

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosario

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# Sequoyah

By Jane Runyon

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Sequoyah was a very artistic Native American. He was born in the 1770's in a camp along the Tennessee River. His mother was a member of the Paint Clan, and his father was a white man. He was raised in the Cherokee tradition. From the time he was very young, he loved to draw. He would draw the animals he saw in the woods near his camp. He would draw the flowers and trees which surrounded his home. He was injured in a hunting accident when he was young. This injury kept him from hunting and fishing like many of his friends. He spent much of his time thinking and drawing.



Although Sequoyah was half white, he never learned the English language. He could not speak it, write it, read it, or even understand it. He observed something fascinating about the language, however. He noticed that the white man could say something, make some marks on a piece of paper, give that paper to another white man, and the other white man would understand what the first man had said without hearing it himself. To Sequoyah, this had to be some kind of magic. He became **obsessed** with trying to find the secret so that his own people could do the same thing with their language. Up until this time, the only way the Native Americans had to preserve the stories of their people and their beliefs was to tell the story to each generation. Sequoyah believed that many of the true words and meanings of these stories were being lost in the retelling.

Sequoyah experimented with different ways to write his own Cherokee language. He made marks for each sentence spoken. When these marks became hard to remember, he tried marks for each word. This also proved hard to remember. He finally came up with a mark for each sound or clusters of sounds. When he had finished, he had eighty-five different symbols representing the sounds.

Doing all of this research had not been easy for Sequoyah. Many of his tribesmen thought his marks were signs of witchcraft. Others thought he was just plain crazy. His wife was frustrated because he gave up his jewelry making to work on the marks. Sequoyah's jewelry had been used to provide food and other necessities for his family. Now, they were down to almost nothing.

By 1812, Sequoyah had perfected his writing enough to demonstrate it to his tribe. He taught the symbols to his daughter. He sent his daughter across a field away from the camp. He then asked one of the chiefs of his tribe to say something to Sequoyah. Sequoyah wrote down the exact words the chief said. He then asked the chief to take the written words across the field to his daughter. She was able to tell the chief exactly what he had said. The people in his tribe were astonished. Some believed it was magic. Some began to believe that Sequoyah had come up with a wonderful idea. If these symbols could be taught to all the members of the Cherokee tribe, their history would be preserved. They would be able to communicate with other members of their tribe in distant camps. They called these letters "talking leaves."

It took several more years to establish Sequoyah's symbols as an official language. He suffered a major setback when someone in the tribe who feared what he had done, destroyed all of his work. He had to start all over. He was eventually able to bring his work to all Cherokee. By 1827, the Cherokee had created their own newspaper, the Cherokee Phoenix.

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Sequoyah

## Questions

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\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Sequoyah liked to draw.

- A. True
- B. False

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What did Sequoyah think of the white man's ability to make marks on paper?

- A. He thought it was unnecessary.
- B. He thought it was artistic.
- C. He thought it was silly.
- D. He thought it was magic.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What did Sequoyah's symbols represent?

- A. Each symbol represented a word.
- B. Each symbol represented a sound.
- C. Each symbol represented a sentence.
- D. Each symbol represented a name.

4. Why do you think it was important to Sequoyah to preserve his tribe's history in writing?

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5. Why do you suppose Sequoyah chose the method he did to demonstrate his new writing to his tribesmen?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Why was Sequoyah's wife unhappy with him?

- A. He spent all of his time working on his words and not with his family.
- B. He was doing magic.
- C. She thought he was being foolish.
- D. He was not providing food and clothing that the family needed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Sequoyah's alphabet had eighty-six symbols.

- A. False
- B. True

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What did the Cherokee call letters sent to other tribesmen?

- A. Telephone
- B. Telegrams
- C. letters
- D. Talking leaves

Circle the correctly spelled word.  
adition, endles, handful

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

On Pick Up Some Litter Day,  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the fifth grade students helped clean up the playground. Of the students who helped,  $\frac{1}{3}$  worked for more than an hour. What part of the fifth grade students worked for more than an hour?

Harry Houdini was born in March 1874. He died in October 1926. How old was he when he died?

It was a full moon last night. Maria could see her shadow even though it was nighttime! Maria is 4 feet 6 inches tall. If her shadow were 8 feet 11 inches tall, how tall would the shadow of a 1 foot 10 inches tree be?

30, 35, \_\_\_\_\_, 45, 50, 55

Round the decimal 0.355 to the nearest hundredth.

$$6 \times 14 \div 2$$

Mrs. Thompson bought two pizzas to share with her class. The pizzas were very large and had lots of pepperoni and cheese on them. Each pizza was cut into 10 pieces. Seventeen pieces were eaten. What fraction of the pizzas was left?

Mrs. Allen was a volunteer at the Angel Thrift Shop. She worked every morning from 9:00 a.m. until 1:15 p.m. How many hours did she work in 12 days?

When Hunter got married he was 27 years old. His sister was a third his age plus 2 years. Their father was twice Hunter's age plus 5 years. Hunter's father was how many years older than his sister when he got married?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Megan collects squishies.

"Wow, you have quite a collection of squishies," Natalie tells Megan. "How many do you have?"

Megan is lazy. She didn't want to count by ones. When she counted by fives, she had 4 left over.

When she counted by sevens, she had 1 left over.

"I'm not sure. I had 15 last year, and I didn't lose any, but I don't have more than 34 now."

How many squishies does Megan have?

Please show how you found your answer.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Beach Time!

By Beth Beutler

Jerry loves summer vacation. His family always goes to the beach. They rent a condominium for a week. They can walk out the back door onto a deck, go down the stairs, and be on the beach itself. He loves looking out the windows at the waves, the sunrise in the morning, and the sunset in the evening. He enjoys relaxing, playing games, and swimming with his brothers and sisters. He wishes the time would pass faster so they could leave for the beach soon!



Beach Time!

## Questions

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The story indicates how Jerry feels about summer vacation. Which word best describes his feeling?
- A. bored
  - B. nervous
  - C. excited
  - D. sad
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What activity is not listed as something Jerry does?
- A. fishing
  - B. swimming
  - C. relaxing
  - D. playing games
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Jerry's family rents a condominium for \_\_\_\_\_ week(s).
- A. two
  - B. three
  - C. one
  - D. one and a half
4. How do you think Jerry would react if the family decided not to go to the beach this year?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The condominium is located across the street from the beach entrance.
- A. true
  - B. false

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

The Ferris wheel at the 2020 state fair is billed as 11.27 meters taller than the Ferris wheel at last year's state fair. The 2020 Ferris wheel is 34.6 meters high. How high was the Ferris wheel at last year's state fair?

Jack built a reading loft in his room. The floor of the loft was 7.5 feet long and 6.5 feet wide. What was the perimeter of the loft?

Rosa earned \$56.80 working 8 hours babysitting. Pam worked the same number of hours, but she earned \$74.88. How much more was Pam paid per hour than what Rosa got per hour?

Which digit is in the millions place in the number 328,675,914?

Write the number that this digit represents.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Rosa made her own costume for Halloween. She bought 2.5 yards of fabric at \$3.68 per yard, 3 yards of black ribbon for \$0.31 per yard, and 4 spools of thread at \$0.39 per spool. Her mask cost \$11.61. How much did Rosa spend on her costume?

The Limerick Day assembly will begin at 1:30 p.m. Anna has only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours left to finish her work before the assembly begins. What time is it now?

Emma has 75 cents. What fraction of a dollar is that? Be sure to simplify the fraction.

Which number has more factors: 27 or 23?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Match each pattern to its rule.

8.2, 14.6, 21, 27.4

- 6.2

30, 23.1, 16.2, 9.3

9.3, 15.4, 21.5, 27.6

- 6.1

25.7, 19.4, 13.1, 6.8

24.2, 17.7, 11.2, 4.7

- 6.3

19.4, 13.3, 7.2, 1.1

- 6.9

28.1, 21.9, 15.7, 9.5

+ 6.1

- 6.5

+ 6.4

$11 + 5 - 1 - 1$

Is 11 a composite or a prime number?

Write the number that is one hundred more than 6,891.

Nathan bought 4 dozen cupcakes for a party. How many cupcakes did he buy?

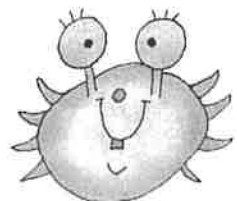
Write the number that is one ten less than 7,079.

Is 40 a composite or a prime number?

How many feet are in 60 inches?

\_\_\_\_\_ feet

$12 \div 4 =$





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

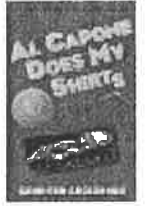
Mr. Rosario

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# Gennifer Choldenko

By Brandi Waters

In your heart, you almost always know what is right. You know how you should behave. You know how you should treat your friends. You even know what is best for yourself. All you have to do is be honest with yourself and trust in what feels right. Gennifer Choldenko has proven that trusting yourself can bring some of life's greatest rewards.



Gennifer Choldenko was born in 1957 into a large and very loud family. She played and laughed with her brothers, sisters, and cousins. She also spent a lot of her time outside. She liked riding her horse and exploring the hills around her home in southern California. At six years old, Gennifer knew that she wanted to be a writer. It was a dream that she shared with her father. Gennifer's dad loved to write, and he enjoyed sharing his passion with Gennifer. Sadly, he never saw success as a writer. He worked very hard, but none of his work ever caught the attention of publishers.

Because of this, Gennifer was always fearful about choosing writing as a career. She knew how hard it was to be successful. Still, she chose to major in literature and creative writing in college. When she graduated, she found a job in advertising. She was good at her job, but, for the most part, she just didn't enjoy it. The part of her job that she did enjoy was drawing. She started taking night classes in illustration. Later, she was accepted to the Rhode Island School of Design. She quit her job in advertising and studied illustration fulltime.

Gennifer didn't have a job when she graduated. She kept telling herself that she needed to put her portfolio together, but she didn't want to do anything but write. Gennifer couldn't resist anymore. She had to give writing a chance. It just felt like what she was meant to do. Gennifer worked quickly to put together the story ideas that she had in her head. She wrote the stories and did the illustrations, too. As she worked, she started to realize that her writing was getting better. As she finished working on her stories, she sent them off to publishers. She received some good news. Someone wanted to buy her story! However, they only wanted the story, not the illustrations. Even though Gennifer had spent a long time learning how to do illustrations, she wasn't surprised. As she was writing, she had a feeling that she might be a good writer. She felt that her writing might even be better than her drawings. As it turns out, she was right. With the publication of her first book, *Moonstruck: The True Story of the Cow Who Jumped Over the Moon*, Gennifer Choldenko became a writer.

Since then, Gennifer Choldenko has continued writing. She counts her intuition as her greatest asset. She always trusts her instincts, even when her brain has something else in mind. This intuition has led her to a lot of success. She has published several more books. It has even won her an award. Gennifer Choldenko won the Newbery Medal for her book, *Al Capone Does My Shirts*. Her intuition has led her to a life that she has always wanted. Gennifer Choldenko has shown us that we often know exactly what we need. We just need to listen to our intuition, that little voice inside us all.

Gennifer Choldenko

## Questions

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. What did Gennifer Choldenko like to do as a young girl?

- A. go snow skiing
- B. ride her horse
- C. play quietly by herself
- D. all of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Gennifer learned to love writing from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her oldest brother
- B. her second grade teacher
- C. her father
- D. her mother

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Before becoming a writer, Gennifer had a job working in \_\_\_\_\_.

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4. Why was Gennifer Choldenko anxious about trying to become a writer?

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Gennifer Choldenko wrote her first stories just after going to school to learn \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. creative writing
- B. accounting
- C. marketing
- D. illustration

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Gennifer Choldenko won the Newbery Medal for her book, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. *Al Capone Does My Shirts*
- B. *Moonstruck: The True Story of the Cow Who Jumped Over the Moon*
- C. *A Tree Falls at Lunch Period*
- D. *Al Capone Shines My Shoes*

7. Gennifer Choldenko counts \_\_\_\_\_ as her greatest asset as a writer.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The author's purpose in writing this story was to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. entertain you with stories from this person's childhood
- B. persuade you to become a children's book author
- C. inform you about the life and work of Gennifer Choldenko
- D. demonstrate the steps to getting a book published

Change to a percent.

$$\frac{69}{100}$$

Change to a percent.  
0.8

Find 8% of 44.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Groundhogs are pretty small animals. Eric the groundhog weighs eleven pounds five ounces. Max the groundhog is younger and only weighs four pounds fifteen ounces. How much more does Eric weigh?

Queen Victoria lived 82 years after a reign of 60 years. Write the fraction of her life she spent as Queen of England as a fraction in simplest form.

Max wanted to buy a model car that was on sale for \$10.18. He procrastinated too long and 3 weeks later the car cost 35% more than the sale price. How much money did Max waste by procrastinating?

Nathan had to make 14 visits to the dentist last year to take care of his braces. Each visit cost \$115. How much did the visits cost in all?

Write a letter that has a line of symmetry.

\_\_\_\_\_

1 km = 1,000 m

12 km = \_\_\_\_\_ m

10 cm = \_\_\_\_\_ mm

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ - 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Circle the addition property for  $74 + 170 = 170 + 74$ .

associative property  
commutative property

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ + 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Jack made butterscotch pudding with whipped cream and crushed peanuts for dessert. He used half of a cup of water, three-fourths of a cup of whipping cream, a third of a cup of peanuts, and a third of a cup of milk for the dessert. How much liquid did he use in all?

Emily bought a bouquet of 27 flowers. She gave one to the clerk at the supermarket, one to the woman who delivers the mail, and one to the policeman at the corner. She gave out flowers all day and could still think of other people she would like to have flowers! The bouquet of flowers cost \$13. What was the cost of each flower? Round your answer to the nearest hundredth.

Write  $\frac{6}{15}$  in lowest terms.

How much money is 1 quarter, 1 dime, 7 nickels, and 1 penny?

$$7 \times 6 \times 8 - 10$$

In 2002 Coca-Cola Enterprises produced the equivalent of 4.4 billion unit cases of soft drinks. A unit case is equal to 192 ounces. Twenty-four standard servings could be made from a unit case. How many ounces are there in one serving?

April made a huge sugar cookie 15 inches x 12 inches. She decorated it with red, white, and blue sugar to look like an American flag. She cut it into 3 inch x 2 inch pieces. How many pieces could be cut from the huge sugar cookie?

Adam picked 30 pretty flowers for his mother. One-fifth of the flowers were blue. How many flowers were not blue?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mary's pet is a king snake named Mick. Mick is still very young, so he is only twenty-one inches long. When he is grown, he will be forty-nine inches long. How much longer will he be when he is grown than he is now? Oh, by the way, Mick refused to be dressed up as anything!

The first English dictionary, prepared in 1604 by Robert Cawdrey, defined 3,000 English words. In 1720, Nathan Bailey published the first English dictionary that tried to include most English words instead of just the hard ones. His dictionary contained about 60,000 words. How many more words did Bailey's dictionary contain than Cawdrey's dictionary?

The diameter of a circle is 406 cm. What is the radius of this circle?

What is the area of a rectangle with sides 3 cm and 12 cm?

Estimate quickly the difference.  
 $4,440 - 1,510$

The Amazing Avril retired after performing 3,241 magic shows. If he performed 86 shows per year, for how many years had he been performing? Round your answer to the nearest tenth.

The coaches divided the players in the wheelchair basketball league into four teams. There were five players on each team. How many players were there in all?

Jenna wants to make carrot cake. Her recipe calls for  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of grated carrots. She has grated  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup. How much more carrot does she have to grate?

How many meters are there in 67 kilometers?

Write the missing family fact.  
 $18 \times 8 = 144$   
 $8 \times 18 = 144$   
 $144 \div 18 = 8$

Round 15,509 to the nearest thousand.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

There were thirty-two geese on the pond. Sixteen of the geese flew away. Write an algebraic expression for the number of geese left on the pond.

Eric has two quarters, five nickels, and one dime to buy chocolate ice cream. Write three different expressions that show the amount of money he has.

Straight pins are packed in boxes of 100 each. How many boxes can be filled with 372 pins? Write the answer as a mixed number.

$$34 + n = 45$$

A toy car can go 4 mph. How long would it take to go 10 miles?

A rectangle is 35 cm on one side and 5 cm on another side. What is the perimeter?

Mrs. Taylor used  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cup of flour to make some potato latkes. She used  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a cup of flour to make a few more latkes. How much flour did she use in all?

Hannah is looking for a good outside game to play at her birthday party. She bought a book of backyard games from the bookstore near her house. The price of the book was \$7.82. If she paid for it with a \$10-dollar bill, how much change did she get?

Of the 225 students at Marion School, about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of them have unique first names. What percent of them have unique first names?

$$8\frac{1}{4} + 7\frac{2}{4}$$

$$9 + (9 - 6)$$

Know how many inches in a foot? Okay, smarty pants, how many inches in 3 feet?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosario  
edHelper

# Great Smoky Mountains National Park

By Meg Leonard

A national park straddles the border between two states. It includes the ridged forests of Tennessee and North Carolina. The park is called Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Visitors might wonder how the park got its name. The Cherokee called the mountains "place of blue smoke." A blue mist always seems to hang over the mountains. The park takes its name from the mountains.



Great Smoky Mountains National Park is known for its wildflowers. There are around 1,600 different species here! That is more than any other national park. They bloom for about two months. The flowers are gone by the time summer comes. They begin to bloom at lower elevations first. You can use a guidebook to help you identify the different types of wildflowers. You use a flower's color, shape, and size to tell what type it is. You can also use the number and shapes of its petals. Some wildflowers have names that tell what they look like. There is the beaked violet. This purple flower looks like a beak from the side. You can see Dutchman's britches. This flower looks like a tiny pair of pants! Some other flowers include the star chickweed, trout lily, bloodroot, and bishop's cap.

This is the most visited national park in the United States. There is a lot to do here. If you like to hike, there are over 800 miles of trails for you to explore. Great Smoky Mountains National Park is known for its beauty. You can drive your car through the park. You could also choose to ride a bike. Some like to horseback ride. There are historic buildings to see. You can fish. You can visit waterfalls. You can take a break and have a picnic. You can stay for a few hours or many days. The busiest times to visit are from the middle of June to the middle of August. The park is also busy in October. It is quieter during other times of the year. Whenever you go, you will find a lot to do at this park.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

## Questions

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Where is Great Smoky Mountains National Park?
  - A. Tennessee
  - B. Florida
  - C. North Carolina
  - D. both A and C
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How did the Great Smoky Mountains get their name?
  - A. There are many wildfires here.
  - B. They used to be a volcano.
  - C. Many people have campfires here.
  - D. The Cherokee named them for the blue mist that is always there.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. How many miles of trails are here?
  - A. 8,000 miles
  - B. 80 miles
  - C. 180 miles
  - D. 800 miles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What is one thing that the park is known for?
  - A. wildfires
  - B. wildflowers
  - C. wilderness
  - D. wildebeests

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5. Which of the following is true about Great Smoky Mountains National Park?

- A. It is the least busy of all the national parks.
- B. It is in only one state.
- C. It is the busiest of all the national parks.
- D. It is the newest national park.

6. Name some of the wildflowers you can see at Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

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How much time is it from  
7:00 a.m. to 11:20 a.m.?

$$9 \div \frac{1}{8}$$

66 divided by 6 equals

Round 81,217 to the nearest  
hundred.

How many centimeters in 4.3  
meters?

B, E, \_\_\_\_\_, K, N, Q,  
T, W, Z

84, 96, 108, 120,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 144, 156, 168

What is 50% of 782?

$$6\frac{2}{6} + 4\frac{1}{6}$$

Round the decimal 0.675 to  
the nearest hundredth.

Round 70,439 to the nearest  
hundred.

What 5 coins add up to 42  
cents?



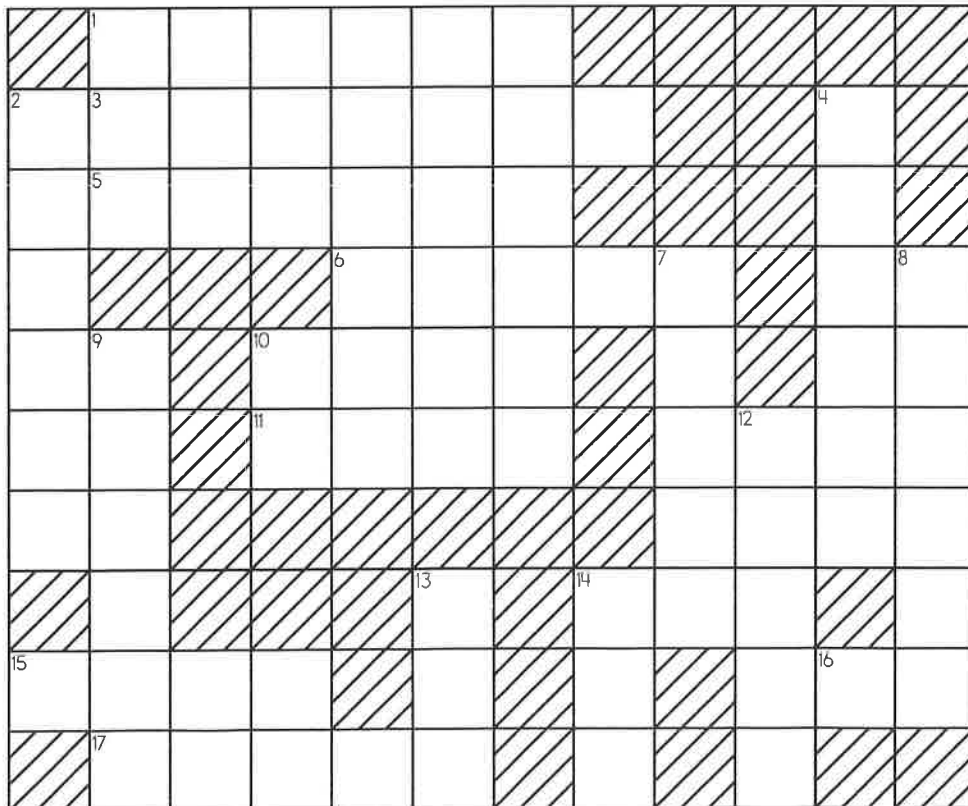
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**ACROSS**

1. the hundred thousands in 5-Across + the tens in 7-Down + the ones in 16-Across + the thousands in 8-Down
3. **six million, four hundred four thousand, nine hundred twenty-one**
5. two hundred sixty-three thousand, thirty-three
6. the ten thousands in 7-Down + the thousands in 1-Across + the ones in 5-Across
10. the hundreds in 11-Across + the thousands in 9-Down + the ones in 4-Down
11. the ones in 16-Across + the thousands in 7-Down + the hundreds in 2-Down
15. the tens in 7-Down + the ones in 5-Across + the thousands in 1-Across
16.  $3 + 13$
17. the ten thousands in 5-Across + the ones in 16-Across + the thousands in 1-Across + the hundreds in 11-Across

**DOWN**

2. the ones in 4-Down + the hundred thousands in 1-Across + the thousands in 5-Across + the hundreds in 7-Down
4. the ones in 16-Across + the thousands in 6-Across + the hundred thousands in 8-Down
7. thirty-two thousand, five hundred seventy
8. the hundred thousands in 5-Across + the thousands in 7-Down + the ones in 16-Across
9. the hundred thousands in 4-Down + the ten thousands in 7-Down + the ones in 16-Across + the thousands in 6-Across
12. the thousands in 7-Down + the ones in 16-Across + the ten thousands in 5-Across
13. the ones in 12-Down + the hundreds in 2-Down + the tens in 1-Across
14. the tens in 15-Across + the hundreds in 7-Down + the ones in 16-Across



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Jake and Jackie Learn About Internet Safety

By Beth Beutler

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Jake really enjoyed computers. Jake played strategy games on the computer and had recently found a website where he could compete with people around the world. He used the Internet to do research for his homework. He also used instant messaging and to connect with a few friends. Jackie, for example, had an instant messenger too, and he could tell when she was online. They enjoyed typing messages back and forth to each other.

Jake was getting frustrated because his parents wouldn't let him have a computer in his room. He had to use the desktop in their large kitchen or their home office. Even if he used the family laptop, he had to be in a family room. The laptop was not allowed in the bedrooms.

"I don't know why we even have a wireless connection in our house," he typed to Jackie. "I could easily take the laptop into my bedroom, but my parents won't let me."

"Why don't you ask your parents about it?" Jackie typed back.

Just then, Jake's dad walked over to the desk.

"What are you doing?" he asked.

"I'm instant messaging with Jackie," Jake replied. Jake decided to ask his dad about the rules in the house.

"Dad, how come I can't have the laptop in my bedroom?"

"Well, Jake," Dad said as he leaned on the bar stool by the breakfast bar. "The Internet is a wonderful thing. It is full of great information, resources, and fun. It has opened up a whole new world of communication with people that didn't exist before the 1990s. But with opportunities like this, you also have to be cautious."

"Of what?" Jake asked, ignoring the "R U still there?" message Jackie had just sent.

"Unfortunately, there are people who use the Internet for unsafe activities-posting inappropriate pictures, making contact with young people, and putting them in unsafe situations."

"But I think I would know to stay away from those things, Dad. I just want to instant message my friends and play my games."

"But don't you talk to other players?"

"Yes."

Dad got up to pour himself a cup of coffee as he continued. "That can be fine, but it can be very easy to let your guard down the longer you build a chat relationship with people. That's why we've told you that you are never allowed to give out your name or address or other personal information without us checking the site first. And, we monitor messages and emails to be sure you are not receiving inappropriate messages from strangers. We also keep the computers in public rooms so that there is less temptation to visit sites that are not good to look at. You may not go to them intentionally but if a site like that were to pop up, you might be intrigued. You might be tempted to spend some time looking at it if you were alone with the computer in your room. By staying in a public room, we can all keep a better eye on what comes into our home and help each other stay off those sites."

After hearing all that, Jake admitted to himself that he almost didn't want to use the computer at all!

Almost as if Dad read his mind, he said, "Jake, I don't want you to be afraid of the Internet. With safety guidelines



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

like using it in public places, avoiding giving out personal information, and immediately letting us know if a site that seems immodest or scary pops up, you will probably be able to have a fine experience on the Internet. It will help you with your homework, you can connect with other people within reasonable guidelines, and communicate with friends like Jackie. Who, by the way, is still waiting for a reply from you based on the flashing smiley face there."

Jake turned back to the screen and laughed. He typed, "I bet U thought I fell off the chair."

Jackie replied, "I wondered."

"Dad and I were just talking about Internet safety," he typed back. Then he began to type the safety guidelines his dad had shared. After reading them, Jackie typed back,

"Sounds good 2 me!"

Jake and Jackie Learn About Internet Safety

## Questions

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The story lists a few ways that Jake used his computer. Which one was NOT listed?
- A. designing his own web site
  - B. instant messaging with friends
  - C. playing strategy games with people around the world
  - D. doing research for homework
2. How was Jake feeling about not being able to take the laptop into his room?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was one of the things Dad was doing while he talked with Jake?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Dad warned that sometimes people try to get personal information from people and put people into unsafe situations.
- A. false
  - B. true
5. By using the computers in public rooms, what was the family trying to avoid?
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

edHelper

6. Where can we assume Jackie was while this conversation was taking place?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

On a number line, what is the number that is 10 spaces right of -5?

$$6 - 14 =$$

Rewrite  $12 - 7$

$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

How much money is 1 quarter, 8 dimes, 1 nickel, and 1 penny?

$$2 + 3 + 7$$

Estimate quickly the difference.  
 $6,930 - 1,770$

A rectangle is 55 cm on one side and 11 cm on another side. What is the perimeter?

Write the missing family fact.

$$108 \div 18 = 6$$

$$6 \times 18 = 108$$

$$18 \times 6 = 108$$

What 5 coins add up to 33 cents?

The perimeter of a rectangle is 24 cm. The longer side is 9 cm. How long is the shorter side?

(34,588,806) ,

(4,941,258) , \_\_\_\_\_,

(100,842) , (14,406) ,

(2,058) , (294) , (42)

A rectangle is 49 cm on one side and 15 cm on another side. What is the perimeter?

word root **hum** can mean **earth**

**humble, exhume**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_


Multiply 149 and 9.

$$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$48 \div 12 + 11$$

I, H, J, J, K, L,  
\_\_\_\_\_, N, M, P

How much time is it from  
7:00 a.m. to 11:50 a.m.?

$$\frac{1}{729}, \frac{1}{81}, \frac{1}{9}, (1), (9),$$

\_\_\_\_\_, (729), (6,561)

The diameter of a circle is  
1,514 cm. What is the radius  
of this circle?

What is 50% of 854?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Match each pattern to its rule.

 $+ 6.6$  $- 6.9$ 

2.4, 9, 15.6, 22.2

26.8, 20.6, 14.4, 8.2

25.6, 18.7, 11.8, 4.9

 $- 6.2$ 

5.7, 12, 18.3, 24.6

27.5, 21.1, 14.7, 8.3

 $- 6.4$  $+ 6.3$ 

6.4, 12.6, 18.8, 25

 $+ 6.2$ 

$28 + n = 40$

34, 46, 58, 70, 82, 94,  
106, \_\_\_\_\_, 1308, 10, 12, 14, \_\_\_\_\_, 18,  
20

Yummy Donuts gave two dozen chocolate donuts and five dozen jelly donuts to the school. How many donuts did they give?

Round the decimal 0.745 to the nearest hundredth.

Round 18,607 to the nearest thousand.

Circle the greatest number:

343,869

82,130,645,970

8,762,159

10,472

$63 \div 9 =$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Draw a line from START to END.

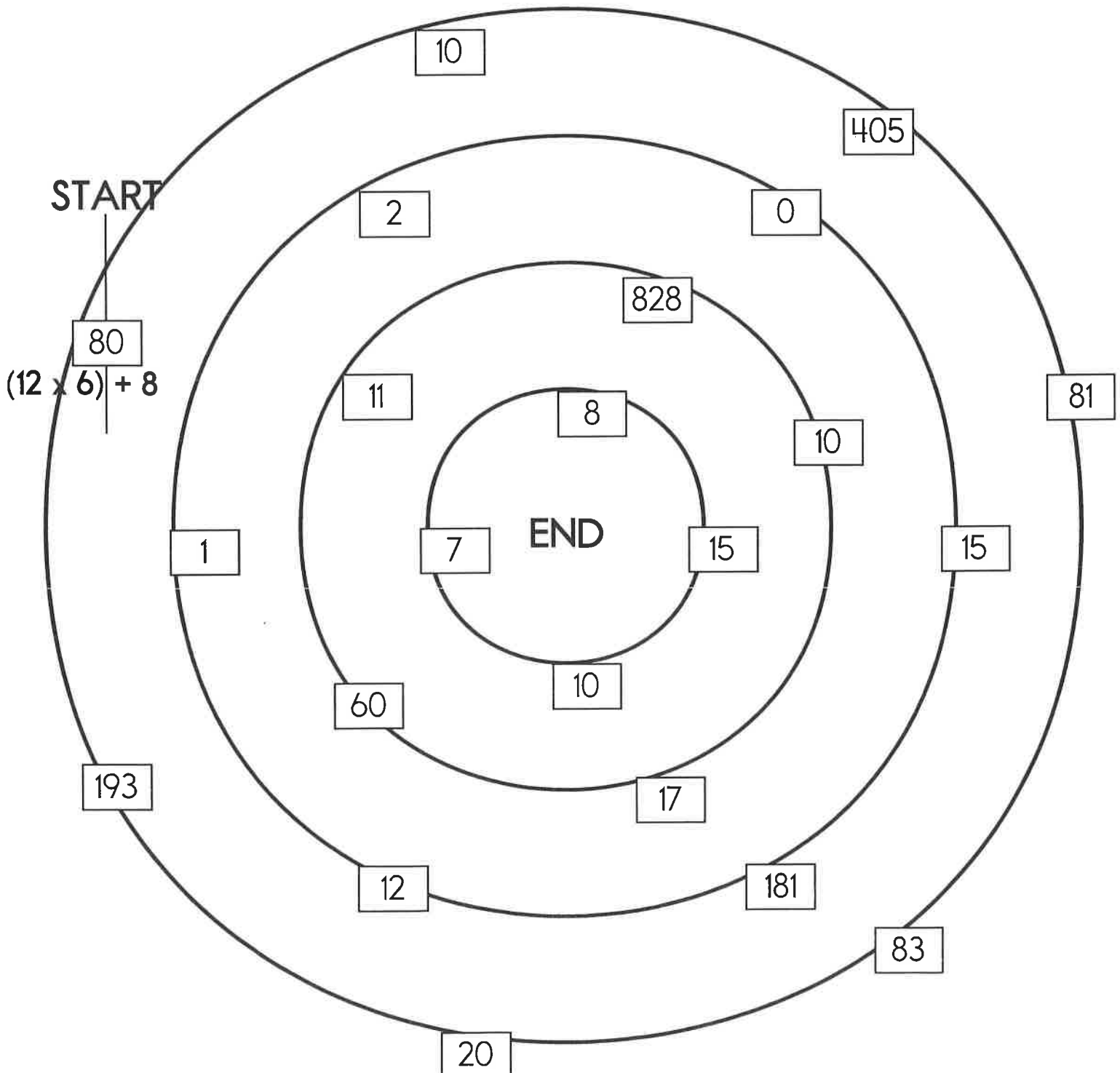
$12 - 3 - 2$

$5 - 20 \div 4$

$7 - 2 + 2 + 3$

~~$(12 \times 6) + 8$~~

Cross out the equation you use above and then write it below.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosano  
edHelper

## A Chipper Party

By Beth Beutler

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Chipper had been sitting on the grocery store shelf for three days. While he enjoyed being on the shelf instead of in a box, he was still lonely. From the time he came off the manufacturing line and was sealed into a bright red bag with "plain potato chips" imprinted on it, he had wanted to be around more humans. At least while he was being processed at the plant, he had seen human beings every few feet. They kept an eye on the conveyor belt, separated the chips before they went into the fryer, and made sure all the chips made it into storage bags. Chipper had enjoyed seeing their faces as he cruised by. Now, he was sealed in a bag with a bunch of other chips and stuck on a shelf. It had been a long, bumpy ride to get here, and now he was getting bored!

Meanwhile, Mrs. Jones scanned the shelf holding all the chips. She was doing last-minute shopping for a birthday party for her son, who was turning eighteen in two weeks. She had a big surprise party planned for him tonight at the clubhouse in their subdivision.

"I wonder what type of chips I should get?" Mrs. Jones thought. "There are so many varieties -- barbeque, sour cream and chive, cheddar -- maybe I should get one of each!"

Chipper straightened in the bag. He tried to get his companions to straighten, too.

"Psst," he said to the other chips that lazed around haphazardly in the bag. "This shopper is looking for chips. Let's get her attention!"

The chips all sat up straight, causing the bag to plump up.

Mrs. Jones noticed the full bag a moment later. "This bag looks pretty full," she thought, and she grabbed it by the top corner. The chips inside tumbled over each other as Mrs. Jones tossed the bag into her shopping cart.

Chipper whispered to his friends, "Great job, guys. Now we'll get out of this boring store!"

"Yea!" said Leroy, a chip in the middle of the bag.

"It's about time," said Catherine, who casually lay on the bottom.

Chipper and his friends rode around for a while and then felt themselves upon some sort of moving belt. "This reminds me of the manufacturing plant," Chipper said to no one in particular.

"Beep." Someone grabbed the bag and moved it quickly in front of a scanner, then stuffed the bag into another grocery bag. The chips heard some garbled words about payment, and then they were whisked away and tossed around before settling in for what felt like a fairly gentle ride. After several minutes, they were carried into a house and placed on a table. The chips, there for quite a while, remained still and napped in the quiet.

A couple of hours later, Mrs. Jones picked up the bag and tore open the top. The chips rubbed their eyes as they adjusted to the new, bright light. Mrs. Jones dumped them into a bright red bowl.

"Feels good to get some fresh air," Chipper said to Leroy.

"Sure does," Leroy answered.

"Now, let's see," Mrs. Jones said. "I think I'll put these chips right in the center so they are easy for the people to find."

Chipper, Leroy, and Catherine smiled at each other, knowing they would be the center of attention tonight.





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

edHelper

## A Chipper Party

### Questions

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What is the color of the chip bag in the story?
- A. red
  - B. purple
  - C. yellow
  - D. green
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which of the following activities is NOT mentioned as a responsibility of the workers?
- A. packing the bags into boxes
  - B. making sure all the chips made it into the fryer
  - C. keeping an eye on the conveyer belt
  - D. separating the chips on the conveyer belt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. What flavor of chips were Chipper, Catherine, and Leroy?
- A. cheddar
  - B. plain
  - C. sour cream and chive
  - D. barbeque
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. True or false? Catherine was sitting toward the top of the bag.
- A. true
  - B. false
5. Mrs. Jones was buying chips for her son's \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The color of the bowl on the table into which the chips were poured was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. brown
  - B. blue
  - C. green
  - D. red
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How did the chips feel about being part of the party?
- A. boring
  - B. happy
  - C. sad
  - D. mad
8. What can you assume will happen to the chips?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Hernandez has a truck garden and raises a variety of vegetables. Last year he used 14.4 acres of his land for squash. He planted zucchini on 5.07 acres of that land. How much land was left for other kinds of squash?

Mr. Martinez, a peanut farmer, has one hundred ten rows of peanut plants. If there are twenty-five plants in each row, how many peanut plants does he have?

Fill in the missing numbers.

$$2.841 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 284.1$$

$$0.2841 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 284.1$$

$$28.41 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 284.1$$

Bob, the donut guy, is working on a new type of donut called the 1.8-ounce sugar mini donut. Each donut weighs precisely 1.8 ounces. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the donut consists of milk, yeast, flour, and eggs. The rest of the donut is sugar. Yum!

How many ounces of sugar is needed for each donut?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Get a fidget spinner! Spin it.

I needed to spin \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) to finish.

Find the GCF using the Birthday Cake method.

<div>5   150   210</div> <div>3   30   42</div> <div>2   10   14</div> <div>5   7</div> <div>GCF: <math>5 \times 3 \times 2 = 30</math></div>	<div>10   120   180</div> <div>3   12   18</div> <div>2   4   6</div> <div>GCF: _____</div>
<div>2   432   324</div> <div>GCF: _____</div>	<div>3   30   72</div> <div>GCF: _____</div>
<div>150   190</div> <div>GCF: _____</div>	<div>192   272</div> <div>GCF: _____</div>



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Spin again.

I needed to spin \_\_\_\_\_ time(s) to finish.

Find the GCF using the Birthday Cake method.

5	300	250	275
5	60	50	55
	12	10	11
GCF: $5 \times 5 = 25$			

5	45	60	30
3	9	12	6
GCF: _____			

5	45	55	50
GCF: _____			

5	50	55	30
GCF: _____			

144	112	128
GCF: _____		

180	105	285
GCF: _____		

36	48	42
GCF: _____		

39	45	30
GCF: _____		

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Milton the Leprechaun Goes Back to Work

By Colleen Messina

Milton the leprechaun had a job. He delivered pots of gold. He did his job after it rained. But it had been sunny. Milton did not have to work. He took naps. He ate cookies. He drank tea. He was bored. Then it got darker. Clouds rolled in. It began to rain. It poured. Milton waited. Large raindrops fell on the green grass. The flowers got wet. Milton looked up. He saw something pretty. He saw blue. He saw green. He saw yellow. He saw other colors. Milton had to get to work. He put gold coins in a black pot. He looked up into the sky again. This would help him know where to go. He carried the pot with care. He was happy. Milton was back at work!



Milton the Leprechaun Goes Back to Work

## Questions

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What was Milton's job?
- A. He baked cookies.
  - B. He sold umbrellas.
  - C. He planted flowers.
  - D. He delivered pots of gold.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How did Milton feel when he did not work?
- A. sad
  - B. angry
  - C. bored
  - D. happy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The object Milton saw had many colors.
- A. True
  - B. False
4. What did Milton see that put him back to work?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Maria and her mother prepared beef, cheese, milk, and oatcakes to serve on Leif Ericson Day. Her Aunt Helga sent her the recipe for the oatcakes from Norway. The recipe makes ten oatcakes and uses two and a half cups of oats. Maria wants to make 50 oatcakes. How many cups of oats will she need?

Eric and Kevin wanted to make a telephone of their own. They talked to Eric's father and he told them how he had made a telephone with his best friend using paper cups, strings and buttons! They decided to try it. They found two strong paper cups, two buttons, and a big roll of thread. The label said the thread was 100 feet long. They used  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the thread to make their telephone. How many feet of thread did they use?

What is the area of a rectangle with sides 3 cm and 9 cm?

55 divided by 5 equals

$$5\frac{2}{3} + 8\frac{1}{3}$$

In the attack on Pearl Harbor 3,581 died or were wounded. The 1,178 that were wounded comprise what percent of the total? Round off your answer to the nearest 0.1%.

Mr. Martin bought a new golf umbrella. It was a very large, very nice umbrella and cost \$22.37. How much did Mr. Martin pay for his umbrella including 7% sales tax?

Harry Houdini was born in March 1874. He died in October 1926. How old was he when he died?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Nathan, Peter, and Max are on the same soccer team, and they are all super competitive. Nathan is the best juggler, Max is the worst, and Peter is somewhere in-between.

"I wouldn't say I'm the worst," interrupts Max. "Just that you two are really good!"

"Totally," replies Peter. "Your high juggle is only 5 juggles away from mine."

Nathan, on the other hand, was not as polite. "You'd have to double your high, Max, and then some!" At least Nathan didn't say that the "then some" was really 10.

"At least it's not triple," interrupts Peter.

"Why are you so nice to Max? My high is double yours!" adds Nathan.

Peter was dumbfounded, "So what?" he says as he started to walk away, "Your high is only double figures. Jennifer is so much better than you. Her high is triple figures!"

What is the most number of juggles that Nathan has done? How about Peter? Max?

Show your work.

**Directions**

Read this article. Then answer questions 8 through 14.

**Excerpt from *Snowflake Bentley***

*by Jacqueline Briggs Martin*

- 1 In the days when farmers worked with ox and sled and cut the dark with lantern light, there lived a boy who loved snow more than anything in the world. Willie Bentley's happiest days were snowstorm days. He watched snowflakes on his mittens, on the dried grass of Vermont farm fields, on the dark metal handle of the barn door. He said snow was as beautiful as butterflies, or apple blossoms.
- 2 He could net butterflies and show them to his older brother, Charlie. He could pick apple blossoms and take them to his mother. But he could not share snowflakes because he could not save them.
- 3 When his mother gave him an old microscope, he used it to look at flowers, raindrops, and blades of grass. Best of all, he used it to look at snow. While other children built forts and pelted snowballs at roosting crows, Willie was catching snowflakes. Day after stormy day he studied the icy crystals.
- 4 Their intricate patterns were even more beautiful than he had imagined. He expected to find whole flakes that were the same, that were copies of each other. But he never did. Willie decided he must find a way to save snowflakes so others could see their wonderful designs. For three winters he tried drawing snow crystals. They always melted before he could finish.
- 5 When he was sixteen, Willie read of a camera with its own microscope. "If I had that camera I could photograph snowflakes," he told his mother. Willie's mother knew that he would not be happy until he could share what he had seen.
- 6 "Fussing with snow is just foolishness," his father said. Still, he loved his son. When Willie was seventeen his parents spent their savings and bought the camera. It was taller than a newborn calf, and cost as much as his father's herd of ten cows. Willie was sure it was the best of all cameras.
- 7 Even so his first pictures were failures—no better than shadows. Yet he would not quit. Mistake by mistake, snowflake by snowflake, Willie worked through every storm. Winter ended, the snow melted, and he had no good pictures. He waited for another



season of snow. One day, in the second winter, he tried a new experiment. And it worked! Willie had figured out how to photograph snowflakes! "Now everyone can see the great beauty in a tiny crystal," he said.

- 8 But in those days, no one cared. Neighbors laughed at the idea of photographing snow. "Snow in Vermont is as common as dirt," they said. "We don't need pictures." Willie said the photographs would be his gift to the world. While other farmers sat by the fire or rode to town with horse and sleigh, Willie studied snowstorms. He stood at the shed door and held out a black tray to catch the flakes.
- 9 When he found only jumbled, broken crystals, he brushed the tray clean with a turkey feather and held it out again. He waited hours for just the right crystal and didn't notice the cold. If the shed were warm the snow would melt. If he breathed on the black tray the snow would melt. If he twitched a muscle as he held the snow crystal on the long wood pick the snowflake would break. He had to work fast or the snowflake would evaporate before he could slide it into place and take its picture. Some winters he was able to make only a few dozen good pictures. Some winters he made hundreds. . . .
- 10 But his snow crystal pictures were always his favorites. He gave copies away or sold them for a few cents. He made special pictures as gifts for birthdays. He held evening slide shows on the lawns of his friends. Children and adults sat on the grass and watched while Willie projected his slides onto a sheet hung over a clothesline.
- 11 He wrote about snow and published his pictures in magazines. He gave speeches about snow to faraway scholars and neighborhood skywatchers. "You are doing great work," said a professor from Wisconsin. The little farmer came to be known as the world's expert on snow, "the Snowflake Man." But he never grew rich. He spent every penny on his pictures. Willie said there were treasures in snow. "I can't afford to miss a single snowstorm," he told a friend. "I never know when I will find some wonderful prize."

- 8 Read this sentence from paragraph 1 of the article.

**In the days when farmers worked with ox and sled and cut the dark with lantern light, there lived a boy who loved snow more than anything in the world.**

How does the author's word choice in the sentence affect the meaning of the passage?

- A by suggesting that the ideas in the passage are made up
  - B by showing that the subject of the passage became famous
  - C by suggesting that the topic of the passage is familiar
  - D by showing that the events in the passage happened long ago
- 9 What is the meaning of the word "pelted" as it is used in paragraph 3?

- A created
- B found
- C saved
- D threw

- 10 Which quotation **best** supports a main idea of the article?
- A “He expected to find whole flakes that were the same . . .” (paragraph 4)
  - B “‘Fussing with snow is just foolishness,’ his father said.” (paragraph 6)
  - C “Even so his first pictures were failures . . .” (paragraph 7)
  - D “‘Now everyone can see the great beauty in a tiny crystal,’ he said.” (paragraph 7)
- 11 What does the information in paragraph 9 suggest about the author’s point of view?
- A The author believes that Bentley could have been more careful.
  - B The author respects Bentley’s many different interests.
  - C The author admires Bentley’s dedication.
  - D The author questions the methods Bentley used.
- 12 Which statement is true based on the information in paragraphs 6 and 11?
- A Bentley’s work with snow required expensive equipment that he was willing to spend all his money on.
  - B Bentley was thought to be foolish throughout his life because of his interest in snow.
  - C Bentley’s parents thought he should do something with his life other than taking pictures of snow.
  - D Bentley became less interested in studying snow than in publishing pictures and giving speeches.

- 13 What does the reader learn about Bentley from paragraphs 10 and 11?
- A He was more interested in sharing his work than in making money from it.
  - B He worked hard to develop a way of making photographs of snowflakes.
  - C He wanted to find out if all snowflakes were different from each other.
  - D He was able to follow his interests because of the help he got from his family.
- 14 Which sentence **best** describes how the article is organized?
- A The reasons for Willie Bentley's experiments with snow are presented, followed by their eventual conclusions.
  - B The events of Willie Bentley's life and his study of snow are described as they happened over time.
  - C The different problems of photographing snow are explained and then Willie Bentley's solutions are described.
  - D The important ideas about snow in Willie Bentley's discoveries are presented, followed by details and examples.

## *Directions*

Read this story. Then answer questions 15 through 21.

### Excerpt from *Gregor and the Sheep*

by Toby Rosenstrauch

- 1 In a valley in the highlands of Scotland, there once lived a young tenant farmer, Gregor, and his widowed mother. Although they worked hard, they could never accumulate enough money to buy the flock of sheep they longed to have, for their small parcel of land produced only modest amounts of oats and barley. To make matters worse, MacTavish, the owner of this and many other crofts, always found reasons not to pay the farmers all they had earned. . . .

crofts = small farms

- 2 When he opened the door each morning and looked out, he saw MacTavish's house on top of a mountain, a magnificent stone mansion surrounded by red, pink, and violet rhododendrons. Gregor often climbed the slope and stood outside the iron gates, wondering what fine furnishings and delicious foods lay within. Neighbors claimed that MacTavish owned many houses and even kept a chest of gems under his bed. As Gregor, his mother, and their neighbors grew gaunt and pale with hard work and not enough food, they railed against MacTavish, who had swindled all of them at one time or another.

swindled = cheated or tricked

- 3 One day, as Gregor listened to the bagpipe music that drifted from the open windows of MacTavish's mansion, he had an idea. That night, when his mother was asleep, he emptied the jug that held their money and counted it. After putting back a few coins for food, he put the rest in his pocket. The next morning, he hurried to the market, where he went from farmer to farmer, asking the prices of sheep for sale. Gregor found many handsome animals, but they were all too expensive. When he reached a stall with scrawny and sickly sheep, the owner beckoned to him. . . .
- 4 Gregor shook his head and began to walk away. The man grabbed his sleeve and whispered in his ear, "This one will make her owner rich!" Gregor examined the old

**GO ON**

sheep with spindly legs and dirty, unkempt wool—the worst of the lot. “If she will make me rich,” said Gregor, “how is it that she has not done so for you?”

5 The man paused, thinking. “I have not had her long enough!”

6 “Nonsense,” said Gregor, but he gave the man his money and led the pitiful animal home.

7 When his mother saw what he had bought with their money, she burst into tears. “My foolish son, what have you done? Now we will starve, and no one will help us!”

8 “Do as I say, Mother, and we will be rich. I promise.”

9 She wanted to believe him. Wiping her eyes with her ragged sleeve, she asked what he wanted her to do.

10 “Go to market and tell everyone that your son has a sheep that will make whoever owns her rich,” said Gregor. . . .

11 One morning, a carriage arrived. Two servants opened the door and a stout, well-dressed gentleman emerged. His Tartan kilt was made of the finest wool, his ascot was pure silk, and his shoes had silver buckles. On his fat fingers were eight gold rings, and his pomaded hair glistened in the sun. It was MacTavish!

Tartan kilt = traditional clothing worn by Scottish Highlanders

ascot = a type of necktie

12 Gregor bowed as if to royalty. MacTavish looked at him sternly. “I have come to rid you of the unfortunate sheep that everyone is talking about,” said MacTavish, opening his sporran. “I can pay your price and I will have her, even though she has done nothing for you, I see.” MacTavish sneered at Gregor.

sporran = a small bag worn at the waist for holding personal items

13 Gregor hugged Dear One. “I will not sell her to you!”

14 At that, MacTavish, whose servants were helping him into his carriage, turned and marched back. “I will pay anything,” he said. “Name the price.”

15 Gregor was ready. “That,” he said, pointing up to the mansion above them. “I will have the dwelling and everything in it—furniture, utensils, even the chest of gems under your bed.”

16 “Done,” said MacTavish.

17 The next day, Gregor and his mother moved into the mansion that had once belonged to MacTavish, and MacTavish brought Dear One to the market so that all might see he could indeed own anything he wanted. Then MacTavish and the sheep rode away in his carriage to another of his houses in a valley beyond the mountains.

18 After months had passed and the sheep had done nothing to increase MacTavish’s riches, he realized he had been swindled. Furious beyond speech, he returned to the mansion, but Gregor would not open the gates.

19 “I have been cheated!” shouted MacTavish.

20 “You have not been cheated,” said Gregor. “I was the owner of the sheep, and she has made me rich, hasn’t she?”

21 “Yes, but . . .,” sputtered MacTavish.

22 “Then you got what you paid for.” Gregor turned and walked away.

23 Soon afterward, Gregor sold the chest of gems and bought the huge flock of sheep he and his mother had always wanted. He shared the rest of his fortune with the other poor families of the valley who had been cheated by MacTavish.

- 15** How do paragraphs 1 and 23 relate to each other?
- A** They show the change in Gregor's life during the story.
  - B** They show what Gregor has learned in the story.
  - C** They show how MacTavish changes in the story.
  - D** They show the growth of MacTavish's fortune during the story.
- 16** What does the phrase "marched back" in paragraph 14 suggest about MacTavish?
- A** He is confused.
  - B** He is worried.
  - C** He is determined.
  - D** He is excited.
- 17** How are Gregor and the man who sold the sheep to him similar?
- A** They are both unskilled at selling things to people.
  - B** They both try to trick someone in order to make money.
  - C** They are both concerned with helping their family and neighbors.
  - D** They both believe that animals can have special qualities.



- 18** Which of Gregor's actions shows how he is different from MacTavish?
- A** Gregor cheats another person.
  - B** Gregor buys a sickly sheep.
  - C** Gregor shares his wealth.
  - D** Gregor moves to a big house.
- 19** Which sentence is true about Gregor and MacTavish?
- A** MacTavish has a plan for how the sheep will make him rich, but Gregor does not.
  - B** MacTavish wants to own big houses and many jewels, but Gregor does not.
  - C** Gregor wants to move away to another land, but MacTavish does not.
  - D** Gregor is generous with his family and his neighbors, but MacTavish is not.
- 20** Which sentence expresses a theme of the story?
- A** Big loss can come from being greedy.
  - B** Family can make hard times seem easier.
  - C** Wealth may come from hard work.
  - D** Appreciating others can lead to happiness.

- 21 Which detail would be **most** important to include in a summary of the story?
- A Gregor goes to the market and talks to many farmers about their sheep.
  - B Gregor's mother is asleep when Gregor takes money to buy the sheep.
  - C MacTavish lives at another one of his houses after he buys the sheep from Gregor.
  - D MacTavish goes to buy Gregor's sheep after he hears rumors about the animal.

## **D**irections

Read this article. Then answer questions 29 through 35.

*This is the true story of a Kenyan woman named Wangari Maathai.*

### **Excerpt from *Seeds of Change: Planting a Path to Peace***

*by Jen Cullerton Johnson*

- 1       “Come,” Wangari’s mother called. She beckoned her young daughter over to a tall tree with a wide, smooth trunk and a crown of green, oval leaves.
- 2       “Feel,” her mother whispered.
- 3       Wangari spread her small hands over the tree’s trunk. She smoothed her fingers over the rough bark.
- 4       “This is the *mugumo*,” her mother said. “It is home to many. It feeds many too.”
- 5       She snapped off a wild fig from a low branch, and gave it to her daughter. Wangari ate the delicious fruit, just as geckos and elephants did. High in the tree, birds chirped in their nests. The branches bounced with jumping monkeys.
- 6       “Our people, the Kikuyu of Kenya, believe that our ancestors rest in the tree’s shade,” her mother explained.
- 7       Wangari wrapped her arms around the trunk as if hugging her great-grandmother’s spirit. She promised never to cut down the tree. . . .
- 8       When Wangari finished elementary school, she was eleven years old. Her mind was like a seed rooted in rich soil, ready to grow. Wangari wanted to continue her education, but to do so she would have to leave her village and move to the capital city of Nairobi. Wangari had never been farther than her valley’s ridge. She was scared.
- 9       “Go,” her mother said. She picked up a handful of earth and placed it gently into her daughter’s hand. “Where you go, we go.” . . .
- 10      As graduation neared, Wangari told her friends she wanted to become a biologist.
- 11      “Not many native women become biologists,” they told her.
- 12      “I will,” she said.

**GO ON**

- 13 Wangari watched sadly as her government sold more and more land to big companies that cut down forests for timber and to clear land for coffee plantations. Native trees such as cedar and acacia vanished. Without trees, birds had no place to nest. Monkeys lost their swings. Tired mothers walked miles for firewood. . . .
- 14 When Wangari visited her village she saw that the Kikuyu custom of not chopping down the mugumo trees had been lost. No longer held in place by tree roots, the soil streamed into the rivers. The water that had been used to grow maize, bananas, and sweet potatoes turned to mud and dried up. Many families went hungry.
- 15 Wangari could not bear to think of the land being destroyed. Now married and the mother of three children, she worried about what would happen to the mothers and children who depended on the land.
- 16 “We must do something,” Wangari said.
- 17 Wangari had an idea as small as a seed but as tall as a tree that reaches for the sky. “*Harabee!* Let’s work together!” she said to her countrywomen—mothers like her. Wangari dug deep into the soil, a seedling by her side. “We must plant trees.” . . .
- 18 Wangari traveled to villages, towns, and cities with saplings and seeds, shovels and hoes. At each place she went, women planted rows of trees that looked like green belts across the land. Because of this they started calling themselves the Green Belt Movement.
- 19 “We might not change the big world but we can change the landscape of the forest,” she said.
- 20 One tree turned to ten, ten to one hundred, one hundred to one million, all the way up to thirty million planted trees. Kenya grew green again. Birds nested in new trees. Monkeys swung on branches. Rivers filled with clean water. Wild figs grew heavy in mugumo branches.
- 21 Mothers fed their children maize, bananas, and sweet potatoes until they could eat no more.

- 29 What idea is developed in paragraphs 4 through 7?
- A Wangari and her mother want to plant more trees.
  - B Mugumo trees are important to people and animals.
  - C Mugumo trees can provide shade to many people.
  - D Wangari and her mother think education is important.

- 30 Read this sentence from paragraph 8 of the article.

**Her mind was like a seed rooted in rich soil, ready to grow.**

What does the sentence help the reader to understand about Wangari?

- A She likes to think about plants.
  - B She wants to keep learning.
  - C She imagines ways to help others.
  - D She believes in working together.
- 31 How are the details in paragraphs 13 and 14 organized?
- A as a description of how animal habitats changed
  - B as an explanation of the solution to a problem in the environment
  - C as a comparison of the village before and after the government sold the land
  - D as a description of how a problem was caused in the area and its effects

**GO ON**

- 32 Paragraphs 17 and 18 explain that Wangari spread her idea by
- A sharing it with women around the country
  - B giving it the name Green Belt Movement
  - C watching the land in Kenya turn green again
  - D planting trees herself everywhere she went
- 33 Which sentence **most likely** expresses Wangari's point of view?
- A People can make the changes they want by working together with determination.
  - B People change their traditions and customs with each generation.
  - C People cannot rely on the government to help them in a time of need.
  - D People in other countries do not need to work as hard on the same problem.
- 34 How does the title of the article support a main idea?
- A It describes advice Wangari followed.
  - B It describes how Wangari solved a problem.
  - C It explains how Wangari felt about trees.
  - D It explains which values Wangari's village held.

- 35 Based on the information in the article, where did Wangari **most likely** get her idea for planting trees across Kenya?
- A from the school she attended in the capital city
  - B from the government of her country
  - C from the women of the village where she grew up
  - D from what her mother taught her as a girl

**STOP**

**Directions**

Read this article. Then answer questions 36 through 38.

## Excerpt from *Wackiest White House Pets*

by Gibbs Davis

### **MOST SUSPICIOUS**

- 1 John F. Kennedy was the youngest man ever elected president. The popular president and his stylish wife, Jackie, captivated the nation. During Kennedy's brief time in office he launched the space race. He also founded the Peace Corps to aid developing countries. Americans were fighting for their civil rights at home while the Cold War continued abroad.
- 2 During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the United States didn't trust each other. The United States suspected everything that came from the Communist Soviet Union. Spies were everywhere. So when the president's daughter, Caroline, received a little dog from Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, everyone was suspicious.
- 3 The little white dog was named Pushinka. (Pushinka means "fluffy" in Russian.) Pushinka was already a celebrity. Her mother, Strelka ("little arrow"), had been one of the first dogs sent into space. The Secret Service agents were suspicious of the fluffy little white dog. Was she a spy, too? The Russian dog didn't have fleas. But did she have other bugs? Pushinka was checked for secret microphones and spying devices. She passed the test with flying colors.
- 4 When Pushinka first saw the Kennedys' Welsh terrier, Charlie, it was puppy love. Soon, they had four pups. President Kennedy called them "pupniks."
- 5 The Kennedys received another unusual pet. This one was from a magician. It was a rabbit named Zsa Zsa. The talented bunny could play the first five bars of "The Star-Spangled Banner" on a toy golden trumpet!

### **BEST SWIMMER**

- 6 Ronald Reagan was the oldest man ever elected president. He was also a former actor, appearing in over fifty films. Fearful of Communism, the president spent millions

**GO ON**



of dollars building up the military.

7 Everyone has a fish story. But only one president had a First Fish.

8 Reagan was recovering from an assassination attempt when he received something fishy in the mail. A ten-year-old boy had sent the president a goldfish in a plastic bag filled with water!

9 It didn't take long for the First Fish to get into the swim of things. The tiny White House resident was given a place of honor in a tank bearing the presidential seal.

10 Like the First Fish, the president was a powerful swimmer. As a young man, Reagan worked as a lifeguard during summer vacations on the Rock River in Illinois. He put a notch in a log every time he saved a person from drowning. In seven summers as a lifeguard, he made seventy-seven notches.

11 First Families often complain that living in the White House is a lot like living in a fishbowl. This is one fish who would know.

### **BEST-SELLING PET**

12 George Herbert Walker Bush's inauguration in 1989 marked the two hundredth anniversary of the U.S. presidency. There had been many dramatic changes since our first president was in office. During Bush's term, Americans saw the collapse of Soviet Communism. The late twentieth century was also a glorious time for White House pets.

13 President Bush's springer spaniel, Millie, was voted "Ugliest Dog" in the Capital by *Washingtonian* magazine. Millie wasn't going to let sleeping dogs lie. She put paw to paper and set the story straight about her life in the White House.

14 Millie dictated 141 pages of her best-selling "dogobiography" to former First Lady Barbara Bush. In it, the famous First Dog recalls her heavy White House schedule. She also describes sitting in on morning briefings, chasing squirrels, and playing in the White House flower beds. Not one to let fame go to her head, she didn't neglect her duties as First Dog. She also mothered six puppies while in office.

15 The president was grateful to Millie. The published pooch had given practically all of her first year's royalties (almost \$900,000) to the First Lady's favorite charity—the Barbara Bush Foundation for Family Literacy. Still, President Bush was a little jealous that the media hound got so much attention.

16 In *Millie's Book*, the spaniel writes, "I overheard the Bushes talking the other night. Some discussion about me keeping a lower profile."

- 17 Every First Pet knows when to let the president be top dog.

**MORE WACKY PET FACTS**

- 18 The number one presidential pet has always been the dog. (George Washington had almost forty). Some First Dogs have been more popular than their presidents. President Harding was regarded as one of the worst presidents ever, but his upstanding Airedale terrier, Laddie Boy, became a national celebrity. (He even had his own special chair to sit in at cabinet meetings.) President Franklin Roosevelt's beloved little black Scottie, Fala, became an international celebrity, joining FDR at important world peace-making meetings. He traveled abroad more than any other White House pet. Both top dogs received thousands of gifts, letters, and invitations from their fans.

**36** In “Excerpt from *Wackiest White House Pets*,” what is a main idea of paragraphs 1 through 4? Use **two** details from the article to support your response.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

37

Why does the author of “Excerpt from *Wackiest White House Pets*” title the second section of the article “Best Swimmer”? Use **two** details from the article to support your response.

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**GO ON**

- 38** According to “Excerpt from *Wackiest White House Pets*,” why was the late twentieth century a “glorious time for White House pets” (paragraph 12)? Use **two** details from the article to support your response.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

**Directions**  
Read this story. Then answer question 39.

## Excerpt from *Bloomability*

by Sharon Creech

- 1 Lila and Guthrie were in two classes together. I didn't have any classes with her, and only one with Guthrie. Often I saw them walking together after class, and what surprised me was that Guthrie was usually doing the talking while Lila listened. When I was with Lila, she talked—or complained—and I listened.
- 2 And sometimes when I was listening, I'd think of things my sister Stella had said. Stella had kept a journal of all the places we'd lived and had recorded things she'd learned in each town. There was one whole page from when we lived in Ohio, about how to take a bus. In Indiana, she wrote: *Don't talk. Just listen.*
- 3 "What does that mean?" I asked her. "Why not talk?"
- 4 "Because people will laugh at your accent. Just listen. Wait and see how people talk and then talk like them."
- 5 In Oklahoma, Stella wrote, *Expect the worst.*
- 6 "Why?" I asked. "Why expect the worst?"
- 7 "Because then," Stella said, "you'll be prepared. You won't be caught off guard."
- 8 I figured that because Stella was older, she knew what she was talking about, and I followed her advice. I listened, and I expected the worst, most of the time.
- 9 In Oregon she wrote, *Dress plain the first day.*
- 10 "Why?" I asked.
- 11 "Because if you wear cowboy boots in Oregon, people are going to laugh at you. Wait and see what people wear, and then dress like them."
- 12 My mother overheard this. She said, "Stella! What a boring way to live. Don't you want to be different from everybody else?"
- 13 "No, I do not," Stella said. "I want to be the same."

**GO ON**

- 14 Sometimes I wanted to be the same, because then you'd have friends, and you wouldn't be just the new kid, but inside, deep inside my bubble, I also wanted to be different. I wanted to be interesting, but I didn't know how you got to be interesting.
- 15 Guthrie was different and he was interesting, and so was Lila. What I liked about them was that Guthrie was complete Guthrie through and through, and Lila was Lila through and through.
- 16 Guthrie was like no one else. He'd be walking down the hill and all of a sudden, he'd shout "*Sono libero!*" (I am free!) He pronounced *libero* like this: *LEE-bear-oh*. "*Libero, libero, liberoooooo!*"
- 17 He'd dive into the pool and shout, "*Fantastico!*" People liked being around him because when you were around him, you were happy, and you felt as if you could do anything he could do.
- 18 Lila was different in other ways, in ways that made people hate her much of the time. But what I thought was interesting about her was that she was always Lila. She knew what she thought and she wasn't afraid to say what she thought, even if it was wrong or stupid or mean, although she herself never thought that what she said was wrong or stupid or mean. She thought that she was right and that everyone else was wrong, and she didn't seem to care if she had friends or not.
- 19 I'd always felt as if I were in a sort of suspension, waiting to see how things worked, waiting to see who I was and what sort of life I might lead, and then moving on to a new town before I could figure out any of those things. Lila and Guthrie, though, seemed to already know who they were and they were already living their lives.
- 20 Sometimes Lila would say, "I'm the kind of person who—" and she'd finish that sentence in various ways: "I'm the kind of person who needs a room of my own"; and "I'm the kind of person who needs to talk about my feelings"; and "I'm the kind of person who has to have time to think." And every time she'd say something like this, I'd wonder how she came to know what kind of person she was.
- 21 I felt like Miss Average. I was neither tall nor short, neither chubby nor slim. People often said I had nice eyes, but no one knew what color they were. "Are those hazel? Brownish? Gray? What color is that, anyway?" Teachers often said I had "a sweet face," but when I looked in the mirror, it didn't look all that sweet to me. On my report cards, teachers usually wrote things like *Coming along* and *Satisfactory work* and *Very observant* and *Ought to speak up more*.

- 22 I was all jumbled up most places, but especially here in Switzerland because it didn't seem to be like any place I'd ever lived. This wasn't just another new town and this wasn't just another new school. Here everybody was from different places, not just me. Most of the people were new, not just me. Everybody had a different accent, not just me.



**39** In “Excerpt from *Bloomability*,” what do paragraphs 15 through 17 show about Guthrie’s character? Use **two** details from the story to support your response.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

## Directions

Read this story. Then answer questions 40 through 42.

### Excerpt from *Cicada Summer*

by Andrea Beaty

- 1 The cicadas are everywhere. They came back to Olena two days ago, after seventeen years of hiding in the ground and waiting. Waiting to climb into the sunlight. Waiting to climb the bushes and trees. Waiting to sing.
- 2 They waited so long. Then, thousands of them crawled out of the ground and up into the trees and bushes in just one night. Their song sounds like electricity buzzing on a power line, getting higher and higher and louder and louder until the air nearly explodes from the noise.
- 3 There are a hundred cicadas on the oak tree outside Mrs. Kirk's sixth-grade classroom. I stand at the window watching them buzz from branch to branch. Their bodies are thick and clumsy, and I wonder how they can fly at all with their thin, little wings.
- 4 Then I see the cicada on the bookshelf next to me. It stares at me with its black marble eyes, and I stare back. I'm so close, I could thump it off the shelf if I wanted.
- 5 I could, but I don't.
- 6 At first, no one else notices the cicada. The other kids are hunched over their spelling tests, ready to spell *entangled* or *fearful* or *mottled* or some other word.
- 7 This week's words are adjectives, but Mrs. Kirk picked the wrong ones. She should have chosen words like *sweaty* or *noisy* or *stifling*. *Stifling* would be a good word today. It's so hot, it feels like July and the buzzing of the cicadas squeezes into the room and pushes out the air until no one can breathe. It's *stifling*.
- 8 I stare at the cicada, but even without looking, I know what's going on behind me. In the front row, Judy Thomas is wound up like a tiger ready to pounce on the next spelling word. She presses her pencil so hard against the paper that the lead nearly breaks. When Mrs. Kirk says the next word, Judy will spell it as fast as she can in her perfect handwriting, and then look around to make sure she's the first to finish. Of course she will be. She always is.

**GO ON**

- 9 In the back row, where the hopeless cases sit—where there’s a desk with my name on it—Rose Miner is cheating off Tommy Burkette. Mrs. Kirk knows they’re doing it, but she’s too hot and too tired to care. Besides, the only person in the whole world who spells worse than Rose is Tommy, so it doesn’t make much difference anyway.
- 10 After a while, the cicada on the shelf starts buzzing and Rose screams like it’s Godzilla or something and Ricky Fitzgerald stands up and yells, “It looks like the cicada that got my grandma!”
- 11 Ricky Fitzgerald has told the story about the cicada that got his grandmother about a hundred times in the last two days. He says the last time the cicadas came around, one flew into his grandma’s hair and made her run crazy around the yard until Ricky’s grandpa came out with the sheep shears and lopped off half her hair.
- 12 I’ve seen his grandma’s hair. She has one of those beehive hairdos that’s tall and round and really hard from all the hairspray she uses. I can see why a cicada would land there. A hair cave like that would be a great place to get out of the sun.
- 13 That’s what I think, but Ricky says it attacked his grandma to suck out her brains and make her into a zombie.
- 14 Ricky Fitzgerald is a dork.
- 15 Mrs. Kirk sighs the same way she has about ninety-nine times since the cicadas showed up and Ricky started telling his story.
- 16 “Thank you, Ricky,” she says.
- 17 But before Ricky can say another word, Mrs. Kirk says, “Bobby, would you get rid of it, please?”
- 18 I could reach up and touch the cicada without trying, but Mrs. Kirk doesn’t ask me. Bobby Bowes gets up from his desk and walks right in front of me. He grabs the cicada in one hand and opens the window screen with the other. He tosses the insect outside, closes the window screen, and sits down again without a word. He doesn’t say, “Move, Lily,” or anything. He doesn’t even notice me standing there.
- 19 He doesn’t notice because I’m invisible.

- 20 Most people would say that's a lie. They'd say that I'm not invisible because they can see me as plain as day. Most people are wrong. It's not my skin that makes me invisible. It's my silence. My silence and the trick I do with my eyes where I never look anybody in the face.
- 21 You can tell everything about a person by looking in their eyes. I don't want anybody to know anything about me, so I look away.
- 22 I've been invisible for two years now.

- 40** What does the phrase “wound up like a tiger ready to pounce” (paragraph 8) suggest about Judy Thomas? Use **two** details from the story to support your response.

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- This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

*Planning Page*

You may PLAN your writing for question 42 here if you wish, but do NOT write your final answer on this page. Writing on this Planning Page will NOT count toward your final score. Write your final answer on Pages 19 and 20.



**GO ON**

**42** The narrator’s point of view often affects the way stories are told. In the “Excerpt from *Bloomability*” and the “Excerpt from *Cicada Summer*” how does each author use narrative point of view to tell their stories? How are these points of view similar and how are they different? Use details from **both** stories to support your response.

- explain how point of view affects the way the story is told in the “Excerpt from *Bloomability*”
- explain how point of view affects the way the story is told in the “Excerpt from *Cicada Summer*”
- describe how these points of view are similar and how they are different
- use details from **both** stories to support your response

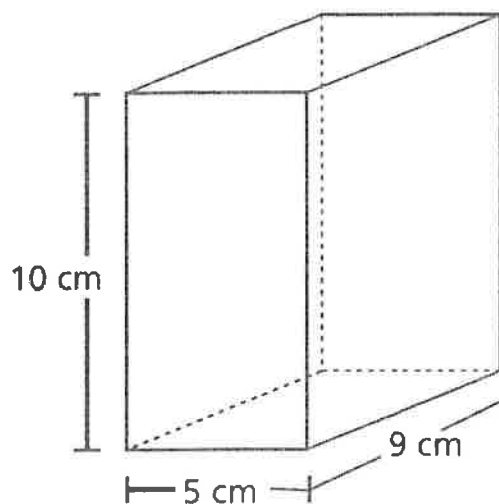
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Lined area for writing or drawing.

**STOP**

- 1 A gift box is in the shape of a right rectangular prism, as pictured below.



What is the volume, in cubic centimeters, of the gift box?

- A 24  
B 45  
C 225  
D 450
- 2 What is the sum of  $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{6}{100}$ ?

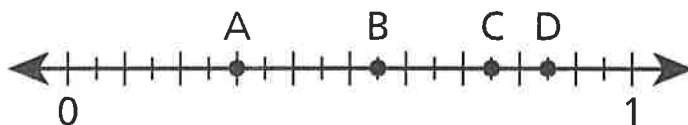
- A  $\frac{8}{10}$   
B  $\frac{8}{100}$   
C  $\frac{26}{10}$   
D  $\frac{26}{100}$

**GO ON**

- 3 On Saturday, Mark sold  $2\frac{7}{8}$  gallons of lemonade. On the same day, Regan sold  $\frac{2}{3}$  as much lemonade as Mark. How much lemonade, in gallons, did Regan sell?

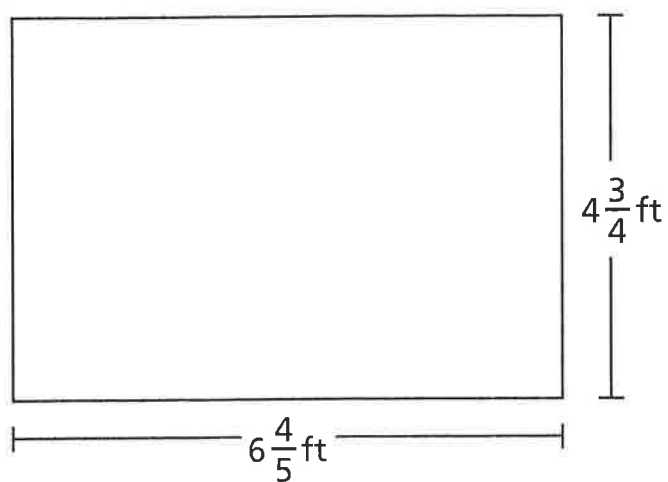
- A  $1\frac{5}{16}$
- B  $1\frac{11}{12}$
- C  $2\frac{7}{12}$
- D  $4\frac{5}{16}$

- 4 Which point on the number line below represents a value of 0.75?



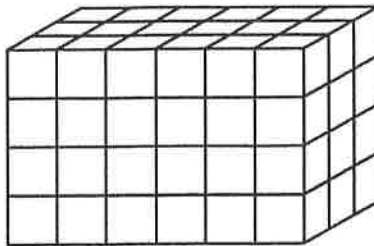
- A point A
- B point B
- C point C
- D point D

- 13 What is the area, in square feet, of the rectangle shown below?



- A  $11\frac{11}{20}$   
B  $24\frac{12}{20}$   
C  $27\frac{4}{20}$   
D  $32\frac{6}{20}$

- 18 Which expression **cannot** be used to determine the volume of the rectangular prism pictured below?



- A  $12 \times 6$
- B  $18 \times 4$
- C  $6 \times 3 \times 4$
- D  $6 \times 4 \times 6$
- 19 What is 15.74 rounded to the nearest whole number?
- A 10
- B 15
- C 16
- D 20

**GO ON**

- 20 Jack puts  $\frac{1}{3}$  pound of birdseed into his bird feeder every time he fills it. How many times can Jack fill his bird feeder with 4 pounds of birdseed?

A  $1\frac{1}{3}$

B  $3\frac{2}{3}$

C 11

D 12

- 21 Carlos makes 1 pound of snack mix using nuts, raisins, and cereal. The list below shows how many pounds of nuts and raisins he uses.

- $\frac{1}{3}$  pound of nuts
- $\frac{2}{5}$  pound of raisins

How much cereal, in pounds, does Carlos use?

A  $\frac{3}{8}$

B  $\frac{5}{8}$

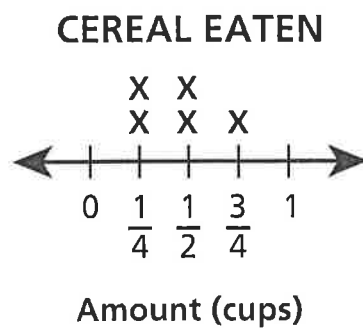
C  $\frac{4}{15}$

D  $\frac{11}{15}$

- 26 What is the value of the expression  $\frac{1}{7} \div 5$ ?
- A  $\frac{1}{12}$
- B  $\frac{1}{35}$
- C  $\frac{5}{7}$
- D  $\frac{6}{7}$
- 27 Cole has a rectangular garden with an area of 16.02 square meters. The length of the garden is 4.5 meters. What is the width, in meters, of the garden?
- A 3.56
- B 11.52
- C 16.12
- D 20.52
- 28 A school raised a total of \$1,648 to purchase new books. The money raised will be shared equally among 8 different classrooms. What is the total amount of money each classroom will receive?
- A \$206
- B \$207
- C \$260
- D \$270

**GO ON**

- 29 The line plot below shows the amount of cereal Shyanne ate in 5 days.

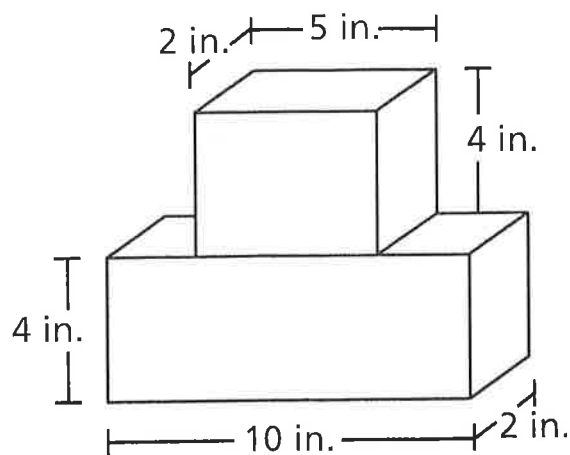


What is the total number of cups of cereal that Shyanne ate in the 5 days?

- A  $1\frac{1}{2}$
- B  $1\frac{3}{4}$
- C  $1\frac{4}{6}$
- D  $2\frac{1}{4}$



- 30 Lana used the two blocks pictured in the diagram to build a tower.



**LANA'S TOWER**

What is the total volume, in cubic inches, of the tower Lana built?

- A 27
- B 80
- C 116
- D 120

**STOP**

31 Which statement about rectangles and rhombuses is always true?

- A Both figures are squares.
- B Both figures are quadrilaterals.
- C Both figures have four right angles.
- D Both figures have four congruent sides.

32 What is the value of the expression  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7}$ ?

- A  $\frac{5}{35}$
- B  $\frac{6}{35}$
- C  $\frac{5}{12}$
- D  $\frac{29}{35}$

33 Which measurement is equivalent to 4,000 centimeters?

- A 4 meters
- B 40 meters
- C 400 meters
- D 40,000 meters

**GO ON**

- 34 Zaire is making granola bars. For one batch of bars, the recipe requires  $1\frac{2}{3}$  cups of rolled oats, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup raisins. What is the combined amount, in cups, of rolled oats and raisins that is used in one batch of granola bars?

A  $1\frac{1}{5}$

B  $1\frac{3}{5}$

C  $2\frac{1}{3}$

D  $2\frac{1}{6}$

- 35 In a science class, Paula made a mixture by adding 2.05 milliliters of hydrogen peroxide and 6.15 milliliters of water together. Equal amounts of the whole mixture were poured into 5 empty containers. How much of the mixture, in milliliters, did she pour into each container?

A 0.61

B 1.64

C 3.2

D 13.4

- 36 What is 482.073 expressed in word form?

A four eighty-two and seventy-three thousandths

B four hundred eighty-two thousand seventy-three

C four hundred eighty-two and seventy-three hundredths

D four hundred eighty-two and seventy-three thousandths

**GO ON**

- 37 Marco bakes cookies for his class. He uses  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of butter in each batch of cookies and bakes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  batches. Which equation can be used to determine the number of cups of butter Marco uses to bake cookies?

A  $\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{7}{8}$

B  $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{1}{8}$

C  $\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$

D  $\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{4}{3} = 2$

- 38 Which expression is **not** equivalent to  $\frac{2}{3} \times 4$ ?

A  $(2 \times 4) \div 3$

B  $\frac{1}{3} \times (2 \times 4)$

C  $\left(4 \times \frac{1}{3}\right) \times 2$

D  $\left(2 \times \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(4 \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$

**GO ON**

39

Martin is using unit cubes to build a tower in the shape of a right rectangular prism. A description of the tower is listed below.

- bottom layer is made of 16 unit cubes
- bottom layer is in the shape of a square prism
- 9 more equal layers of unit cubes are added on top of the bottom layer

What is the total volume, in cubic units, of the completed tower?

*Show your work.*

*Answer* \_\_\_\_\_ cubic units

**GO ON**

- 40 Joel has a goal to practice his clarinet for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week. The list below shows the number of hours Joel has practiced so far this week.

- Monday:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours
- Wednesday:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours
- Thursday: 1 hour

How many more hours does Joel need to practice this week to meet his goal?

**Show your work.**

**Answer** \_\_\_\_\_ hours

**GO ON**

- 41 How does the value of the digit 2 in the number 32,000 compare with the value of the digit 2 in the number 26,000?

*Explain your answer.*

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- 42 There are 5 cups of oatmeal in a container. Stella eats  $\frac{1}{3}$  cup of the oatmeal every day for breakfast. In how many days will Stella finish all the oatmeal in the container?

*Show your work.*

*Answer* \_\_\_\_\_ days

**GO ON**



- 43 Olga decorates blankets with ribbon. She has 12 yards of ribbon. She uses 22 feet of the ribbon to decorate blankets. After she decorates the blankets, how many feet of ribbon remain?

*Show your work.*

*Answer* \_\_\_\_\_ feet

**GO ON**

- 44 In the expression  $5 \times \frac{y}{7}$ , what value of  $y$  would make a product greater than 5?

*Explain your answer.*

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**GO ON**

45

Diane has pizza dough for making pizzas. She separates the dough into the three portions listed below.

- Portion A is 8.25 ounces.
- Portion B is twice as much as portion A.
- Portion C is twice as much as portion B.

What is the weight, in ounces, of portion B and the weight, in ounces, of portion C?

*Show your work.*

**Answer** Portion B \_\_\_\_\_ ounces

Portion C \_\_\_\_\_ ounces

**STOP**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Rosario

edHelper

# Sequoyah

By Jane Runyon

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Sequoyah was a very artistic Native American. He was born in the 1770's in a camp along the Tennessee River. His mother was a member of the Paint Clan, and his father was a white man. He was raised in the Cherokee tradition. From the time he was very young, he loved to draw. He would draw the animals he saw in the woods near his camp. He would draw the flowers and trees which surrounded his home. He was injured in a hunting accident when he was young. This injury kept him from hunting and fishing like many of his friends. He spent much of his time thinking and drawing.



Although Sequoyah was half white, he never learned the English language. He could not speak it, write it, read it, or even understand it. He observed something fascinating about the language, however. He noticed that the white man could say something, make some marks on a piece of paper, give that paper to another white man, and the other white man would understand what the first man had said without hearing it himself. To Sequoyah, this had to be some kind of magic. He became **obsessed** with trying to find the secret so that his own people could do the same thing with their language. Up until this time, the only way the Native Americans had to preserve the stories of their people and their beliefs was to tell the story to each generation. Sequoyah believed that many of the true words and meanings of these stories were being lost in the retelling.

Sequoyah experimented with different ways to write his own Cherokee language. He made marks for each sentence spoken. When these marks became hard to remember, he tried marks for each word. This also proved hard to remember. He finally came up with a mark for each sound or clusters of sounds. When he had finished, he had eighty-five different symbols representing the sounds.

Doing all of this research had not been easy for Sequoyah. Many of his tribesmen thought his marks were signs of witchcraft. Others thought he was just plain crazy. His wife was frustrated because he gave up his jewelry making to work on the marks. Sequoyah's jewelry had been used to provide food and other necessities for his family. Now, they were down to almost nothing.

By 1812, Sequoyah had perfected his writing enough to demonstrate it to his tribe. He taught the symbols to his daughter. He sent his daughter across a field away from the camp. He then asked one of the chiefs of his tribe to say something to Sequoyah. Sequoyah wrote down the exact words the chief said. He then asked the chief to take the written words across the field to his daughter. She was able to tell the chief exactly what he had said. The people in his tribe were astonished. Some believed it was magic. Some began to believe that Sequoyah had come up with a wonderful idea. If these symbols could be taught to all the members of the Cherokee tribe, their history would be preserved. They would be able to communicate with other members of their tribe in distant camps. They called these letters "talking leaves."

It took several more years to establish Sequoyah's symbols as an official language. He suffered a major setback when someone in the tribe who feared what he had done, destroyed all of his work. He had to start all over. He was eventually able to bring his work to all Cherokee. By 1827, the Cherokee had created their own newspaper, the Cherokee Phoenix.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

edHelper

Sequoyah

## Questions

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\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Sequoyah liked to draw.

- A. True
- B. False

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What did Sequoyah think of the white man's ability to make marks on paper?

- A. He thought it was unnecessary.
- B. He thought it was artistic.
- C. He thought it was silly.
- D. He thought it was magic.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. What did Sequoyah's symbols represent?

- A. Each symbol represented a word.
- B. Each symbol represented a sound.
- C. Each symbol represented a sentence.
- D. Each symbol represented a name.

4. Why do you think it was important to Sequoyah to preserve his tribe's history in writing?

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5. Why do you suppose Sequoyah chose the method he did to demonstrate his new writing to his tribesmen?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Why was Sequoyah's wife unhappy with him?

- A. He spent all of his time working on his words and not with his family.
- B. He was doing magic.
- C. She thought he was being foolish.
- D. He was not providing food and clothing that the family needed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Sequoyah's alphabet had eighty-six symbols.

- A. False
- B. True

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. What did the Cherokee call letters sent to other tribesmen?

- A. Telephone
- B. Telegrams
- C. letters
- D. Talking leaves

Circle the correctly spelled word.  
adition, endles, handful

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

On Pick Up Some Litter Day,  $\frac{2}{5}$  of the fifth grade students helped clean up the playground. Of the students who helped,  $\frac{1}{3}$  worked for more than an hour. What part of the fifth grade students worked for more than an hour?

Harry Houdini was born in March 1874. He died in October 1926. How old was he when he died?

It was a full moon last night. Maria could see her shadow even though it was nighttime! Maria is 4 feet 6 inches tall. If her shadow were 8 feet 11 inches tall, how tall would the shadow of a 1 foot 10 inches tree be?

30, 35, \_\_\_\_\_, 45, 50,  
55

Round the decimal 0.355 to the nearest hundredth.

$$6 \times 14 \div 2$$

Mrs. Thompson bought two pizzas to share with her class. The pizzas were very large and had lots of pepperoni and cheese on them. Each pizza was cut into 10 pieces. Seventeen pieces were eaten. What fraction of the pizzas was left?

Mrs. Allen was a volunteer at the Angel Thrift Shop. She worked every morning from 9:00 a.m. until 1:15 p.m. How many hours did she work in 12 days?

When Hunter got married he was 27 years old. His sister was a third his age plus 2 years. Their father was twice Hunter's age plus 5 years. Hunter's father was how many years older than his sister when he got married?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Megan collects squishies.

"Wow, you have quite a collection of squishies," Natalie tells Megan. "How many do you have?"

Megan is lazy. She didn't want to count by ones. When she counted by fives, she had 4 left over.

When she counted by sevens, she had 1 left over.

"I'm not sure. I had 15 last year, and I didn't lose any, but I don't have more than 34 now."

How many squishies does Megan have?

Please show how you found your answer.