	C. The boutique accessories shop opening next month has a gift certificate with Guy's name on it!
4. Flying on planes always made Guy nervous.	D. Guy's not going to summer school, but to the Bahamas!
5. Guy was originally from Seattle but had grown up in New Zealand.	E. Guy will not be going in on Hot Pot with his classmates today.
6. Guy loves to wear bow ties.	F. Guy would include a card for Mother's Day.

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Reader's Theatre: Poems of Robert Frost

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Poetry is fun to read in two or more voices! Select one of the following poems written by Pulitzer Prize winning poet, Robert Lee Frost, to read with a partner or in a group. Taking turns is fun! Practice your recitals by swapping single lines, couplets, stanzas, or any manner you decide.

(Have you ever been faced with a choice, and decided which would be the better one to choose?)

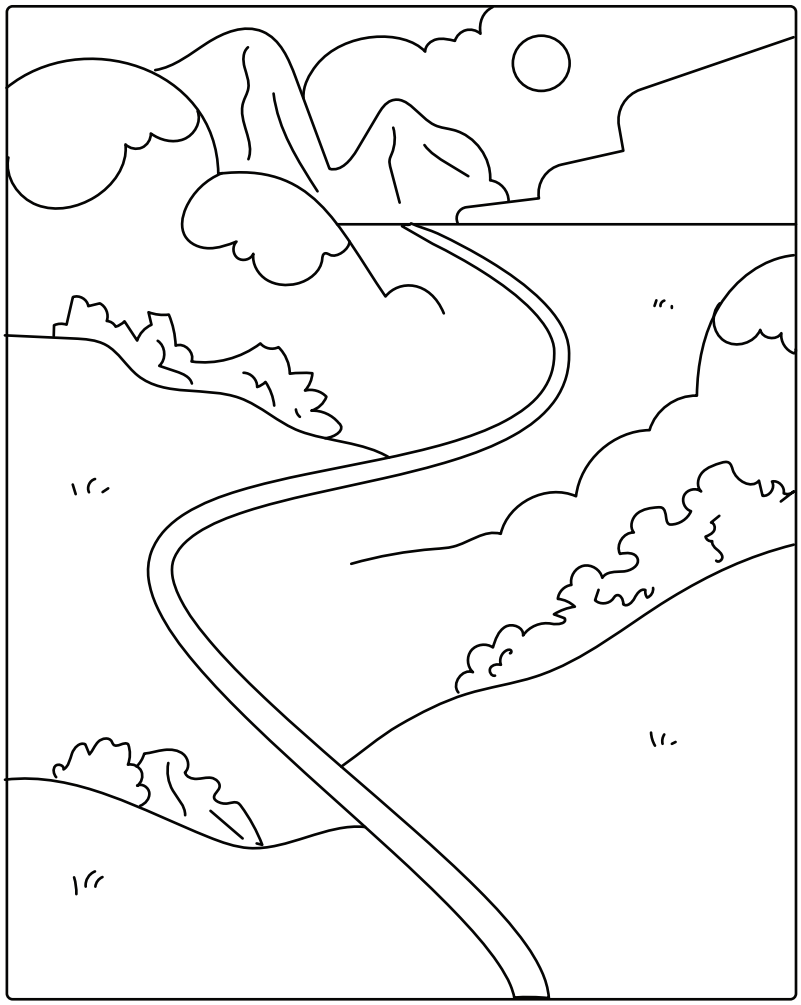
The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that, the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I,
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.



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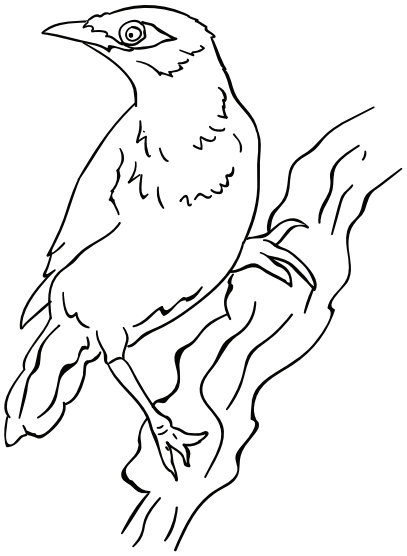
Reader's Theatre: Poems of Robert Frost

Name:_____ Date:_____

(Sometimes the sound of birdsong is in the mind of those beholden!)

A Minor Bird



I have wished a bird would fly away,
And not sing by my house all day;

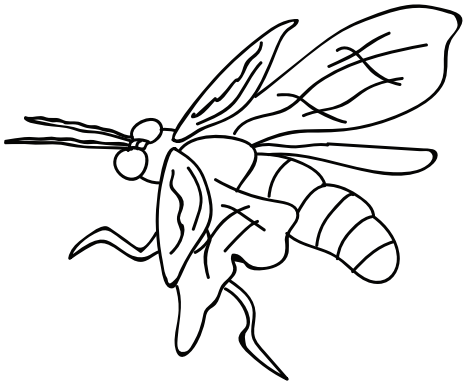
Have clapped my hands at him from the door
When it seemed as if I could bear no more.

The fault must partly have been in me.
The bird was not to blame for his key.

And of course there must be something wrong
In wanting to silence any song.

(Think on your favorite insect.)

Fireflies in the Garden



Here come real stars to fill the upper skies,
And here on earth come emulating flies,
That though they never equal stars in size,
(And they were never really stars at heart)
Achieve at times a very star-like start.
Only, of course, they can't sustain the part.

(Who won your last staring contest?)

A Look At Two

Love and forgetting might have carried them
A little further up the mountain side
With night so near, but not much further up.
They must have halted soon in any case
With thoughts of a path back, how rough it was
With rock and washout, and unsafe in darkness;
When they were halted by a tumbled wall

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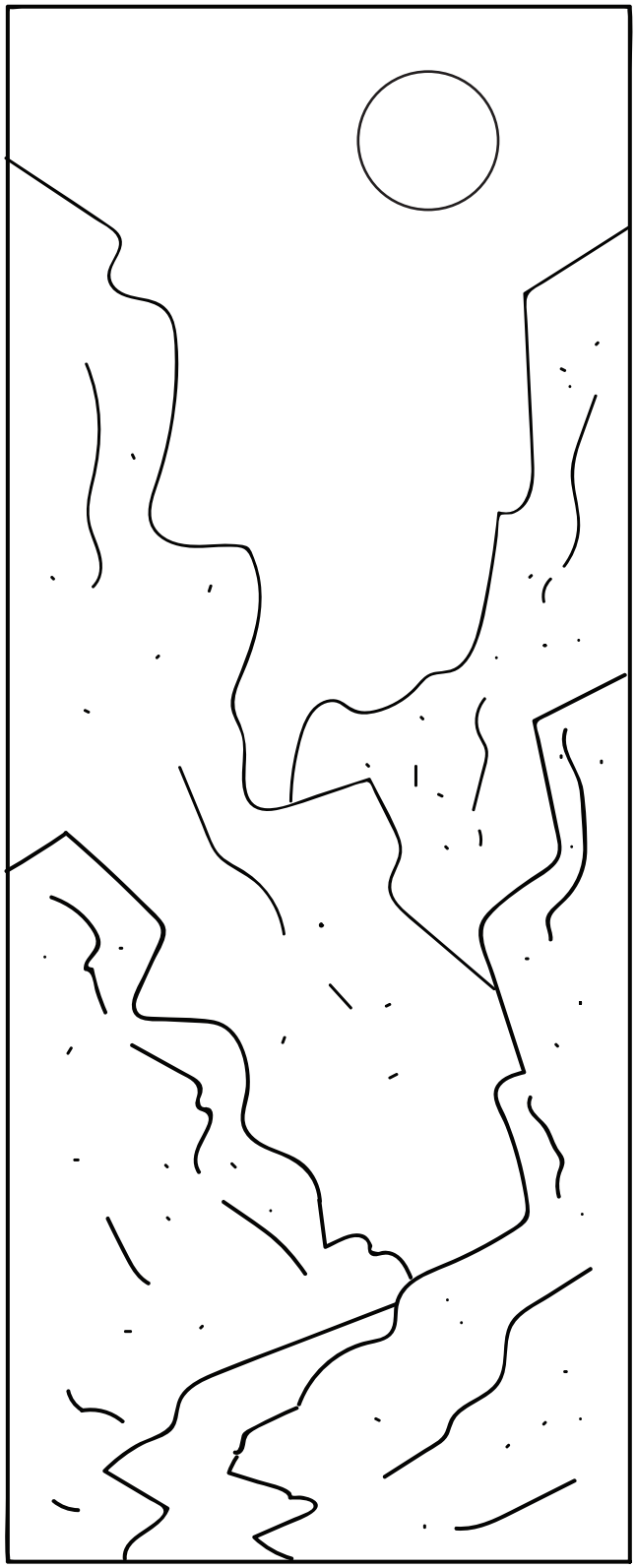
Reader's Theatre: Poems of Robert Frost

Name:_____ Date:_____

With barbed-wire binding. They stood facing this,
Spending what onward impulse they still had
In One last look the way they must not go,
On up the failing path, where, if a stone
Or earthslide moved at night, it moved itself;
No footstep moved it. 'This is all,' they sighed,
Good-night to woods.' But not so; there was more.
A doe from round a spruce stood looking at them
Across the wall, as near the wall as they.
She saw them in their field, they her in hers.
The difficulty of seeing what stood still,
Like some up-ended boulder split in two,
Was in her clouded eyes; they saw no fear there.
She seemed to think that two thus they were safe.
Then, as if they were something that, though strange,
She could not trouble her mind with too long,
She sighed and passed unscared along the wall.
'This, then, is all. What more is there to ask?'
But no, not yet. A snort to bid them wait.
A buck from round the spruce stood looking at them
Across the wall as near the wall as they.
This was an antlered buck of lusty nostril,
Not the same doe come back into her place.
He viewed them quizzically with jerks of head,
As if to ask, 'Why don't you make some motion?
Or give some sign of life? Because you can't.
I doubt if you're as living as you look.'
Thus till he had them almost feeling dared
To stretch a proffering hand and a spell-breaking.
Then he too passed unscared along the wall.
Two had seen two, whichever side you spoke from.
'This must be all.' It was all. Still they stood,
A great wave from it going over them,
As if the earth in one unlooked-for favour
Had made them certain earth returned their love.



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Idioms: Tell Us What You Think!

Name:_____ Date:_____

An **idiom** is a saying that has a different meaning than the literal phrase.

Directions: Write what you think each idiom in **bold** means. Then, check your answers and write the correct meanings as necessary.

1. There's no use starting a lemonade stand to make a million dollars. **You're barking up the wrong tree.**

   _____

   _____

2. Lily and Jasmine didn't want **to beat around the bush,** so they just told us who broke the vase.

   _____

   _____

3. His mom didn't believe he should go out to the movies after he had stayed home sick from school. She told him, "Oh so you'd like to **have your cake and eat it too?**"

   _____

   _____

4. I was **caught up in the heat of the moment**. I apologize for yelling at you after you tipped my apple cart.

   _____

   _____

5. She told her to just **let sleeping dogs lie**. It wasn't worth going back into the long grocery line for a few miscounted pennies.

   _____

   _____

6. You won't always **see eye to eye** with your friends. Sometimes you'll have disagreements.

   _____

   _____

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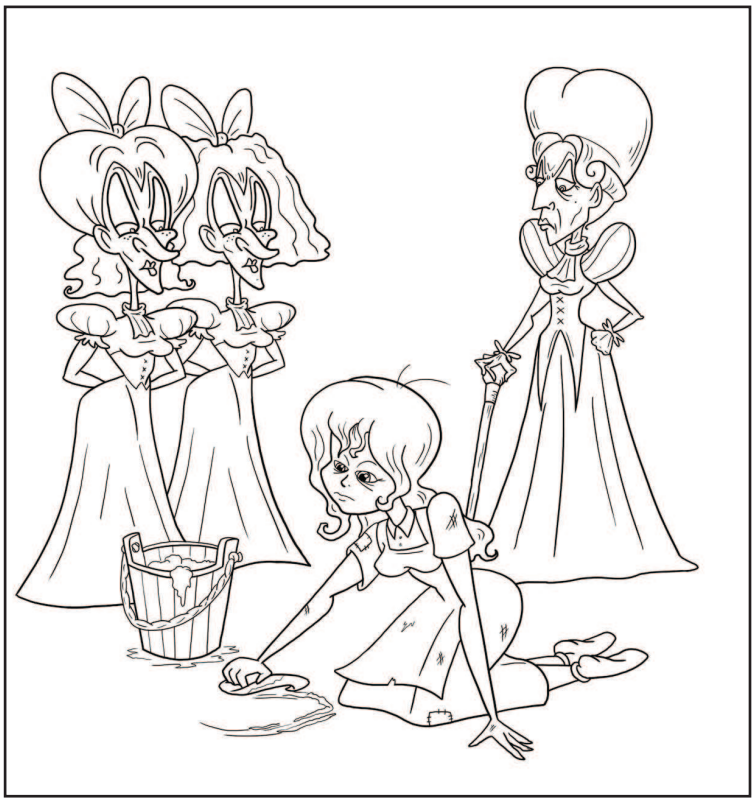
Cinderella: Your Version

Name:_____ Date:_____

Complete **your** retelling of Cinderella! Some of these squares are missing words, others are missing pictures. Predict what comes next in the story by writing the words or adding a picture of what is happening.



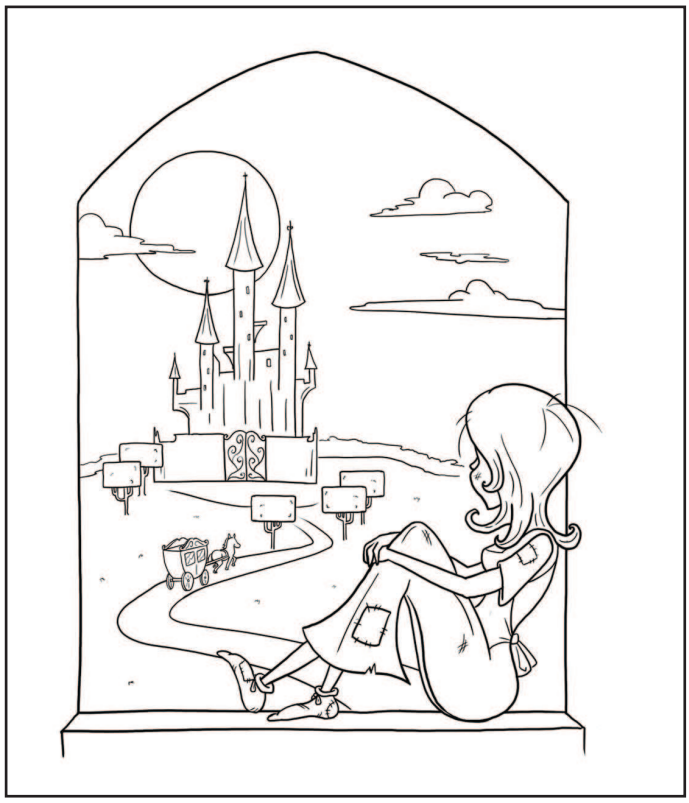
Once upon a time, a poor girl named Cinderella lived with her cruel stepmother and two mean stepsisters.

_____

_____

_____

_____



She had other ideas...

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Cinderella: Your Version

Name:_____ Date:_____

Complete **your** retelling of Cinderella! Some of these squares are missing words, others are missing pictures. Predict what comes next in the story by writing the words or adding a picture of what is happening.

Just then, a Fairy Godmother appeared to grant her wish!

_____

_____

_____

_____

She loved dancing just fine but she couldn't help thinking:

_____

_____

_____

_____

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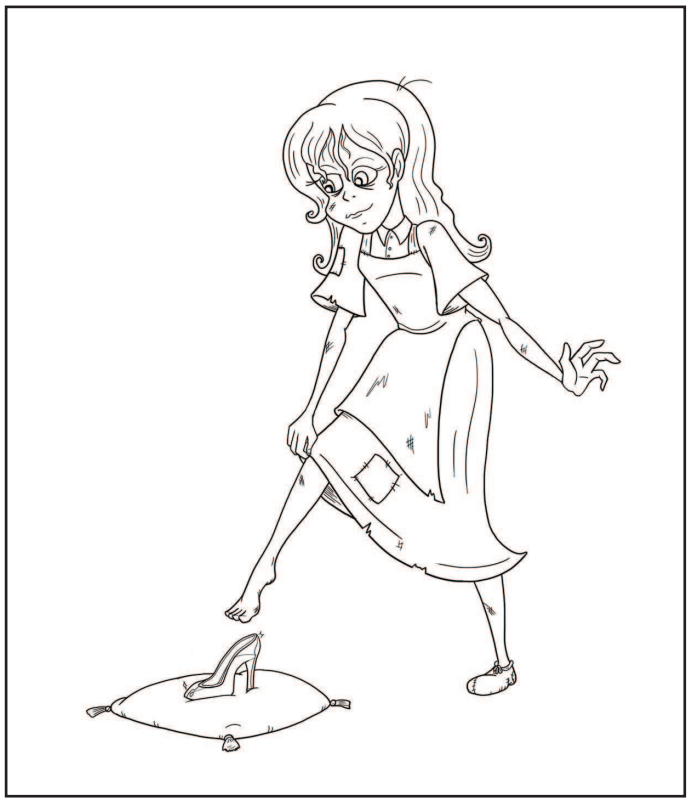
Cinderella: Your Version

Name:_____ Date:_____

Complete **your** retelling of Cinderella! Some of these squares are missing words, others are missing pictures. Predict what comes next in the story by writing the words or adding a picture of what is happening.



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Cinderella: Your Version

Name:_____ Date:_____

Complete **your** retelling of Cinderella! Some of these squares are missing words, others are missing pictures. Predict what comes next in the story by writing the words or adding a picture of what is happening.

THE END

Another Cinderella Story.

By:

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Protagonists and Supporting Characters

Name:_____ Date:_____

A **protagonist** is a the main character of a story. A **supporting character** interacts with the main character; highlighting themes, conflict or plot development.

Draw a picture of the protagonist of your story below.

Protagonist's name:

_____

_____

_____

How do you know this character is the protagonist ? Describe one thing she/he has **done** that shows that she/he is the protagonist.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Write one thing she/he has **said** that shows that she/he is the protagonist.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Protagonists and Supporting Characters

Name:_____ Date:_____

A **protagonist** is a the main character of a story. A **supporting character** interacts with the main character; highlighting themes, conflict or plot development.

Draw a picture of a supporting character in your story below.

Supporting character's name:

_____

_____

_____

How do you know this is a supporting character? Describe one thing she/he has **done** that shows that she/he is the supporting character.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Write one thing she/he has **said** that shows that she/he is the supporting character.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Fiction Travel Brochure

Name:_____ Date:_____

Create a travel brochure for the setting of your book! If the action takes place in multiple locations, use the main location for your travel brochure. Describe the place and tell what makes it unique. Give details that makes the place worth visiting and draw pictures of the location in the boxes.

Plan Your Trip To:

_____

Food & Lodging:

_____

Oh, See the sights:

_____

Must-Dos:

_____

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Another Crazy Summer Story

Name:_____ Date:_____

Fill in this story with names of your summer friends and the correct parts of speech to come up with a fantastically original story. You never know; someday this experience could happen to you!

Soon after school was out, _____ and _____
(Name 1) (Name 2)

had plans to _____ on their summer vacation.
(verb)

_____ packed their _____
(Name 1) (noun)

and _____packed their _____ and they were off!
(Name 2) (noun)

_____ thought it might be a good idea to
(Name 2)

_____ but _____ had another idea.
(verb) (Name 1)

"Who would want to do that, when we could _____ !"
(verb)

_____ beamed. Along their way, _____
(Name 1) (Name 2)

noticed a whole _____ of _____ . It made
(noun) (noun)

_____ a little nervous.
(Name 2)

_____suggested they _____ and
(Name 1) (verb)

_____ .
(verb)

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Another Crazy Summer Story

Name:_____ Date:_____

Fill in this story with names of your summer friends and the correct parts of speech to come up with a fantastically original story. You never know; someday this experience could happen to you!

After a while it was time to stop for a meal. _____
(Name 2)

thought they might want to stop at _____ to
(noun)

_____ and _____ . Vacation is the
(verb) (verb)

time for _____, and _____ wanted to
(verb) (Name 1)

have the best time ever! So _____ suggested they
(Name 1)

_____ and that was that. _____ and
(verb) (Name 1)

_____ thoroughly enjoyed their _____ .
(Name 2) (noun)

It was day one, of the rest of their _____ summer vacation!
(adjective)

-

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More Opinion Paragraphs

Name:_____ Date:_____

An opinion paragraph should have at least four sentences. The first sentence states your opinion and the next three give reasons why you have this opinion.

Sample prompt:

Some students think teachers should assign more homework, some students think teachers should assign less homework. What do you think?

Example opinion paragraph:

I think teachers should assignment more homework. They should assign more homework because students need to learn more things. If students don't do homework, they watch too much TV. Plus, having more homework will give kids more responsibility.

Some people believe students should be assigned homework every night. What is your opinion on the subject?

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More Opinion Paragraphs

Name:_____ Date:_____

An opinion paragraph should have at least four sentences. The first paragraph states your opinion, and the next three give three reasons why you have this opinion.

2. Sample prompt:

Some people believe transportation should be free for students who take public transportation. What is your opinion on the subject?

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More Opinion Paragraphs

Name:_____ Date:_____

An opinion paragraph should have at least four sentences. The first paragraph states your opinion, and the next three give three reasons why you have this opinion.

3. Sample prompt:

Some people believe 4 years of college should be free for all students. What is your opinion on the subject?

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Sentence Correcting: Incomplete and Run-Ons

Name:_____ Date:_____

Incomplete Sentences

A complete sentence has a **subject** (the person, place, or thing that the sentence is about) and a **predicate** (what the subject does or is). The subject is a noun and the predicate is a phrase that contains a verb.

verb

Example: Mr. Morton walked down the street.
subject *predicate*

Identify the subject and predicate in each sentence. Circle the subject and underline the predicate.

1. Blythe always wears a black skirt on Tuesday.
2. Tomorrow, Elaine's birthday party will be at the bowling alley.
3. There's no way Tatum is playing on the softball team.
4. Graham wants to go skiing with the rest of us.
5. Ivan bought a new pair of ten pound barbells.

An **incomplete** sentence is missing a subject or predicate.
Example: Walked down the street.

Fix the incomplete sentences by adding a subject or predicate.
Example: He walked down the street.

1. Peeled all the potatoes

_____

2. Came crashing down

_____

3. He

_____

4. Didn't mean to do it

_____

5. Everyone in San Mateo

_____

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Sentence Correcting: Incomplete and Run-Ons

Name:_____ Date:_____

Run-On Sentences

Run-on sentences are sentences that are missing punctuation. Sometimes run-on sentences are called 'fused sentences' because they are made up of two or more sentences or thoughts that are fused, or connected, without punctuation.

Example: I am a frog I can talk.

To fix a run-on sentence, you can separate the fused sentences with a period

Example: I am a frog. I can talk.

or you can add a conjunction, like and or but, with a comma.

Example:
I am a frog, but I can talk.
I am a frog, and I can talk.

Fix the run-on sentences by adding punctuation or a conjunction with a comma.

1. Milo hates to take a shower his dad encourages him to smell clean.

_____

2. Eli is on his tablet he's addicted to video games.

_____

3. Corey doesn't like to fold the laundry Byron finds it soothing.

_____

4. Jennifer goes paddle boarding whenever she can she wears board shorts.

_____

5. Nobody let the cat in he was super cranky.

_____

6. The train was late I missed my train.

_____

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Try Your Hand at Editing

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Read the short story. Then come up with compliments, suggestions, and corrections to help improve the story

Yesterday I got a ride from my uncle larry to school. We we're half way there, when I noticd i had forgotten my permision slip i roared "Larry we have to go back home i forgot something!" Uncle Larry said, Oh well that'll teach you to me more thoughtful before you leave the house." I laughed and declared, "You bet!" I expected him to turn around and take me back home. He didn't

I said Uncle Larry, I'm not going to be able to go to the field trip today without that permision slip. Sudenly i heard a jingle on his phone that was far deep in his jacket pocket i could hear. I could tell it was a message from my mom, by the ringtone! Uncle Larry pulled the car over parked and checked message.

"Well kiddo, he said with a thin smile, today's your lucky day because my sister's going to drop off your form, on her way to work." I was so relieved. My uncle Larry revealed, "You know I would've been happy to have gone back and picked up your form. I wanted to give you a moment to consider your mistake. But I also know your mother. she doesn't miss a trick and she's sweet to beat the band!

He was right. My mom's the best.

1. Write three **compliments** for the author of this story.

_____

_____

_____

2. Write three specific **suggestions** to improve the story.

_____

_____

_____

3. Use editing marks to **correct** the spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capital letters in the story.

Editing Marks

Capitalize letter ≡	Take words or letters out
Add a period ⊙	Correct spelling
Add a question mark ⊙	Lowercase letter /
add a word or comma ∧	Indent ¶

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More Commas in a Sentence

Name:_____ Date:_____

Non-identifying clauses are normally separated by commas. Look at the example below and complete the exercises that follow.

Example:

Everyone went to the park
Everyone, including the entire 5th grade, went to the park

Directions: Add a non-identifying clause to each sentence, with commas in the proper places.

1. I rode my bike to school in the rain.

_____

2. Kelly Anne had the prettiest smile I'd ever seen.

_____

3. The pool looked as deep as an ocean.

_____

4. The laundry hadn't been folded for weeks.

_____

5. My mother makes the best banana bread.

_____

6. Nobody dances like my brother.

_____

7. Every year we go to Lake Topaz.

_____

Non-identifying clause

A non-identifying clause adds extra information about a person or thing that's already been identified in the sentence.

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Come Combine Sentences!

Name:_____ Date:_____

Kenny keeps repeating the same words in his article about a spate of ice cream shops popping up all over town. Help him get to the point by combining sentences.

Directions: Read the article. Figure out which sentences you can put together to make one sentence. Don't be afraid to take out words you don't need. Rewrite the paragraph below with the new, combined sentences.

Ice Cream Fiasco! There are fifteen new ice cream parlors opening up in a six block radius of downtown.

There will be more ice cream shops than coffee shops! The Chamber of Commerce is considering changing the city nickname to, 'Ice- cream-ville'. The Chamber of Commerce is hoping to attract even more ice cream vendors.

"With all this ice cream consideration, maybe we'll attract shops that specialize in different flavors or have different themes," said Mr. Huckbuckle, a local fiduciary clerk. "It sure would be nice to get folks out and about, spending more money on sweet treats!" he added.

The latest ice cream shop is expected to open in two weeks. Every shop sells ice cream but no two retailers are the same. Every shop has earned a five-star rating for customer service. Every shop is also hiring new employees!

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

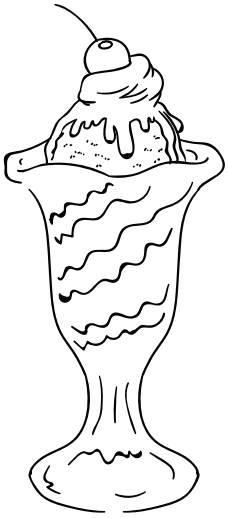
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



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Compound Sentence Practice

Name:_____ Date:_____

Compound Sentences: A compound sentence is made up of two or more complete sentences connected by a **conjunction** (a joining word) such as **and, but,** or **so.**

A	B
Erin practices archery.	She's a great woodsmith.
Erin hopes to participate in the Olympic Games.	She enjoys spending time with several friends who are also archers.
Erin has many friends who practice archery.	She's had a love of archers for as long as she can remember.
Erin makes her own arrows.	She goes rock-hunting for arrowheads.
Erin's sister is a medal-winning archer.	She's extremely disciplined.
Erin received her first bow when she was five years old.	She's convinced archery runs in her family.
	She hopes to sling a bow all across the globe.

Directions: Create your own compound sentences on the lines below by combining a sentence from column A with one from column B and connecting them with a conjunction. You can use sentences more than once.

Sentences:

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

6. _____

_____

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Practicing Complex Sentences

Name:_____ Date:_____

A complex sentence includes a complete sentence (sometimes known as an **independent clause**) and a connected idea that cannot stand on its own (sometimes known as a **dependent clause**.)

Dependent clauses can often begin with **subordinate conjunctions** like the following:

Common Subordinate Conjunctions:			Dependent Clause Examples:
After...	As though...	Even though...	• After the party,
Although...	Because...	Every time...	• As long as you're standing there,
As As far as...	Before...	If...	• Because it's my birthday,
As if...	By the time....	In case....	• Even though I've just arrived,
As long as...	Considering.....		• Every time I walk upstairs,
As soon as...	Even if....		• If anyone comes over,

Independent Clauses are known as complete sentences, containing a subject and a predicate. Like these:

Complete Sentences Subject:	+ Predicate:
I	went to the game.
We	thought it was fantastic!
Who	won at the last minute?
They	played really well.

Complex Sentences Dependent Clause:	+ Independent Clause:
After the party,	everyone went home.
As long as you're standing there,	you might as well take my coat.
Because it's my birthday,	I'll have a piece of chocolate cake

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Practicing Complex Sentences

Name:_____ Date:_____

Try This: Using the information above and your imagination, write 10 complex sentences on the lines below.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

6. _____

_____

7. _____

_____

8. _____

_____

9. _____

_____

10. _____

_____

_____

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Analogies: So Many Comparisons

Name:_____ Date:_____

An **analogy** is a comparison of two pairs of words that are related in a similar way.

fish	lake	sway	resist	walk
play	rage	swim	peace	puddle

Directions: Complete each analogy using a word from the word box.

1. Car is to road as boat is to _____

2. Elephant is to ant as ocean is to _____

3. Run is to stall sink is to _____

4. Hold is to caress as calm is to _____

5. Joy is to smile as stubborn is to _____

6. Run is to track as basketball court is to _____

7. Quick is to fast as anger is to _____

8. Steadfast is to solid as waver is to _____

9. Greet is to acknowledge as stroll is to _____

10. House is to person as water is to _____

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Story Map A Personal Narrative

Name:_____ Date:_____

Let's Consider a Conflict...

Just like fictional stories, personal narratives involve some kind of a problem, or conflict. Personal narratives are filled with feelings and emotions that often change throughout the story.

Problems you could relate to:

A time when you felt really uncomfortable
A challenge of learning something new
Getting through a tough time in your life
Something unexpected happened

Feelings and Emotions:

severe	unsafe	playful	surprised	ridiculous
strict	misunderstood	excluded	reassured	weighty
foolish silly	distraught	unhappy	encouraged	uninspired
determined	elevated	nervous	courageous	

Brainstorm!

Directions: Use the space below to brainstorm some ideas from your own life. Try to think of an instance where you experienced each type of problem described above and describe it below. Then write two or three feelings or emotions you felt during each experience. You can use the ideas from the box to help you, or come up with your own.

1. Once, I felt uncomfortable when...		
Feeling:	Feeling:	Feeling:
2. I had to learn something new and...		
Feeling:	Feeling:	Feeling:
3. I was going through a tough time, but eventually things got better when I....		
Feeling:	Feeling:	Feeling:

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Story Map A Personal Narrative

Name:_____ Date:_____

4. I remember being completely surprised when.....		
Feeling:	Feeling:	Feeling:
5. I remember feeling completely misunderstood when.....		
Feeling:	Feeling:	Feeling:
6. Things weren't so easy when.....		
Feeling:	Feeling:	Feeling:

Tell Your Tale

Using any of the story maps, write your personal narrative from beginning to end. Begin your story in the moment that the experience began in your life, imagining you are looking at the experience through a microscope and describing every detail as it happened. Describe the problem, action, and the feelings you had from moment to moment, so your readers can create a movie of your experience in their minds as they read your narrative. Describe what you were thinking about during the experience and how the experience ended.

Title: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Using "It" and "They" in the Third Person Narrative

Name:_____ Date:_____

Third person narrative is one of the most common techniques used in storytelling. Third person narrative uses the words such as "they" or "it," not "I" or "you."

Third Person Pronouns	Plurality
It	Singular
They	Plural / Singular

Example: It was all over in an instant.
Try This: Using the chart above and your imagination, draft a personal narrative in ten sentences, using "it" or "they" pronouns.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

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More Punctuation and Capitalization

Name:_____ Date:_____

Review punctuation, quotations, and capitalization by adding the correct punctuation to each sentence. Include commas, periods, question marks, and quotation marks where needed.

1. Thats not fair my sister cried after i snagged the last cookie. that was mine!
2. Im not supposed to be playing the lead character cried Billy.
3. Youre the best soprano singer we have in the show pleaded Sarah.
4. I knew I was in the wrong store when i passed the ladies skirts i cried oh no!
5. Who thought that was funny asked Peter when he heard about the prank.

Rewrite each sentence with the **correct punctuation.** Capitalize words and add quotation marks where needed.

1. thats the best pizza ive ever had chimed nate.

_____

_____

2. Everyone was excited except Bob who kept saying im so bored.

_____

_____

3. Maybe next years dance will be even more fun barbara shouted

_____

_____

4. Who's at the door? asked my dad.

_____

_____

5. Im not sure im going to like this said sheila as we lined up for the ride

_____

_____

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Great job!

_____

is an Education.com superstar!

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Answer Sheets

Get Ready for Fourth Grade

Prefix Fun!
Prefixes at Guadalalalaglass Elementary
Advanced Grammar: Suffixes #2
Grammar Basics: Object Pronouns #2
Adverbs Detectives: Again!
Identifying Abstract Nouns
Seasonal Homonyms
More Comparatives & Superlative Adjectives
Synonyms & the Astronomer
Getting Possessive with Apostrophes
Subject and Predicate Practice
Show Your Idioms
Check Your Work: To Three-Digit Subtraction
Place Value & Expanded Form
Place Value Number Challenge
Multiplication and the Associative Property
Multiplication and the Distributive Property
Multiplication and the Commutative Property
More Multiplying by Seven
More Multiplication Comparisons
More Fun Finding the Quotient
More Mixed Minute Math
Geometry Basics: More Perimeters
Angles All A Round

Context Clue Matching
Reading for Comprehension: More Cause and Effect
The Sing Song of Old Man Kangaroo Comprehension
Match Mixed Predictions
Idioms Tell Us What You Think.pdf
Sentence Correcting: Incomplete and Run-Ons
Try Your Hand at Editing
More Commas in a Sentence
Come Combine Sentences!
Compound Sentence Practice
Analogies: Sweet Comparisons
Using It and They in the Third Person Narrative
More Punctuation and Capitalization

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Answer Sheet

Prefix Fun!

Name:_____ Date:_____

Have some prefix fun! Create new words by adding a prefix to the beginning of the word.

prefix + root word = new word
super + hero = superhero

Use a PREFIX from the box to make a new word.

NEED HELP!?
Use the box to find the meaning. Each prefix only matches one word.

ANSWERS

prefix +	root word =	new word
1.	sense	nonsense
2.	hero	antihero
3.	fracture	microfracture
4.	figure	configure
5.	terrain	subterrain
6.	appear	disappear
7.	connect	interconnect
8.	heat	reheat
9.	view	preview
10.	impose	superimpose

PREFIX MEANINGS	
prefix	meaning
super-	above
pre-	before
anti-	against
dis-	not, opposite of
micro-	small
sub-	under
inter-	between
non-	not
con-	with, together
re-	again

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Answer Sheet

Prefixes at Guadalalalaglass Elementary

Name:_____ Date:_____

Complete the story below with a word using a prefix from the following list:

dis-	means: opposite of, not
hyper-	means: over, above
mis-	means: wrongly
de-	means: off, down, away from,

Cynthia and I always pretend we're __dis____ interested in group games at recess. I think it's because our sense of belonging is _____de_ activated. You see, we're twins and this is our first year at this school, Guadalalalaglass Elementary. We're __hyper__ sensitive to heights and equally allergic to words over four syllables. You heard me right: Guadalalalaglass, Guadalalalaglass, Guadalalalaglass, Guadalalalaglass... It's easy to ____mis_ pronounce if you say it seven times fast! Cynthia and I have tried. Oh yeah, I almost forgot to mention that our campus buildings are made entirely of transparent plexiglass snap-together bricks! Totally. You'd think somebody could ____dis_ assemble Guadalalalaglass in a day or two. Cynthia's always suggesting we get all ___hyper___ focused one day and give it a go.

I remember when we first entered our classroom and Cynthia projected a look of complete ___dis_ trust. She was skeptical as I was a cynic. Upon our first glimpse of Guadalalalaglass, we giggled at the thought that some poor architect had completely ____mis_ managed her construction budget. Our parents had heard about Guadalalalaglass' school district's building rules being _____de__ regulated. It had been all over the news how Guadalalalaglass recruited an army of cutting edge eco-building designers from the across the globe. Our parents, every bit of the eco-building warrior type designers, were impressed enough to demand we become learned Guadalalalaglassians. However, Cynthia and I think Guadalalalaglass Elementary could easily be _____mis_ taken as a shatterproof terror box learning experiment with kids involved! Case in point: Our first week in attendance, Cynthia and I spent each morning trying our best not to ____hyper_ ventilate while looking down at our classroom floor; on Guadalalalaglass Elementary's thirty-fifth floor!

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Answer Sheet

Advanced Grammar: Suffixes #2

Name:_____ Date:_____

A **suffix** is added to a root word to change the meaning of the word.

Draw a line from the **suffix** to its **meaning**. **Hint:** If you're stuck, think of a word you know that ends with that suffix.

ANSWERS

1.	–ment	characterized by/inclined to
2.	–ist	believes or does
3.	–y	characteristic or way of being
4.	–able	without
5.	–est	worthy of, able to
6.	–ful or –full	more than
7.	–ness	is like
8.	–ly	action or state
9.	–less	full of
10.	–er	the most

Add a suffix to each root word so that it matches the new definition below.

Root words	Suffixes
part real bicycle hurt	-ist -ful -ly

A person who rides a bike ___**bicyclist**___ extremely ___**really**___

Something said in anger is ___**hurtful**___ almost as much ___**partly**___

Circle words with suffixes from the list above.

Under a sunless sky, it's impossible for a plant to make sugar. However, on a sunny day a plant is plenty capable of making sugar using carbon dioxide and water. Green plant cells are where the business of making sugar takes place. Extra sugar moves from the plant cells constantly along a highway of phloem tubes. It's along these pathways where water mixes successfully with water to form a sweet liquid called sap. If you've ever tasted maple syrup, then you probably know how delicious a byproduct of the sun can be!

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Answer Sheet

Grammar Basics: Object Pronouns #2

Name:_____ Date:_____

A **pronoun** is a substitute for a noun. An **object pronoun** is the object of the sentence. For example

Shelly put the pastries on cooling racks.

noun

Shelly put them on cooling racks.

pronoun

Select an **object pronoun** that could take the place of the noun in each sentence.

this	these	we	they	her	his

ANSWERS

1. **This** Deliver **the lunch order** to Yan and Eric
2. **her / his** Corey was excited to see **the chocolate mousse** cake.
3. **we** **Elaine, Rich and I** took our dog, Lana, to the dog park.
4. **they** **The Betty Bakers** were once known for their tasty eclairs.
5. **his** Harvelene brought **Arthur's** phone to the picnic.
6. **these** "**My knives** aren't going to cut it," yelled Kathy.
7. **they / those** **Luxury cars and sport utility vehicles** tend to be gas guzzlers.
8. **we** **Johanna and I** love to sing in the shower.
9. **they / this** **Many new laws** have changed the way people drive.
10. **those** You can purchase **the bowls on the shelf** at the front counter.

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Answer Sheet

Adverb Detectives: Again!

Name:_____ Date:_____

The Descriptive Detectives: Again!

The Descriptive Detectives view a mystery as a story with the key-words and details missing. **Adverbs** are words that provide more information about verbs: how something is done or when it occurred.

Example: The salesperson of the town hybrid auto dealership, Ms. Greenlease, **exquisitely** displays luxury automobiles in her show-room. Ms. Greenlease **kindly** greets customers when they come in, except when she is **completely** involved in a phone conversation while drinking coffee.

A hybrid SUV is missing from Ms. Greenlease's dealership! Below are adverbs and sentences from the detectives' descriptive report written after closely investigating the scene of the crime and interviewing Miss Green-lease. Match the appropriate adverb with the verb it would be best suited to describe.

ANSWERS

1. promptly
2. excitedly
3. intentionally
4. longingly
5. quietly
6. loosely
7. hurriedly
8. slowly
9. discreetly
10. sadly

Ms. Greenlease noted that she __**promptly**__ opened the auto deal-ership at 8:00 a.m.. __**Intentionally**__ , she parked the new 500 horse-power golden hybrid in the display window at the front of the store. Her cell phone then __**quietly**__ vibrated within her pocket. Ms. Greenlease shared that she __**excitedly**__ answered it since it was her sister, who she was anxious to tell about the latests flagship hybrid high-performance models. As she was talking on the phone, she __**hurriedly**__ put the keys for the new vehicle next to the __**loosely**__ opened envelope that contained packaging material for the smartkey. Ms. Greenlease said she __**discreetly**__ stuffed the envelope into the lower left drawer of her desk. She then __**slowly**__ described the new fleet of vehicles expected to arrive later that day, savoring all the details while finishing her coffee. She recalls __**longingly**__ staring at the photograph of a fire-engine red coupe on her desk. At 9:00 a.m. she __**sadly**__ strode back into the showroom to find there was no fresh coffee prepared and noticed that the new 500 horsepower golden hybrid smartkey was no longer on her desk! What did the Detectives deduce might have also been stuffed in the lower drawer of Ms. Greenlease's desk?

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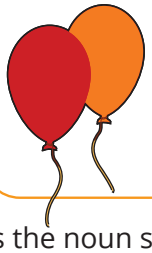
Answer Sheet

Identifying Abstract Nouns

Name:_____ Date:_____



You know that nouns are persons, places, and things. Most of these nouns— like the tree in your front yard, your dog, or your Aunt Betty— can be seen, touched, heard, tasted or smelled. These are called concrete nouns. But there are many things that you can't see, touch, smell, hear or taste, like anger and joy. These are called **abstract nouns.**

Is the noun something you can see, hear, touch, taste, or smell? If not then it is abstract. Circle only the abstract nouns.

Example: The ice cream attendant scooped gobs of vanilla while smiling with glee and spirit.

ANSWERS

1. Clifford has been playing baseball for seventeen years.
2. Kevin's always interested in going to the latest noodle restaurant for lunch.
3. Nala, Elaine's dog, runs along the beach with joy.
4. She's really excited about her nephew's graduation ceremony next week.
5. Paris is known across the globe for its fashion sensibility.
6. The school year seems to get longer every year.
7. The thought of getting new shoes for a single event made her nervous.
8. Robin is filled with bliss while she practices yoga.
9. Jimmy's team looked happy after their win last Saturday.
10. Vivian plans the best birthday celebrations of anyone in the office!

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Answer Sheet

Seasonal Homonyms

Name:_____ Date:_____

Homonyms are words that are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings.

Read the definitions for each bolded word. Then write "a" or "b" for the corresponding definition that describes how the word is used in each sentence.

ANSWERS

1. address **a.** place of residence **b.** to speak directly to

___a___ Shelly purchased address stickers for her holiday cards.

___b___ During elections, voters look to representatives to address their issues.

2. bat **a.** baseball equipment **b.** a kind of winged mammal

___b___ Eli hoped he'd see a bat or two during his summer cave expedition.

___a___ On opening day, Hazel struck out because her bat was too light.

3. flat **a.** pressed very thin **b.** an apartment

___b___ Five new students rented our flat last Fall.

___a___ I felt my stomach would never be flat again after the holiday meal.

4. match **a.** to look the same **b.** a piece of wood used to light a fire

___b___ We didn't have a match so we used the stove to light the candles.

___a___ Her scarlet skirt and holly berries were a perfect match.

5. spring **a.** the season after Winter **b.** to pay for or buy

___a___ As the Spring saying goes, "April showers bring May flowers."

___b___ For my graduation, I decided to spring for a new suit.

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Answer Sheet

More Comparatives & Superlative Adjectives

Name:_____ Date:_____

A **comparative adjective** is used for comparing two people or things. A **superlative adjective** is used for comparing one person or thing with something else.

Adjective: big	Comparative: bigger	Superlative: biggest

ANSWERS

1.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"hard"** in the sentences below:
Marian thought the quiz was __hard__ , but found the end of semester exam to be much __harder__.	

2.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"filthy"** in the sentences below:
My Jeep was by far the __filthiest__ vehicle after the off-road event; there wasn't another Jeep __filthier__.	

3.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"happy"'** in the sentences below:
All of the children were __happy__ with their ice cream, but the child wearing a huge grin looked __happiest__ of all!	

4.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"busy"** in the sentences below:
Sarah's much __busier__ in the afternoon than the morning but she tends to be pretty __busy__ all day long.	

Challenge! (Hint: you'll need an auxiliary in a few of these!)

5.	Use the correct form of the adjective **"stunning"** in the sentences below:
Rojelia was __stunning__ in the red dress and __more__ __stunning__ in the purple one. However she looked __most__ __stunning__ in the gold dress.	

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Answer Sheet

Synonyms & the Astronomer

Name:_____ Date:_____

Synonyms are words with the same or almost the same meaning.

Directions: Fill in the circle next to the synonym for the bold word in each sentence below.

1. "**Shut** the drapes while we look through the telescope," said the astronomer.

○ stain	● close	○ drop	○ open

2. "It's **hard** to see the stars at night when there's light pollution," she said.

○ easy	● difficult	○ smart	○ curly

3. "I think it's **false** that the universe is devoid of life," she continued.

○ seasoned	○ fast	○ curious	● untrue

4. She began to **shout**, "Interstellar space is teeming with possibilities!"

○ throw	○ whisper	○ tickle	● yell

5. She reached into her lunch **sack** and asked, "Do you know about the Hubble?"

○ plate	○ case	● bag	○ train

6. I replied, "**Under** your lunch, there's a nebulae image taken from the Hubble!"

○ eat	● below	○ above	○ hide

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Answer Sheet

Getting Possessive with Apostrophes

Name:_____ Date:_____

Let's learn about how **apostrophes** show the correct possessive form of a noun. Apostrophes are added to the end of a singular or plural noun to show **possession**.

Here are some examples:

singular:	girl + 's	= girl's
plural:	girls + '	= girls'

ANSWERS

Add apostrophes to show the correct possessive form of the nouns.

1.	It was Ms. Trevett's birthday and everyone wanted a piece of her pizza.
2.	The class' patience was wearing thin.
3.	Most of all, the boys' appetites seemed to show through their enthusiasm.
4.	The students' surprise party took place at lunch period.
5.	Someone said, "I see Ms. Trevett coming, but her shoes' straps have come loose!"
6.	Everyone crouched quietly as the substitute's break was almost over.
7.	"Can I have some of this pizza's toppings?" someone asked.
8.	The doorknob turned and everyone's energy exploded with love and appreciation.

ANSWERS WILL VARY

Write a sentence using the correct possessive form of each noun.

1.	Principal Rees	I accidentally ate Principal Rees' sandwich.
2.	Mr. Roos	Mr. Roos' car was parked outside our classroom.
3.	Clarisse	I went to dinner with Clarisse's family last night.
4.	Travis	This is Travis' water bottle.

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Answer Sheet

Subject and Predicate Practice

Name:_____ Date:_____

Every complete sentence has two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate.**
The subject is what or whom the sentence is about.
The predicate is the part that tells something about the subject.

Example: Samantha bakes sweet potato pies every Thanksgiving.

subject **predicate**

ANSWERS

Identify the subject and the predicate in each sentence. Underline the subject once and the predicate twice.

1.	Erin wears the cutest brown leather shoes to work.
2.	Our dual suspension mountain bikes have disc brakes.
3.	Emily is flying to Barcelona next February.
4.	The latest train leaves the station at 12:30 a.m.
5.	Kathy rides her bicycle during her morning commute.
6.	The concert begins after the parade passes through downtown.
7.	Kevin and Vivian brought gummy bears and caramel popcorn to the meeting.
8.	The barber shop is always full on Sundays.
9.	I was so happy to hear about my cousin's newborn child.
10.	Chewing gum was difficult to find at the hardware store.

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Answer Sheet

Show Your Idioms

ANSWER SHEET

NOTE TO TEACHERS: The following explanations are the social meanings of each idiom. The goal is for students to understand the social meaning, but to illustrate the actual statements. This is meant to capture how silly these phrases sound if they were to be taken as they are stated word-for-word- devoid of social meaning.

- She studied as much as she could, so she decided to **call it a day**.

  Here, the literal drawing might be a figure actually naming something a 'day.'
- Having written short stories for years, his plot ideas were **a dime a dozen**.

  Here, the literal drawing might be an image of something for sale as 12 for ten.
- She thought she'd **hit the sack** after having spent all day doing chores.

  Here, the literal drawing might be of someone or something actually hitting a bag.

Directions: Draw a picture that you think represents each idiom. Don't be afraid to get silly!

for example:

a chip on your shoulder

call it a day

a dime a dozen

hit the sack

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Answer Sheet

Check Your Work: To Three-Digit Subtraction

Name:_____ Date:_____

Solve each subtraction problem below. Then add the differences to check your work.

ANSWERS

1.

24	19
− 5	+ 5
19	24

2.

95	7
− 88	+ 88
7	95

3.

513	90
− 423	+ 423
90	513

4.

81	8
− 73	+ 73
8	81

5.

91	57
− 34	+ 34
57	91

6.

74	8
− 66	+ 66
8	74

7.

968	48
− 920	+ 920
48	968

8.

94	17
− 77	+ 77
17	94

9.

93	37
− 56	+ 56
37	93

10.

107	25
− 82	+ 82
25	107

11.

711	93
− 618	+ 618
93	711

12.

71	22
− 49	+ 49
22	71

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Answer Sheet

Place Value & Expanded Form

Name:_____ Date:_____

Fill in the missing numbers in the box.
Then write out the place values on the line provided.

ANSWERS

1. 610 = 600 + 10 =

Six hundreds, one ten.

2. 346 = 300 + 40 + 6 =

Three hundreds, four tens, and six ones.

3. 967 = 900 + 60 + 7 =

Nine hundreds, Six tens, and seven ones.

4. 5485 = 5000 + 400 + 80 + 5 =

Five thousands, four hundreds, eight tens, and five ones.

5. 2094 = 2000 + 0 + 90 + 4 =

Two thousands, nine tens, and four ones.

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Answer Sheet

Place Value & Expanded Form

Name:_____ Date:_____

Fill in the missing numbers in the box.
Then write out the place values on the line provided.

ANSWERS

6. 3912 = 3000 + 900 + 10 + 2 =

Three thousands, nine hundreds, one ten and two ones.

7. 10,495 = 10,000 + 400 + 90 + 5 =

Ten thousands, four hundreds, nine tens and five ones.

8. 92,401 = 90,000 + 2000 + 400 + 1 =

Nine ten thousands, two thousands, four hundreds, and one ones.

9. 668,935 = 600,000 + 60,000 + 8000 + 900 + 30 + 5 =

Six hundred thousands, sixty thousands, eight thousands, nine hundreds, thirty tens and five ones.

10. 304,598 = 300,000 + 4,000 + 500 + 90 + 8

Three hundred thousand, four thousands, five hundreds, nine tens, and eight ones.

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Answer Sheet

Place Value Number Challenge

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Using the numbers in the number bank, create a six-digit number based on the clues given.

4	9	2	6	1	5

Answer Sheet

1. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make?

1 2 4 5 6 9

2. What is the largest six-digit number you can make?

9 6 5 4 2 1

3. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make that has 6 in the ones place?

1 2 4 5 9 6

4. What is the largest six-digit number you can make that has 2 in the thousands place?

9 6 2 5 4 1

5. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make that ends in an even number ?

1 2 4 5 9 6

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Answer Sheet

Multiplication and the Associative Property

Name:_____ Date:_____

One of the multiplication properties is associative, which means you can group the factors in a multiplication equation differently and still get the same product.

A × (B x C) = (A x B) x C

Find the missing factor according to the associative property.

Answer Sheet

1. 5 x (4 x 3) = (5 x 4) x **3**
2. 7 x (3 x 6) = (7 x 3) x **6**
3. (30 x 5) x 12 = (30 x 12) x **5**

Find the product of these numbers.

4. 6 x (3 x 4) = **42** (6 x 3) x 4 = **42**
5. 10 x (2 x 5) = 10 x **10** = **100**
6. (10 x 2) x 5 = **50** x 2 = **100**

Think About It:

7. When you group the factors differently, do you get a different product? Explain.

No

8. How could you change two out of three factors in an equation and still have the same product?

Answers will vary, but explanations might show an example like this:
(6 x 3) x 4) = 72
(2 x 9) x 4) = 72
Notice 6 x 3 = 18 and 2 x 9 = 18. So this is an example of how two out of the three factors have changed but both equations yield the same product!

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Answer Sheet

Multiplication and the Distributive Property

Name:_____ Date:_____

One of the multiplication properties is distributive, which means you can multiply a sum or difference by multiplying each number separately and then adding or subtracting the products.

A × (B + C) = A x B + A x C

A × (B - C) = A x B - A x C

Answer Sheet

Find the product.

1. 5 x (4 + 3) = 5 x (7) = **35**
2. (7 x 3) + (7 x 6) = (21) + (42) = **63**
3. 3 x (15 - 12) = 3 x (3) = **9**
4. (3 x 15) - (3 x 12) = (45) - (36) = **9**

Rewrite the equations. An example has been provided for you.

5. 6 x (7 + 1) = (6 x 7) + (6 x 1)
   = (42) + (6)
   = 48

6. 9 x (5 + 3) = **(9 x 5) + (9 x 3)**
   = **(40) + (27)**
   = **67**

7. 10 x (10 - 3) = **(10 x 10) - (10 x 3)**
   = **(100) - (30)**
   = **30**

Think About It:
How could you change two out of three factors in an equation and still have the same product?

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Answer Sheet

Multiplication and the Commutative Property

Name:_____ Date:_____

One of the multiplication properties is commutative, which means that you can multiply numbers in any order and get the same product.

A x B = B x A

Answer Sheet

Find the missing number in the equations following the commutative property rule. Then answer the questions below.

1. 5 x 4 = 4 x **5**
2. 7 x 3 = 3 x **7**

3. Jenny has five sacks of baby socks. Each bag contains eight socks. Draw the items in each bag. How many socks does Jenny have?

40 (each sack should contain 8 items)

4. Raoul has seven sacks of baby mittens. Each sack contains four mittens. Draw the items in each bag. How many mittens does Raoul have?

28 (each sack should contain 4 items)

5. Write the multiplication equations for each Jenny and Raoul's baby clothes using the commutative property.

5 x 8 = 8 x 5
7 x 4 = 4 x 7

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Answer Sheet

More Multiplying by Seven

Name:_____ Date:_____

Find the product. **Answer Sheet**

2 × 7 = **14**	7 × 3 = **21**	7 × 0 = **0**	1 × 7 = **7**
4 × 7 = **28**	7 × 6 = **42**	8 × 7 = **56**	7 × 4 = **28**
7 × 5 = **35**	10 × 7 = **70**	7 × 7 = **49**	6 × 7 = **42**
7 × 8 = **56**	9 × 7 = **63**	10 × 7 = **70**	3 × 7 = **21**

Fill in the multiplication chart.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	**7**	**14**	**21**	**28**	**35**	**42**	**49**	**56**	**63**	**70**

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Answer Sheet

More Multiplication Comparisons

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Test your multiplication skills by writing in the correct symbol: >, < or =.

Answer Sheet

1. 13 x 0 > 2 x 1	2. 12 x 5 = 10 x 6	3. 5 x 5 > 6 x 4
4. 12 x 3 = 6 x 6	5. 4 x 3 > 5 x 2	6. 6 x 5 > 7 x 3
7. 6 x 9 < 7 x 8	8. 12 x 4 > 9 x 5	9. 9 x 7 < 8 x 8
10. 8 x 4 < 6 x 6	11. 5 x 4 > 9 x 2	12. 9 x 3 = 6 x 4
13. 9 x 5 < 7 x 8	14. 3 x 3 > 4 x 2	15. 11 x 6 > 7 x 9
16. 6 x 3 > 4 x 4	17. 5 x 2 > 7 x 1	18. 7 x 7 > 6 x 8
19. 10 x 5 > 7 x 6	20. 7 x 4 = 14 x 2	21. 9 x 4 < 5 x 8

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Answer Sheet

More Fun Finding the Quotient

Name:_____ Date:_____

Division

is the process of finding how many times one number will fit into another number. Division is the opposite, or inverse, operation of multiplication.

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

dividend divisor quotient

quotient

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 2\overline{)12} \end{array}$$

divisor dividend

The number you are dividing is the **dividend.**
The number you are dividing by is the **divisor.**
The answer to a division problem is the **quotient.**

$16 \div 2 = 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2\overline{)16} \end{array}$$

Hint: Use your multiplication facts to help you find the answer.

$2 \times ? = 16$

The answer is **8** .

1. $14 \div 7 = 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 7\overline{)14} \end{array}$$

2. $15 \div 5 = 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 5\overline{)15} \end{array}$$

Answer Sheet

3. $12 \div 3 = 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 3\overline{)12} \end{array}$$

4. $18 \div 9 = 2$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 9\overline{)18} \end{array}$$

5. $10 \div 2 = 5$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 2\overline{)10} \end{array}$$

6. $21 \div 3 = 7$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 3\overline{)21} \end{array}$$

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Answer Sheet

More Mixed Minute Math

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: See how many of the following mixed math problems you can do in one minute!

Answer Sheet

64 ÷ 8 = **8**	2 × 1 = **2**	6 + 8 = **14**	16 ÷ 8 = **2**	16 ÷ 2 = **8**	20 ÷ 4 = **5**
18 ÷ 2 = **9**	3 × 4 = **12**	1 + 8 = **9**	3 + 6 = **9**	4 + 9 = **13**	2 × 1 = **3**
63 ÷ 7 = **9**	9 − 7 = **2**	18 ÷ 6 = **3**	3 + 4 = **7**	6 + 7 = **13**	7 ÷ 1 = **7**
7 − 7 = **0**	7 − 3 = **4**	4 − 3 = **1**	1 × 3 = **3**	6 × 1 = **6**	5 + 3 = **8**
8 × 3 = **24**	40 ÷ 5 = **8**	2 + 4 = **6**	8 × 5 = **40**	7 + 5 = **12**	7 × 1 = **7**
3 − 1 = **2**	3 − 2 = **1**	9 × 8 = **72**	8 − 5 = **3**	7 + 8 = **15**	3 + 3 = **6**
9 − 4 = **5**	6 + 6 = **12**	7 × 5 = **35**	3 + 5 = **8**	6 − 4 = **2**	9 × 1 = **9**
63 ÷ 9 = **7**	8 × 9 = **72**	4 − 3 = **1**	18 ÷ 9 = **2**	7 × 2 = **14**	3 ÷ 3 = **1**

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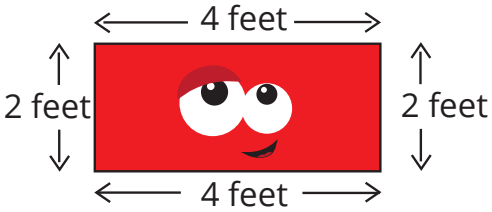
Answer Sheet

Geometry Basics: More Perimeters

Name:_____ Date:_____

Geometry: Perimeter

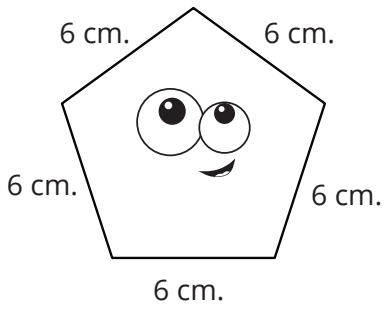
The perimeter of a polygon is equal to the distance around it.



2 feet
4 feet
2 feet
+ 4 feet
12 feet

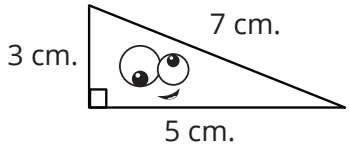
Answer Sheet **Directions:** Calculate the perimeter for the following polygons.

1.



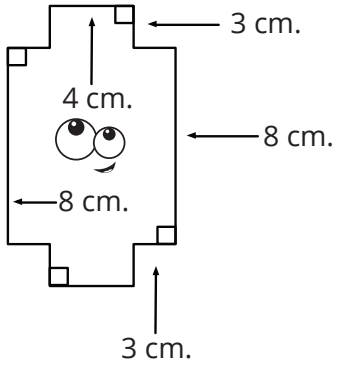
perimeter = 30 cm.

2.



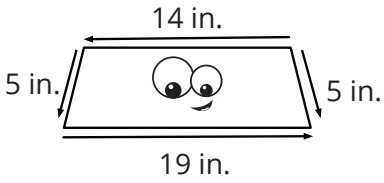
perimeter = 15 cm.

3.



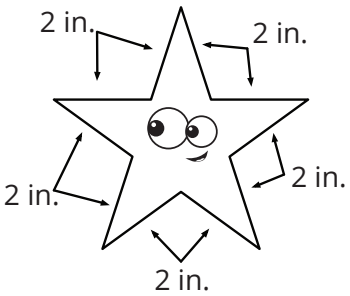
perimeter = 48 cm.

4.



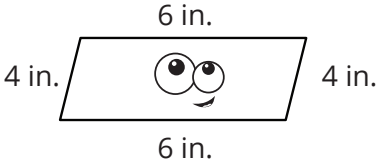
perimeter = 43 in.

5.



perimeter = 20 in.

6.



perimeter = 20 in.

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Answer Sheet

MATH
GEOMETRY

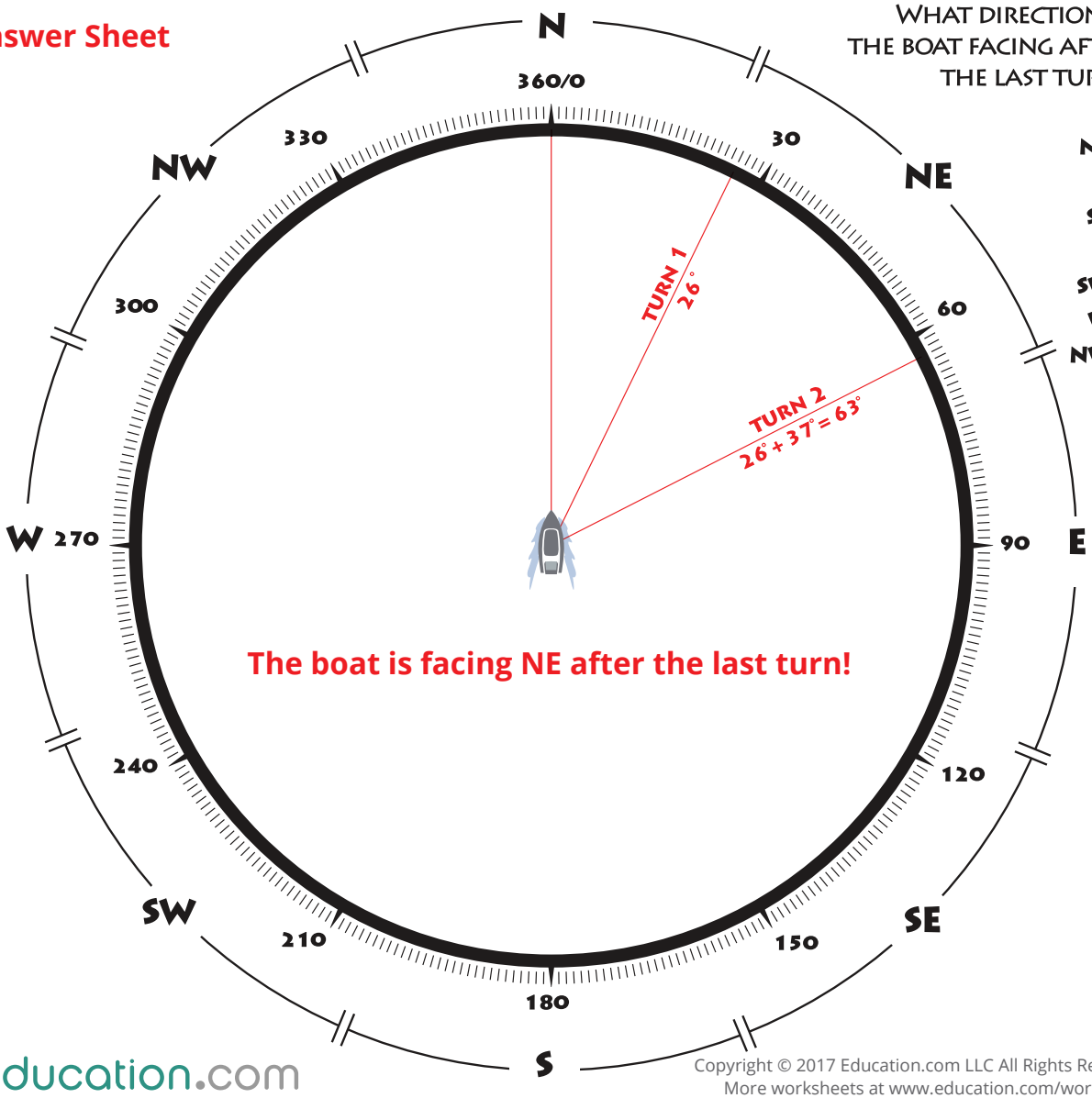
Angle Steering 1

Steering a ship requires practice and precision. It also requires you to think about math and angles.

Turn the ship's wheel according to the angle measurements given. See the examples below. With each new turn, indicate the ship's new direction by drawing a line towards it. Turn clockwise if the angle is positive, counterclockwise if it is negative. Use a ruler to help you draw straight lines.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Turn Degrees	+26°	+37°	−60°	+33°	+56°	+170°	−8°	−20°	−72°	+16°	+14°	−55°
New Direction	26°	63°	3°	36°	92°	262°	254°	234°	162°	178°	192°	137°

Answer Sheet



The boat is facing NE after the last turn!

WHAT DIRECTION IS THE BOAT FACING AFTER THE LAST TURN?

- N ☐
- NE ☐
- E ☐
- SE ☐
- S ☐
- SW ☐
- W ☐
- NW ☐

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Answer Sheet

Context Clue Matching

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Use the context clues in each sentence to figure out the meaning of the word in parentheses. Then find the direct definition on the cards and write it on the line.

Answer Sheet

Definition Cards:

to bring in or put into	a person who watches	believe	a person who checks things out
items collected for review	to fall down	a large pile or mound	a thief

1. This summer, I have a feeling I'll be a (spectator) a person who watches to all the fun my friends will be having while I'm sitting on the sidelines.

2. Autumn sends kids back to school, like a (crook) a thief who's stashed summertime somewhere long forgotten.

3. I (suspect) believe there will be good times during my trip to the amusement park.

4. My little sister will most likely spend her days looking for (specimens) items collected for review down at the creek behind our house.

5. When I return I'll have to (import) to bring in or put into my pictures into my online vacation journal.

6. After all-day long hikes, the only thing I want to do is (collapse) to fall down onto my bed.

7. An (inspector) a person who checks things out came by the museum after the painting went missing.

8. After the barbecue there was a (heap) a large pile or mound of refuse because the trash cans had overflowed.

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Answer Sheet

Reading for Comprehension: More Cause and Effect

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

School ended last week and tomorrow we're buying our season tickets to the local amusement park! I told my brother that I was going to go every day this summer. I wanted to beat my record from last summer when I went every weekday. Every time I entered the park, I took a picture with a different costumed character. My camera was a little clunky, but entirely reliable. It worked every time!

I kept the portraits in my online summer journal. I couldn't keep my mind from racing about all the new memories I was going to make with a trusted companion. All I needed to do was find my digital camera that my grandfather bought for me two years ago. When I found it, I couldn't believe my eyes.

The lens looked crusted over in dust and the camera case looked like it had water damage! The buttons couldn't be pushed down and nothing would turn on. I even couldn't open the memory card compartment as it felt like it had been sealed by dried saltwater. I suspected that one of my brothers must have used my camera, damaged it, put it back and thought I might not have noticed. How could I not?! But I thought about something my grandfather used to say: "There's no need crying over spilled milk." Maybe it was time I ditched the idea of taking a camera with me. Nowadays my phone takes better pictures than that old camera ever did and it's more com-pact!

Answer Sheet

1. What was the trusted companion the narrator spoke of?

   The camera was the trusted companion the narrator spoke of.

2. What new memories did the main character have in mind?

   The main character had in mind to create new memories of going to the amusement park every day and taking pictures with the digital camera their grandfather had given them.

3. What made the 'companion' so reliable?

   The camera was a little clunky, but worked perfectly every time!

4. Who did the main character suspect was involved in the mishap?

   The main character suspected one of their brothers used the camera.

5. What do you think happened to the camera?

   Answers may vary.

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Answer Sheet

The Sing Song of Old Man Kangaroo Comprehension

Name:_____ Date:_____

Sing-Song of Old Man Kangaroo

by Rudyard Kipling

Directions: *Read the following passage and choose the best answer to the questions that follow.*

A long time ago, the Kangaroo looked very different than he does now. He was grey and woolly, with four short legs. He was very boastful, and wanted nothing more than to be the most important and well-loved animal in Australia.

One day, his pride really got the better of him. The old Kangaroo went to the Little God Nia, who was known for granting wishes.

"Make me different from all the other animals," demanded the old Kangaroo, "it must be done by 5 o'clock this afternoon." Up jumped Nia from his seat on the rocks and he shouted, "Go away!"

So the old Kangaroo went to the Middle God Nialu, and commanded, "Make me different from all the other animals, and make me very popular too! It must be done by 5 o'clock this afternoon." Up jumped Nialu from his seat in the bushes and he shouted, "Go away!"

So the old Kangaroo went to the Big God Nialuwa and stated, "You must make me different from all the other animals, and very popular, and very wonderfully run-after. It must be done by 5 o'clock this afternoon."

Nialuwa was tired of the old Kangaroo's shenanigans, and so he proceeded to grant his wishes. Nialuwa called the yellow dog Dingo and said, "See that Kangaroo?" The Dingo nodded. "Well, he wishes to be different from all the other animals, and very wonderfully run-after. Make him so! You have until 5 o'clock this afternoon."

And with that, the Dingo began to chase the grey and woolly Kangaroo for miles and miles. The old Kangaroo ran and ran on his four legs, through the desert, through the mountains, through the salt-pans, the reed-beds and the blue gums... he had to! Soon they came to a river, and the Kangaroo didn't know how to cross. He began to hop through the river. Then he hopped through the forest, and soon his back legs began to get stronger. He tucked up his front legs, hopped on his hind legs and stuck out his tail for balance as he hopped away from the Dingo.

Eventually the sun began to set. The tired old Kangaroo hopped and hopped, and suddenly realized that the Dingo was no longer chasing him. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon! And low and behold, the old Kangaroo was now different from all the other animals, not to mention, he'd been run-after all day.

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Answer Sheet

The Sing Song of Old Man Kangaroo Comprehension

Name:_____ Date:_____

Answer Sheet

1. In what order did Kangaroo visit the three gods?
   - A. Nialuwa, Nia, Nialu
   - **B. Nia, Nialu, Nialuwa**
   - D. Nialuwa, Nialu, Nia
   - C. Kangaroo hadn't visited any gods.

2. Why had Nialuwa grown tired of Kangaroo's shenanigans?
   - A. Kangaroo didn't know how to cross the river on four legs.
   - B. Kangaroo had demanded to be different by 5 o'clock in the afternoon
   - **C. Kangaroo came to Nialuwa after making demands of Nia and Nialu**
   - D. Nialuwa had just woken up from a year-long nap

3. Why had Nailu jumped up from his seat?
   - A. He was was finished granting wishes
   - B. The bushes were crawling with ants
   - C. Nialu realized he had someplace else to go.
   - **D. Nialu was upset with Kangaroo and his bad attitude**

4. How had Kangaroos legs begun to get stronger?
   - A. Nilalu sent him on an errand
   - **B. Dingo had chased him all day**
   - D. Kangaroo went for a swim in a magic lake
   - C. Dingo cast a spell on Kangaroo

5. Why had Nialuwa asked Dingo to look at Kangaroo?
   - **A. Nialuwa was about to assign him a task**
   - B. Kangaroo was holding Dingo's lunch
   - C. Nialuwa wanted him to see what a kangaroo looked like
   - D. Kangaroo was holding up a sign for Dingo to read

6. Why had Kangaroo stuck out his tail?
   - A. For good luck
   - B. To smack Dingo as he ran
   - **C. For balance**
   - D. To trip Nia

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Answer Sheet

Match Mixed Predictions

Name:_____ **Answer Sheet** Date:_____

Directions: Match the situation in the left hand column with an event in the right hand column, making a prediction what will happen next. Be prepared to share reasons for your answer.

1. Guy knew he was going to graduate in May.	A. Guy made friends easily with other students from New Zealand, as they reminded him of home.
2. Guy brought home a beautiful bouquet of Irises.	B. Guy will be taking a cruise ship to the Bahamas.
3. Guy brought his lunch today.	C. The boutique accessories shop opening next month has a gift certificate with Guy's name on it!
4. Flying on planes always made Guy nervous.	D. Guy's not going to summer school, but to the Bahamas!
5. Guy was originally from Seattle but had grown up in New Zealand.	E. Guy will not be going in on Hot Pot with his classmates today.
6. Guy loves to wear bow ties.	F. Guy would include a card for Mother's Day.

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Answer Sheet

Idioms: Tell Us What You Think!

Name:_____ **Answer Sheet** Date:_____

An **idiom** is a saying that has a different meaning than the literal phrase.

Directions: Write what you think each idiom in **bold** means. Then, check your answers and write the correct meanings as necessary.

1. There's no use starting a lemonade stand to make a million dollars. **You're barking up the wrong tree.**

   Barking up the wrong tree means: looking in the wrong place or accusing the wrong person.

2. Lily and Jasmine didn't want **to beat around the bush,** so they just told us who broke the vase.

   Beat around the bush means: to avoid the main topic or to talk around an issue.

3. His mom didn't believe he should go out to the movies after he had stayed home sick from school. She told him, "Oh so you'd like to **have your cake and eat it too?**"

   Have your cake and eat it too means: the desire to make a choice but enjoy an opposite consequence.

4. I was **caught up in the heat of the moment**. I apologize for yelling at you after you tipped my apple cart.

   The heat of the moment means: to be overwhelmed by what is happening.

5. She told her to just **let sleeping dogs lie**. It wasn't worth going back into the long grocery line for a few miscounted pennies.

   Let sleeping dogs lie means: to let things be as they are to avoid complications or trouble.

6. You won't always **see eye to eye** with your friends. Sometimes you'll have disagreements.

   See eye to eye means: when two people agree on something.

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Answer Sheet

Sentence Correcting: Incomplete and Run-Ons

Name:_____ Date:_____

Incomplete Sentences

A complete sentence has a **subject** (the person, place, or thing that the sentence is about) and a **predicate** (what the subject does or is). The subject is a noun and the predicate is a phrase that contains a verb.

verb

Example: Mr. Morton walked down the street.
subject *predicate*

Identify the subject and predicate in each sentence. Circle the subject and underline the predicate.

1. Blythe always wears a black skirt on Tuesday.
2. Tomorrow, Elaine's birthday party will be at the bowling alley.
3. There's no way Tatum is playing on the softball team.
4. Graham wants to go skiing with the rest of us.
5. Ivan bought a new pair of ten pound barbells.

Anwser Sheet

An **incomplete** sentence is missing a subject or predicate.
Example: Walked down the street.

Fix the incomplete sentences by adding a subject or predicate.
Example: He walked down the street.

1. Peeled all the potatoes

   She peeled all the potatoes.

2. Came crashing down

   The building came crashing down.

3. He

   He took the kids to school.

4. Didn't mean to do it

   They didn't mean to do it.

5. Everyone in San Mateo

   Everyone in San Mateo enjoys the mild weather.

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Answer Sheet

Sentence Correcting: Incomplete and Run-Ons

Name:_____ Date:_____

Run-On Sentences

Run-on sentences are sentences that are missing punctuation. Sometimes run-on sentences are called 'fused sentences' because they are made up of two or more sentences or thoughts that are fused, or connected, without punctuation.

Example: I am a frog I can talk.

To fix a run-on sentence, you can separate the fused sentences with a period

Example: I am a frog. I can talk.

or you can add a conjunction, like and or but, with a comma.

Example:
I am a frog, but I can talk.
I am a frog, and I can talk.

Fix the run-on sentences by adding punctuation or a conjunction with a comma.

1. Milo hates to take a shower his dad encourages him to smell clean.

   Milo hates to take a shower, but his dad encourages him to wash and smell clean.

2. Eli is on his tablet he's addicted to video games.

   Eli is on his tablet. He's addicted to video games.

3. Corey doesn't like to fold the laundry Byron finds it soothing.

   Corey doesn't like to fold the laundry, but Byron finds it soothing.

4. Jennifer goes paddle boarding whenever she can she wears board shorts.

   Jennifer goes paddle boarding whenever she can. She wears board shorts.

5. Nobody let the cat in he was super cranky.

   Nobody let the cat in, so he was super cranky.

6. The train was late I missed my train.

   The train was late, and I missed my train.

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Answer Sheet

Try Your Hand at Editing

Answer Sheet

For #1 and #2, answers may vary, but here is a correct version of the text.

Directions: Read the short story. Then come up with compliments, suggestions, and corrections to help improve the story

Yesterday I got a ride to school from my uncle, Larry. We were halfway there, when I noticed I had forgotten my permission slip. I roared, “Larry! We have to go back home because I’ve forgotten something!” Uncle Larry said, “Oh well, that'll teach you to be more thoughtful before you leave the house.” I laughed and declared, “You bet!” I expected him to turn around and take me back home. He didn’t.

I said, “Uncle Larry, I’m not going to be able to go to the field trip today without that permission slip.” Suddenly, I heard a jingle on his phone. It came from far deep in his jacket pocket. I could tell it was a message from my mom, by the ringtone! Uncle Larry pulled the car over, parked, and checked message.

“Well kiddo,” he said with a thin smile, “...today’s your lucky day because my sister’s going to drop off your form on her way to work.” I was so relieved.

“You know,” my uncle Larry revealed, “I would’ve been happy to have gone back and picked up your form. I wanted to give you a moment to consider your mistake. But I also know your mother. She doesn’t miss a trick and she’s sweet to beat the band!”

He was right. My mom really was the best.

1. Write three **compliments** for the author of this story.

_____

_____

_____

2. Write three specific **suggestions** to improve the story.

_____

_____

_____

3. Use editing marks to **correct** the spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capital letters in the story.

Editing Marks

Capitalize letter ≡	Take words or letters out
Add a period ⊙	Correct spelling
Add a question mark ⊙	Lowercase letter /
add a word or comma ∧	Indent ¶

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Answer Sheet

More Commas in a Sentence

Name:_____ Date:_____

Non-identifying clauses are normally separated by commas. Look at the example below and complete the exercises that follow.

Answer Sheet

Answers will vary, however here are some correct examples:

Directions: Add a non-identifying clause to each sentence, with commas in the proper places.

1. I rode my bike to school in the rain.

   I rode my bike, with the very skinny tires, to school in the rain.

2. Kelly Anne had the prettiest smile I'd ever seen.

   Kelly Anne, who always looked happy, had the prettiest smile I'd ever seen.

3. The pool looked as deep as an ocean.

   The pool, in the backyard, looked as deep as an ocean.

4. The laundry hadn't been folded for weeks.

   The laundry, that had been on the floor, hadn't been folded for weeks.

5. My mother makes the best banana bread.

   My mother, who learned from her mother, makes the best banana bread.

6. Nobody dances like my brother.

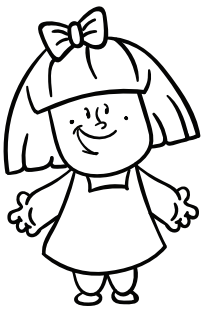
   Nobody dances, in any style, like my brother.

7. Every year we go to Lake Topaz.

   Every year, right around the holidays, we go to Lake Topaz.

Non-identifying clause

A non-identifying clause adds extra information about a person or thing that's already been identified in the sentence.



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Answer Sheet

Come Combine Sentences!

Name:_____ Date:_____

Kenny keeps repeating the same words in his article about a spate of ice cream shops popping up all over town. Help him get to the point by combining sentences.

Answer Sheet

Answers will vary, however here are some correct examples:

Ice Cream Fiasco! There are fifteen new ice cream parlors opening up in a six block radius of downtown.

There will be more ice cream shops than coffee shops! The Chamber of Commerce is considering changing the city nickname to, 'Ice- cream-ville'. The Chamber of Commerce is hoping to attract even more ice cream vendors.

"With all this ice cream consideration, maybe we'll attract shops that specialize in different flavors or have different themes," said Mr. Huckbuckle, a local fiduciary clerk. "It sure would be nice to get folks out and about, spending more money on sweet treats!" he added.

The latest ice cream shop is expected to open in two weeks. Every shop sells ice cream but no two retailers are the same. Every shop has earned a five-star rating for customer service. Every shop is also hiring new employees!

Ice Cream Fiasco! There are fifteen new ice cream parlors opening up in a six block radius of downtown, with more ice cream shops than coffee shops! The Chamber of Commerce is considering changing the city nickname to, 'Ice- cream-ville' and hopes to attract even more ice cream vendors.

"With all this ice cream consideration, maybe we'll attract shops that specialize in different flavors or have different themes," said Mr. Huckbuckle, a local fiduciary clerk. "It sure would be nice to get folks out and about, spending more money on sweet treats!" he added.

The latest ice cream shop, in a growing list of unique shops, is expected to open in two weeks. Every shop has earned a five-star rating for customer service and is also hiring new employees!

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Answer Sheet

Compound Sentence Practice

Name:_____ Date:_____

Answer Sheet
Answers will vary, but below is an example of six compound sentences with conjunctions.

A	B
Erin practices archery.	She's a great woodsmith.
Erin hopes to participate in the Olympic Games.	She enjoys spending time with several friends who are also archers.
Erin has many friends who practice archery.	She's had a love of archers for as long as she can remember.
Erin makes her own arrows.	She goes rock-hunting for arrowheads.
Erin's sister is a medal-winning archer.	She's extremely disciplined.
Erin received her first bow when she was five years old.	She's convinced archery runs in her family.
	She hopes to sling a bow all across the globe.

Directions: Create your own compound sentences on the lines below by combining a sentence from column A with one from column B and connecting them with a conjunction. You can use sentences more than once.

Sentences:

1. Erin practices archery and she's extremely disciplined.
2. Erin hopes to participate in the Olympic Games because she hopes to sling a bow with others from all across the globe.
3. Erin has many friends who practice archery, so she enjoys spending time with friends who are also archers.
4. Erin makes her own arrows because she's a great woodsmith.
5. Erin's sister is a medal-winning archer, so she's convinced archery runs in her family.
6. Erin received her first bow when she was five years old and she's had a love of archers for as long as she can remember.

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Answer Sheet

Analogies: So Many Comparisons

Name:_____ Date:_____

An **analogy** is a comparison of two pairs of words that are related in a similar way.

fish	lake	sway	resist	walk
play	rage	swim	peace	puddle

Directions: Complete each analogy using a word from the word box. **Anwser Sheet**

1. Car is to road as boat is to lake

2. Elephant is to ant as ocean is to puddle

3. Run is to stall sink is to swim

4. Hold is to caress as calm is to peace

5. Joy is to smile as stubborn is to resist

6. Run is to track as basketball court is to play

7. Quick is to fast as anger is to rage

8. Steadfast is to solid as waver is to sway

9. Greet is to acknowledge as stroll is to walk

10. House is to person as water is to fish

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Answer Sheet

Using "It" and "They" in the Third Person Narrative

Name:_____ Date:_____

Third person narrative is one of the most common techniques used in storytelling. Third-person narrative uses the words such as "they" or "it," not "I" or "you."

Third Person Pronouns	Plurality
It	Singular
They	Plural / Singular

Example: It was all over in an instant.
Try This: Using the chart above and your imagination, draft a personal narrative in ten sentences, using "it" or "they" pronouns.

Answer Sheet

1. At first they went to the movies.
2. It had been cancelled at the last minute.
3. They decided to go out for ice cream.
4. When they arrived, the store was closed.
5. It had just been open five minutes earlier.
6. It was a case of bad luck.
7. They couldn't believe they were five minutes late.
8. It didn't seem fair.
9. It was like the whole night was against them.
10. They decided to go home.

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Answer Sheet

More Punctuation and Capitalization

Name:_____ Date:_____

Review punctuation, quotations and capitalization by adding the correct punctuation to each sentence. Include commas, periods, question marks and quotation marks where needed.

1. Thats not fair my sister cried after i snagged the last cookie. that was mine!
2. Im not supposed to be playing the lead character cried Billy.
3. Youre the best soprano singer we have in the show pleaded Sarah.
4. I knew I was in the wrong store when i passed the ladies skirts i cried oh no!
5. Who thought that was funny asked Peter when he heard about the prank.

Rewrite each sentence with the **correct punctuation.** Capitalize words and add quotation marks where needed.

Answer Sheet

1. thats the best pizza ive ever had chimed nate.

"That's the best pizza I've ever had," chimed Nate.

2. Everyone was excited except Bob who kept saying im so bored.

Everyone was excited, except Bob who kept saying, "I'm so bored."

3. Maybe next years dance will be even more fun barbara shouted

"Maybe next year's dance will be even more fun!" Barbara shouted.

4. Who's at the door? asked my dad.

"Who's at the door?" asked my dad.

5. Im not sure im going to like this said sheila as we lined up for the ride.

I'm not sure I'm going to like this," said Sheila as we lined up for the ride.

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