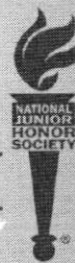




**MIAMI COMMUNITY  
CHARTER SCHOOLS K-12**

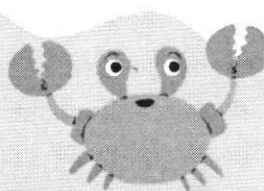
**"Transform Obstacles into Opportunities"  
SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 2004**



**TITLE I  
ADMINISTRATION**  
**cognia**

# **4TH GRADE SUMMER PACKET 2026-2027**

**DUE: MONDAY  
AUGUST 17,  
2026**



# welcome to 4TH GRADE!

## Miami Community Charter Schools 4TH Grade

### Supply List 2026-2027

\*Please write the student's name on all materials before turning them in on the first day of school.



#### **\$5 Homework Agenda (REQUIRED)**

- 1.(8) Composition books
- 2.(1) Pack of Construction Paper
- 3.(1) Pack of Cardstock
- 4.(1) Box-24 count Colored Pencils
- 5.(2) Pack of Wide-ruled paper
- 6.(3) Packs # 2 - 48 count) Pencils - NO MECHANICAL PENCILS!
- 7.(1) Personal pencil sharpener covered
- 8.(1) Pack permanent Blue or red Pens
- 9.(1) Plastic ruler: inches and centimeters
10. (4) Folders with pockets and prongs - Solid colors
11. (1) Zipper pencil pouch - NO BOXES!
12. (1) Children's scissors
13. (2) Pack of pencil top erasers
14. (1) Glue sticks
15. (1) Bottle Elmer's Glue
16. (1) Pack of graph paper
17. (1) Transparent Protractor for Geometry
18. (1) Packs of white copy paper
19. (2) Packs of Index Cards
20. (1) Packs of Post-it Sticky Notes
21. (1) Pack of Dry erase marker - black or multicolored
22. (4) Boxes of tissue
23. (1) Hand sanitizers (for classroom)
24. (1) Clorox Wipes
25. (1) Headphones - **REQUIRED**
26. (1) Pack of crayons
27. (1) Pack of washable markers
28. (2) Rolls of paper towels
29. (1) Pack of highlighters (multi-colored)
30. (1) Boxes Baby Wipes
31. (1) Box of quart-sized zip lock bags
32. (1) Box of gallon-sized zip lock bags

## Miami Community Charter Schools Cuarto Grado

### Lista de Materiales 2026-2027

\*Por favor escriba el nombre del estudiante en todos los materiales antes de entregarlos el primer día de clases.

#### **Agenda de tareas de \$5 (REQUERIDA)**

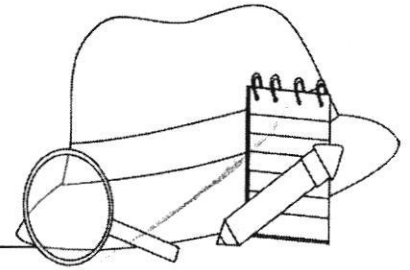
- (8) Libros de composición
- (1) Paquete de papel de construcción
- (1) Paquete de cartulina
- (1) Caja de 24 lápices de colores.
- (2) Paquete de papel de rayas anchas
- (3) Paquetes # 2 - 48 unidades) Lápices - ¡SIN LÁPICES MECÁNICOS!
- (1) Sacapuntas personal cubierto
- (1) Paquete de bolígrafos permanentes azules o rojos.
- (1) Regla de plástico: pulgadas y centímetros
- (4) Carpetas con bolsillos y puntas - Colores lisos
- (1) Estuche para lápices con cremallera - ¡SIN CAJAS!
- (1) Tijeras para niños
- (2) Paquete de borradores de lápiz
- (1) barras de pegamento
- (1) Botella de pegamento de Elmer
- (1) Paquete de papel cuadriculado
- (1) Transportador transparente para geometría
- (1) Paquetes de papel de copia blanco.
- (2) Paquetes de fichas
- (1) Paquetes de notas adhesivas Post-it
- (1) Paquete de marcadores de borrado en seco: negro o multicolor
- (4) Cajas de pañuelos
- (1) Desinfectantes de manos (para el salón de clases)
- (1) Toallitas Clorox
- (1) Auriculares - **REQUERIDOS**
- (1) Paquete de crayones
- (1) Paquete de marcadores lavables
- (2) Rollos de toallas de papel
- (1) Paquete de resaltadores (multicolor)
- (1) Cajas de toallitas húmedas para bebés
- (1) Caja de bolsas con cierre hermético de un cuarto de galón
- (1) Caja de bolsas con cierre hermético del tamaño de un galón

# SOLVE THE MYSTERY: CASE OF THE SUPER BAD SUPERHERO



Detective

(your name)



Has discovered that the super bad Superhero is:



Teacher to check and  
tick

Clues Checklist:

Clue 1 ☐

Clue 2 ☐

Clue 3 ☐

Clue 4 ☐

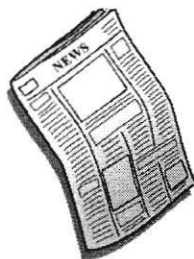
Clue 5 ☐



Well done! You have correctly revealed the identity of the Super Bad Superhero! Thanks to your brilliant math skills and detective work, the police were able to gather the real superheroes to help them capture the phony. Once they caught the antihero, all of the captured citizens were released from their imprisonment. All of the victims, including the Mayor, are very grateful for your help in setting them free and putting a stop to the Chaos in Mathhattan.



Oops! No that is not the identity of the Super Bad Superhero Check your work and try again!



# MATH MYSTERY: CASE OF THE SUPER BAD SUPERHERO



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

It is no secret that many superheroes reside on the island of Mathhattan. They usually help fight against crime and provide protection for us all. Sadly, something has changed and someone with superpowers is beginning to cause lots of trouble. This super bad superhero has begun to scare, intimidate and kidnap citizens! The police are powerless, and are unsure as to which superhero we can truly trust anymore...it could be any one of them! People no longer feel safe and are concerned this antihero is unstoppable.

Patrick, the Mayor of Mathhattan, addressed the public earlier this morning with the following speech:

***"Stay inside your homes, shut your windows and lock your doors, keep your phones handy for help and be wary of anyone wearing a mask. The MBI (Mathhattan Bureau of Investigation) and other secret sources have recently confirmed that this villain is actually one of who we call superheroes of Mathhattan. It is a mystery to us which superhero to trust and who we cannot. It is going to take some of our finest math detectives to work with the MBI on this serious case; no superhero can be involved. Hopefully, if we can discover who this terrible superhero is, we can put a stop to this chaos and release all of the captured citizens. Until we can reveal who is behind this, we ask that you hand over any evidence or information that you come across to help solve this mystery."***

As the mayor stepped off the podium, a large puff of smoke blasted out of nowhere! As the smoke began to settle a shadowy silhouette took hold of the mayor and before anyone could do anything. . . "POOF!" They both disappeared. The Mayor is now a prisoner of this super bad superhero.

## **MATH DETECTIVE NEEDED TO REVEAL THE SUPER BAD SUPERHERO!**

*The chaos continues throughout the town; the disguised antihero is doing a good job at keeping his/her identity hidden while scaring and capturing citizens. Everyone in Mathhattan is counting on you to take a closer look at all those we call superheroes and unveil the phony! Upon discovery, alert the good superheroes as to who the villain is so that they can help with the arrest and rescue the trapped mayor and citizens!*

*Be careful not to become a victim yourself!*



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

Mrs J's Resource Creations ©

# POSSIBLE SUSPECTS

| Superhero Name  | Main Superpower | Extra Superpower | Gender M/F | Hair Color | Weakness |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Lion Man        | Super Speed     | Shape Shifting   | Male       | Orange     | Cookies  |
| Dare Girl       | Invisibility    | Super Strength   | Female     | Purple     | Silver   |
| Mega Mage       | Teleportation   | Poisonous Burps  | Male       | Green      | Cookies  |
| Owl Man         | Invisibility    | Shape Shifting   | Male       | Purple     | Sunlight |
| Blitzfire       | Energy Blasts   | Super Strength   | Female     | Orange     | Silver   |
| Thunder Hawk    | Super Speed     | Sonic Scream     | Male       | Purple     | Sunlight |
| Razor           | Energy Blasts   | Sonic Scream     | Male       | Orange     | Cookies  |
| Starlight       | Invisibility    | Flight           | Female     | Green      | Sunlight |
| Lady Bug        | Teleportation   | Shape Shifting   | Female     | Purple     | Silver   |
| The Giggler     | Mind Control    | Poisonous Burps  | Male       | Green      | Cookies  |
| Captain Nucleus | Super Speed     | Flight           | Male       | Orange     | Silver   |
| Mrs. Amazing    | Mind Control    | Sonic Scream     | Female     | Purple     | Sunlight |
| Doctor Bolt     | Mind Control    | Super Strength   | Male       | Orange     | Silver   |
| Splash          | Energy Blasts   | Poisonous Burps  | Male       | Orange     | Cookies  |
| Zapman          | Teleportation   | Flight           | Male       | Purple     | Silver   |
| Pizza Peter     | Super Speed     | Poisonous Burps  | Male       | Green      | Sunlight |
| Titanicus       | Energy Blasts   | Super Strength   | Male       | Green      | Cookies  |
| Typhoon         | Super Speed     | Sonic Scream     | Female     | Orange     | Silver   |
| Blinker         | Teleportation   | Poisonous Burps  | Female     | Purple     | Silver   |
| Major Fury      | Super Speed     | Flight           | Male       | Green      | Sunlight |
| Colossal Crush  | Invisibility    | Super Strength   | Male       | Green      | Cookies  |

**Solve the clues and then cross the suspect rows off the list until only one suspect remains! The last suspect remaining is the Super Bad Superhero behind the trouble in Mathhattan!**  
Whole rows must be eliminated at a time.

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



# ROUNDING – CLUE 1

Discover an important clue by rounding the numbers as instructed. Use your answers to match and place the letters in the boxes to reveal the first clue. Put the letter in every box that it matches your answer in (there may be more than one!)

*The first one has been done for you.*

|         |     |    |
|---------|-----|----|
| T       |     |    |
| 400,000 | 300 | 50 |

|        |       |       |       |     |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
|        |       |       |       |     |       |       |
| 30,000 | 3,000 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 200 | 3,000 | 2,640 |



|         |     |       |       |    |         |
|---------|-----|-------|-------|----|---------|
|         |     |       |       |    | T       |
| 500,000 | 200 | 2,640 | 2,640 | 70 | 400,000 |

|         |       |        |
|---------|-------|--------|
|         |       |        |
| 310,000 | 1,400 | 15,000 |



| Question                                                 | Answer  | Letter |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|
| What is 372,500 rounded to the nearest hundred thousand? | 400,000 | T      |
| What is 3,145 rounded to the nearest thousand?           |         | I      |
| What is 52 rounded to the nearest ten?                   |         | E      |
| What is 191 rounded to the nearest hundred?              |         | A      |
| What is 309,838 rounded to the nearest ten thousand?     |         | F      |
| What is 284 rounded to the nearest hundred?              |         | H      |
| What is 2,643 rounded to the nearest ten?                |         | N      |
| What is 14,502 rounded to the nearest thousand?          |         | Y      |
| What is 65 rounded to the nearest ten?                   |         | O      |
| What is 471,004 rounded to the nearest hundred thousand? |         | C      |
| What is 28,622 rounded to the nearest ten thousand?      |         | V      |
| What is 1,391 rounded to the nearest hundred?            |         | L      |



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



# ADDITION – CLUE 2

Solve another important clue by completing the addition questions. Use your answers to match and place the letters in the boxes to reveal the clue. Put the letter in every box that it matches your answer in (there may be more than one!)

*The first one has been done for you.*

6,045

11,225

8,265

10,451

N

837

7,670

529

529

3,748

7,670

7,589

2,193

3,748

10,451

529

10,451

1,067

6,045

10,451

10,451

1,067

7,670

6,045

N

837

10,451

8,265

1,067

7,670

3,748

2,193

8,265

529

6,045

10,128

6,045

8,454

7,670

$$\begin{array}{r} 512 \\ + 325 \\ \hline 837 \end{array}$$

N

$$\begin{array}{r} 425 \\ + 104 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

S

$$\begin{array}{r} 124 \\ + 943 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

H

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,661 \\ + 2,087 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

R

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,132 \\ + 1,913 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,454 \\ + 739 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

O

$$\begin{array}{r} 5,258 \\ + 3,007 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

I

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,655 \\ + 4,015 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

E

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,724 \\ + 865 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

P

$$\begin{array}{r} 5,399 \\ + 5,826 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

W

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,256 \\ + 4,195 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

T

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,837 \\ + 5,617 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

L

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,602 \\ + 1,526 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

M



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



# SUBTRACTION – CLUE 3

Solve another important clue by completing the subtraction questions. Use your answers to match and place the letters in the boxes to reveal the clue. Put the letter in every box that it matches your answer in (there may be more than one!)

*The first one has been done for you.*

1,428

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| L |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|

435

1,428

7,610

2,516

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

5,542

1,428

294



|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | L |  |
|--|--|---|--|

1,428

841

435

3,150

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

3,039

5,818

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

294

1,913

1,428

3,829

3,150

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

5,818

1,439

1,439

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

3,039

5,309

3,150

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

1,428

8,053

3,039

314

5,309

3,150

3,829

5,818

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

5,542

314

3,039

5,309

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

1,913

5,818

5,818

5,389

314

3,150

294



$$\begin{array}{r} 1,945 \\ - 1,510 \\ \hline 435 \end{array}$$

L

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,501 \\ - 3,462 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

T

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,429 \\ - 3,588 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

B

$$\begin{array}{r} 9,500 \\ - 5,671 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

R

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,584 \\ - 1,068 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Y

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,329 \\ - 2,015 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

I

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,193 \\ - 2,651 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

W

$$\begin{array}{r} 5,758 \\ - 4,319 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

F

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,005 \\ - 7,711 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

S

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,993 \\ - 1,565 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

A

$$\begin{array}{r} 7,281 \\ - 1,972 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

H

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,596 \\ - 2,683 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

C

$$\begin{array}{r} 12,920 \\ - 5,310 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

D

$$\begin{array}{r} 26,397 \\ - 21,008 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

K

$$\begin{array}{r} 19,408 \\ - 11,355 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

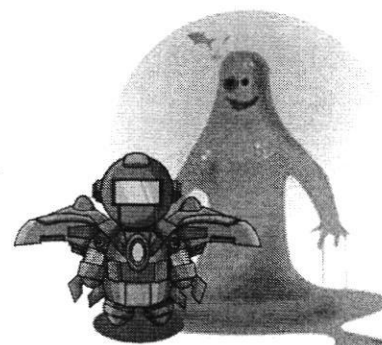
N

$$\begin{array}{r} 31,775 \\ - 28,625 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

E

$$\begin{array}{r} 24,539 \\ - 18,721 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

O





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



# MULTIPLICATION FACTS (1-12)– CLUE 4

Solve another important clue by completing the multiplication questions. Use your answers to match and place the letters in the boxes to reveal the clue. Put the letter in every box that it matches your answer in (there may be more than one!)

*The first one has been done for you.*

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Y |  |  |
|---|--|--|

8      22      14

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

110      18      28      27

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

60      40      24      9      28      27      60

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

22      110

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

36      24      80      80      28

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

84      9      18      24

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

25      84      80      24      80

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

40      84      80

|  |  |   |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
|  |  | Y |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|

63      9      8      22      24

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

25      9      60

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

40      9      70      80      28



$$4 \times 2 = \underline{8}$$

|   |
|---|
| Y |
|---|

$$6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| I |
|---|

$$5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| W |
|---|

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

|   |
|---|
| D |
|---|

$$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| U |
|---|

$$6 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| R |
|---|

$$10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| K |
|---|

$$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| T |
|---|

$$3 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| A |
|---|

$$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| N |
|---|

$$11 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| O |
|---|

$$9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| M |
|---|

$$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| E |
|---|

$$12 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| S |
|---|

$$4 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| G |
|---|

$$11 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| F |
|---|

$$12 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

|   |
|---|
| H |
|---|

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



# DIVISION FACTS (1-12) – CLUE 5

In the grid below you will find a number of statements being texted to you, however, only one of them is revealing the correct final clue. Complete the division questions, and then look for your answer in the statement boxes and cross out that box (meaning that the statement in that box has been eliminated). The one statement box left standing after completing all of the questions, is the one with the correct clue!

|                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The super bad Superhero uses invisibility to shock people with sudden energy blasts coming out of nowhere.</p> <p><b>12</b></p>                            | <p>The super bad Superhero uses super strength to throw a magical trap on victims and then teleports them to a secret dungeon.</p> <p><b>3</b></p>                  | <p>The super bad Superhero casts icy energy blasts to make victims stick to the floor and uses mind control to make them walk back to wherever this strange imprisonment is.</p> <p><b>2</b></p> | <p>The super bad Superhero teleports behind victims and uses mind control to make them go to a prison of some sort.</p> <p><b>8</b></p>              |
| <p>The super bad Superhero uses poisonous burps to weaken victims, then teleports to make a fast get away.</p> <p><b>4</b></p>                                | <p>The super bad Superhero uses super strength to lift cars with people in them and then uses the power of invisibility to make them disappear.</p> <p><b>9</b></p> | <p>The super bad Superhero uses invisibility to stealth through the streets and uses super strength to keep everyone away.</p> <p><b>7</b></p>                                                   | <p>The super bad Superhero uses electric energy blasts to destroy walls and then teleports victims inside to somewhere strange.</p> <p><b>6</b></p>  |
| <p>The super bad Superhero uses poisonous burps to make people faint and then casts mind control to make them walk to the hidden prison.</p> <p><b>11</b></p> | <p>The super bad Superhero uses super speed to catch victims without no one else noticing, then teleports them somewhere secret.</p> <p><b>5</b></p>                | <p>The super bad Superhero casts a sonic scream to stun everyone around, and then uses teleportation to make a quick get away.</p> <p><b>1</b></p>                                               | <p>The super bad Superhero travels around like a bug and then shapeshifts into human form to cast poisonous burps on everyone..</p> <p><b>10</b></p> |

$35 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$48 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$22 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$24 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$45 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$60 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$63 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$48 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

$18 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

☒  $2 \times 9 = 18$

☐  $2 \times 6 =$

☐  $8 \times 7 =$

☐  $3 \times 9 =$

☐  $4 \times 6 =$

☐  $8 \times 6 =$

☐  $4 \times 4 =$

☐  $5 \times 7 =$

☐  $9 \times 7 =$

☐  $9 \times 5 =$

☐  $2 \times 7 =$

|    |                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 6  | 48                | 9  | 2  | 15 | 8  | 15 | 18 | 2  | 45 | 6  | 28 | 5  | 34 | 15 | 63 |
| 13 | 3                 | 55 | 9  | 5  | 6  | 17 | 6  | 6  | 6  | 2  | 9  | 12 | 2  | 8  | 4  |
| 12 | 16                | 56 | 45 | 35 | 6  | 5  | 2  | 12 | 6  | 11 | 2  | 2  | 56 | 7  | 22 |
| 10 | 27                | 19 | 34 | 5  | 13 | 12 | 4  | 20 | 7  | 20 | 17 | 14 | 4  | 48 | 34 |
| 2  | 18                | 7  | 9  | 20 | 4  | 7  | 11 | 55 | 13 | 2  | 28 | 12 | 11 | 6  | 35 |
| 62 | 4                 | 21 | 8  | 9  | 8  | 1  | 5  | 62 | 12 | 6  | 48 | 15 | 5  | 8  | 13 |
| 6  | 2                 | 15 | 5  | 7  | 35 | 6  | 16 | 4  | 7  | 7  | 27 | 3  | 7  | 44 | 2  |
| 3  | 27                | 8  | 6  | 4  | 12 | 9  | 20 | 6  | 6  | 14 | 7  | 9  | 34 | 21 | 55 |
| 2  | $2 \times 9 = 18$ | 9  | 22 | 14 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 3  | 27 | 25 | 35 | 2  |    |    |
| 19 | 2                 | 9  | 29 | 44 | 7  | 11 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 63 | 15 | 9  | 16 | 9  | 17 |
| 14 | 8                 | 14 | 11 | 2  | 7  | 5  | 4  | 63 | 8  | 7  | 2  | 8  | 4  | 4  | 9  |
| 6  | 2                 | 9  | 44 | 7  | 24 | 21 | 5  | 21 | 8  | 9  | 23 | 18 | 4  | 4  | 14 |
| 23 | 7                 | 5  | 4  | 28 | 11 | 63 | 9  | 5  | 9  | 7  | 7  | 14 | 8  | 7  | 56 |
| 2  | 9                 | 45 | 5  | 14 | 6  | 16 | 6  | 2  | 24 | 20 | 15 | 62 | 18 | 14 | 4  |

**LOOK**



Write  
operation.

Write = sign.

Circle.

☒  $8 \times 4 = 32$

☐  $7 \times 10 =$

☐  $5 \times 6 =$

☐  $4 \times 9 =$

☐  $10 \times 12 =$

☐  $10 \times 2 =$

☐  $12 \times 3 =$

☐  $2 \times 9 =$

☐  $5 \times 4 =$

☐  $3 \times 5 =$

☐  $9 \times 7 =$

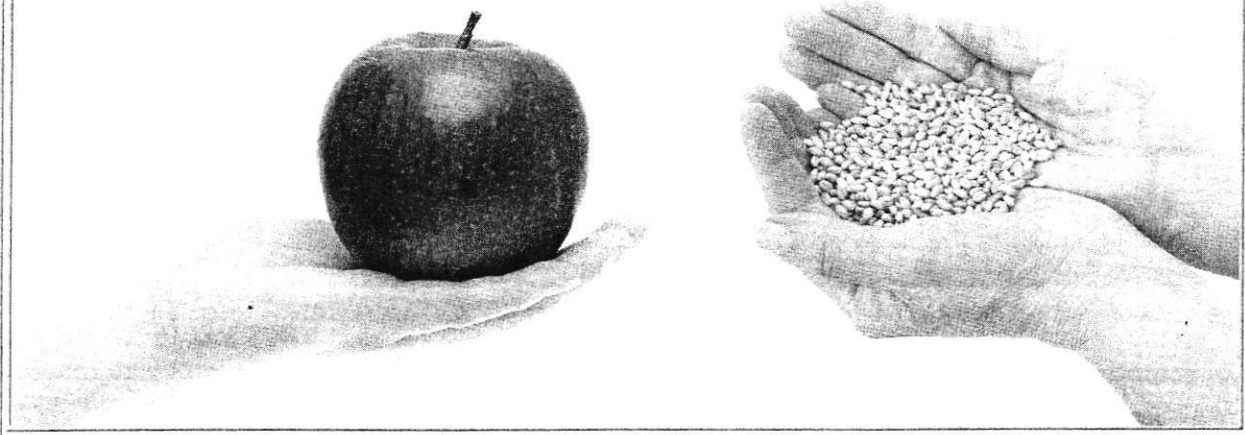
|     |                   |    |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----|-------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 119 | 19                | 10 | 7   | 10 | 10 | 6  | 20 | 71  | 6   | 8  | 36 | 7  | 3  | 5  | 8  |
| 1   | 14                | 20 | 4   | 9  | 23 | 8  | 14 | 120 | 10  | 5  | 3  | 9  | 5  | 5  | 21 |
| 9   | 70                | 29 | 3   | 14 | 3  | 12 | 1  | 12  | 3   | 4  | 12 | 9  | 15 | 28 | 9  |
| 36  | 18                | 21 | 7   | 10 | 70 | 7  | 11 | 17  | 12  | 9  | 7  | 24 | 2  | 35 | 10 |
| 11  | 25                | 11 | 10  | 9  | 2  | 8  | 15 | 119 | 3   | 36 | 10 | 2  | 20 | 10 | 11 |
| 32  | 9                 | 20 | 3   | 8  | 7  | 10 | 8  | 13  | 29  | 9  | 5  | 2  | 7  | 36 | 9  |
| 20  | 3                 | 63 | 25  | 36 | 3  | 30 | 10 | 21  | 19  | 4  | 12 | 6  | 12 | 18 | 9  |
| 4   | 24                | 12 | 120 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 4  | 12  | 70  | 31 | 1  | 20 | 30 | 63 | 69 |
| 16  | 5                 | 5  | 6   | 33 | 2  | 9  | 1  | 9   | 5   | 18 | 2  | 9  | 25 | 11 | 15 |
| 12  | $8 \times 4 = 32$ | 31 | 35  | 5  | 10 | 16 | 3  | 4   | 120 | 7  | 5  | 25 | 5  |    |    |
| 10  | 14                | 4  | 11  | 5  | 15 | 11 | 2  | 30  | 7   | 12 | 20 | 63 | 36 | 2  | 9  |
| 4   | 2                 | 12 | 33  | 10 | 69 | 1  | 18 | 12  | 10  | 32 | 18 | 5  | 29 | 9  | 9  |
| 2   | 18                | 71 | 9   | 13 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 3   | 12  | 2  | 4  | 5  | 33 | 18 | 10 |

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

**Directions:** Read the text, and answer the questions.  
**Economics**

A barter system is an old way of trading. People traded services or goods for other services and goods. It's a system of give and take. There is little or no money involved. Bartering requires trust.

Bartering was helpful to the early pioneers. All their goods were made or grown at home. They bartered with their neighbors for items they needed but didn't have. They could bring their crops to the local market and trade for something they couldn't produce themselves.



1. Which is NOT an example of bartering?
  - a. trading a cookie for a chocolate bar
  - b. borrowing a pencil
  - c. trading a hat for a pair of mittens
  - d. cleaning your room for extra computer time
2. Why was bartering helpful to the early pioneers?
  - a. They needed money to buy what they needed.
  - b. They didn't need money to get what they needed.
  - c. They could take the items they needed.
  - d. They could borrow the items they needed.
3. What do you need to make bartering successful?
  - a. money
  - b. a house
  - c. a family
  - d. trust

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

**Directions:** Read the text, and answer the questions.

## History

Not all settlements were started because of trade and money. In 1620, colonists came to Plymouth. They wanted to be free to practice their religion. Today, we call these colonists Pilgrims. They came on a ship called the *Mayflower*. Entire families came. They wanted to begin new lives and not return to Britain.

They made their own government and laws in the new land. At first, the colonists and the local Wampanoag people got along. The locals taught the colonists how to farm the land. The first year was very hard, but they survived. They had a celebration of thanksgiving.



old U.S. stamp of the Mayflower

1. Why did the Pilgrims come to Plymouth?
  - a. They wanted to leave France and start a new community.
  - b. They wanted to make find gold and money.
  - c. They wanted to leave Britain because of their religion.
  - d. They wanted to trade with the natives.
2. How were the colonists in Plymouth different from those in Jamestown?
  - a. They came to practice their religion freely.
  - b. They were all men and no women and children.
  - c. They came to find gold and diamonds.
  - d. They came to make money.
3. What holiday do people celebrate that the Pilgrims started?
  - a. Christmas
  - b. Columbus Day
  - c. Thanksgiving
  - d. Mother's Day



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

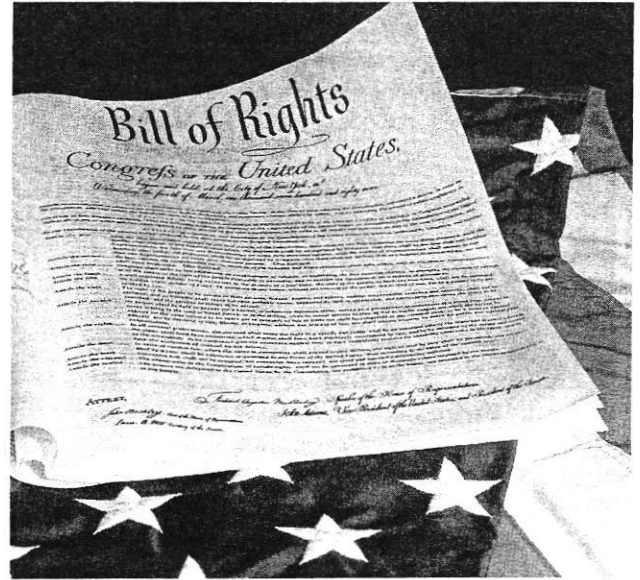
**Directions:** Read the text, look at the picture, and answer the questions.



**Civics**

The U.S. Constitution is the highest law in the country. All other laws must follow the rules of the Constitution. Some delegates wanted to make changes to the document. They wanted more protection for personal rights.

James Madison wrote the first amendments to the Constitution. An amendment is a change or addition to a law. The first 10 amendments are called the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights lists limits on government power. It protects the rights and freedoms of citizens. The Bill of Rights was approved in 1791. It is an important part of the Constitution.



1. What is an amendment?
  - a. an agreement with someone
  - b. a change or addition to a law
  - c. a branch of the government
  - d. a trial by jury
2. Who wrote the first 10 amendments?
  - a. George Washington
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. John Adams
  - d. James Madison
3. What does the Bill of Rights protect?
  - a. state laws
  - b. lawyers and judges
  - c. citizens' rights and freedoms
  - d. the U.S. government



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

**Directions:** Read the text, study the map, and answer the questions.

The United States covers a lot of North America. It has an area of 3.8 million square miles. About 324 million people live there.

The United States has many different land features. It has many mountain ranges. A range is a series of mountains connected by higher ground. The United States also has several plains. A plain is a large flat area of land. The United States has desert areas. These areas get very little rain. There are wetlands, too. These are areas soaked with water for part or all of the year. The United States also has many large rivers and lakes.



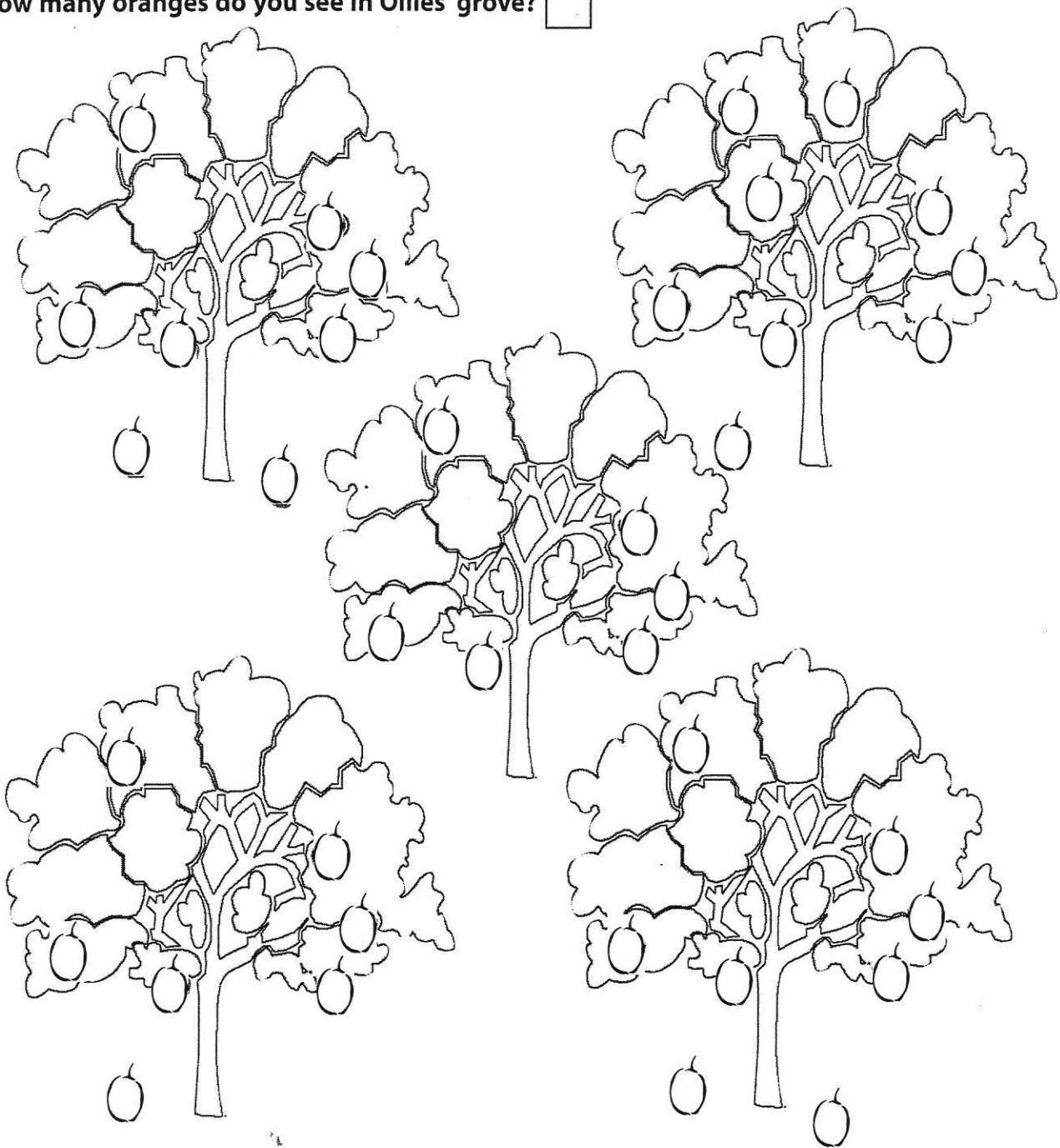
1. Why does the United States have so many different land features?
  - a. The United States is very large.
  - b. All countries have a lot of features.
  - c. The United States has many forests.
  - d. There aren't too many features.
2. What is a mountain range?
  - a. one large mountain
  - b. very high mountains
  - c. many mountains in a row
  - d. a big hill area
3. What makes a wetland?
  - a. a big lake
  - b. a small river
  - c. an area that is a little wet
  - d. an area soaked in water



# Ollie's Orange Grove

Spanish explorers brought oranges to Florida. In 1579, Pedro de Avilés saw wild orange trees growing all over the St. Augustine area. Farmers began to grow oranges in the early 1800s as a commercial crop. Most oranges are now grown in south-central Florida, just west of Orlando. Oranges are Florida's most important crop. Florida is the largest producer of oranges and orange juice in the world, next to Brazil.

**How many oranges do you see in Ollies' grove?**



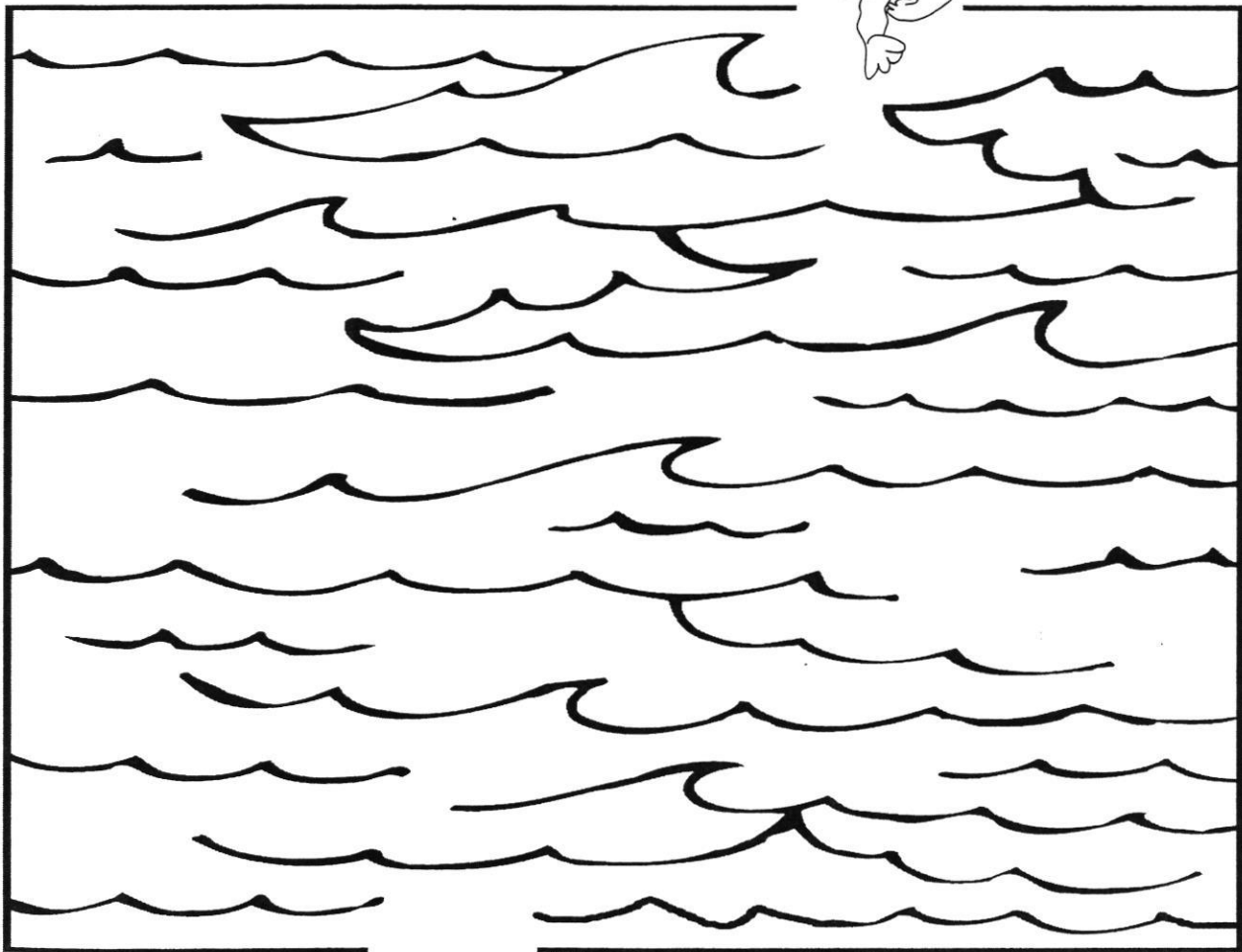
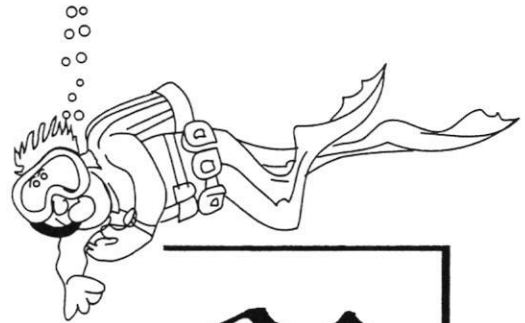
If all the oranges grown in Florida each year were laid end to end to end, they would go 2 million miles into space! That's like taking a round trip to the moon 4 times!

ANSWERS: 38 Oranges

# Shipwrecked!

The Florida coast is littered with Spanish treasure ships with cargos of gold, silver bars, and coins. The earliest known shipwreck in Florida lies at the bottom of the ocean on Florida's Gulf Coast, just off Emanuel Point in Pensacola Bay. Sometimes, after a bad storm at sea, coins wash up on the beach to be found by beachcombers. The town of Key West was founded in 1828 due to the misfortune of shipping merchants. These wreckers, as they were known, took advantage of the many shipwrecks that happened on the reefs. Today, treasure hunting is a serious business in the Keys and around the Florida coastline.

Help this treasure hunter find the gold coins.



**MACC.4.OA.1.1** Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret  $35 = 5 \times 7$  as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.

1. Gina is 7 times as old as Val. Val is 3 years old. Which equation represents Gina's age?

**A**  $7 \times 3 = 21$   
**B**  $7 + 3 = 10$   
**C**  $3 + 4 = 7$   
**D**  $7 - 4 = 3$

2. Leo writes this equation to show that 56 is 8 times as many as 7.

$$56 = 8 \times 7$$

Which of these is another way to describe the equation?

**A** 56 is 4 times as many as 14.  
**B** 56 is 7 times as many as 8.  
**C** 56 is 55 plus 1.  
**D** 56 is 50 plus 6.

3. In a downtown parking lot, there are 5 times as many cars as there are trucks. There are 12 trucks in the parking lot.

Write an equation that shows the number of cars parked in the parking lot.

How many cars are in the parking lot?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Hannah and Ned are writing a screenplay together. Ned writes 9 pages. Hannah writes 3 times as many pages as Ned. Which equation shows the number of pages Hannah writes?

**A**  $9 \div 3 = 3$   
**B**  $3 \times 3 = 9$   
**C**  $9 + 3 = 12$   
**D**  $9 \times 3 = 27$

5. Lorenzo and Nicole survey students about their favorite subjects. Lorenzo surveys 24 students. This is 4 times as many as the 6 students that Nicole surveys.

Write an equation that represents this situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. In this week's basketball game, Oscar scores 6 times as many points as James. James scores 3 points. Which equation shows the number of points Oscar scores?

**A**  $6 \times 3 = 18$   
**B**  $6 + 3 = 9$   
**C**  $6 - 3 = 3$   
**D**  $6 \div 3 = 2$



7. Look at these statements about the number of laps Emma and Beth swim.

Emma swims 45 laps. This is 5 times as many as the 9 laps that Beth swims.

Write an equation that represents this situation.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Lana wrote this statement in her notebook.

76 is 4 times as many as 19.

Which equation represents the statement?

- A**  $76 = 4 + 19$   
**B**  $76 = 70 + 6$   
**C**  $76 = 4 \times 19$   
**D**  $76 = 19 \times 19 \times 19 \times 19$
9. Susan is making oatmeal for her brothers. She is making 3 times the usual amount of 4 cups. Which equation shows the number of cups of oatmeal Susan is making?
- A**  $3 \times 1 = 3$   
**B**  $3 + 1 = 4$   
**C**  $3 + 4 = 7$   
**D**  $3 \times 4 = 12$

10. Ava is helping her mother build a sandbox. Ava uses 8 times as many nails as her mother. Her mother uses 9 nails. Which equation shows how many nails Ava uses in all?

- A**  $8 \times 9 = 72$   
**B**  $8 + 9 = 17$   
**C**  $8 + 1 = 9$   
**D**  $8 \times 1 = 8$

11. Janice has 12 snow globes in her collection. This is 6 times as many snow globes as the number in her sister's collection. Which equation represents this situation?

- A**  $12 = 6 \times 2$   
**B**  $12 = 6 + 6$   
**C**  $6 = 12 - 6$   
**D**  $6 = 3 \times 2$

12. Delia's mother drove 25 miles one day. She drove twice as many miles the next day.

Write an equation that shows the total number of miles Delia's mother drove on the second day.

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Look at this equation.

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

Which is another way to write the equation?

- A**  $7 \times 4 = 28$   
**B**  $2 \times 14 = 28$   
**C**  $28 + 0 = 28$   
**D**  $7 + 21 = 28$

**MACC.4.OA.1.2** Multiply or divide to solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison, e.g., by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem, distinguishing multiplicative comparison from additive comparison.

1. At the school carnival, tickets can be exchanged for prizes. Mason wants a comic book that costs 176 tickets. He needs 8 times as many tickets as he has now. How many tickets does Mason have now?  
**A** 20 tickets  
**B** 22 tickets  
**C** 168 tickets  
**D** 178 tickets
2. On the first day of her fishing trip, Jan caught 4 fish. On the second day, she caught 7 times as many fish as the first day. How many fish did Jan catch on the second day?  
**A** 11 fish  
**B** 14 fish  
**C** 28 fish  
**D** 32 fish
3. Mark has 36 drawings of horses and 4 drawings of spaceships.  
Write and solve an equation to find how many times as many drawings of horses he has as spaceships.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Carl ran 27 miles last week. This is 3 times farther than Anna ran. Which equation can be used to find how many miles Anna ran?  
**A**  $3 \times \square = 27$   
**B**  $3 \times 27 = \square$   
**C**  $3 + \square = 27$   
**D**  $3 + 27 = \square$
5. Marta delivers newspapers. In the first week, she delivers 80 papers. In the second week, she delivers 320 papers. Which equation can Marta use to find how many times as many papers she delivered the second week as the first week?  
**A**  $320 \times 80 = \square$   
**B**  $80 + \square = 320$   
**C**  $320 - \square = 80$   
**D**  $320 \div 80 = \square$
6. Caleb is saving money for a new skateboard. So far he has saved \$18. The cost of the skateboard is 6 times as great as the amount he has saved.  
Write and solve an equation to find the cost of the skateboard.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Jeff and Molly sell tamales at the school food fair. Jeff sold 51 tamales. Molly sold 17 tamales. Which equation can be used to find how many times as many tamales Jeff sold as Molly?

A  $17 \times 51 = \square$   
B  $17 + 51 = \square$   
C  $17 + \square = 51$   
D  $17 \times \square = 51$

8. Angela reads some pages of a 140-page novel this weekend. After the weekend, she needs to read 5 times as many pages to finish the novel.

Write and solve an equation to find how many pages Angela read on the weekend.

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9. For two days, Leo counted the number of Canadian geese in the park. He counted 3 times as many geese on the first day as he did on the second day. He counted 45 geese the second day. How many Canadian geese did he count the first day?

A 135 geese  
B 125 geese  
C 48 geese  
D 42 geese

10. Elizabeth and Megan are filling baskets of party favors. Megan fills 4 times as many baskets as Elizabeth. Elizabeth fills 4 baskets. Which equation can be used to find how many baskets Megan fills?

A  $4 \times \square = 4$   
B  $4 + \square = 4$   
C  $4 \times 4 = \square$   
D  $4 + 4 = \square$

11. Priscilla bought 2 boxes of tissues for her class. She bought 6 times as many boxes the week before.

Write and solve an equation to find how many boxes of tissue she bought the week before.

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12. A baseball coach hands out 72 bottles of water to the team on the first day of play. He hands out 36 bottles on the second day. How many times as many bottles did he hand out the first day as the second day?

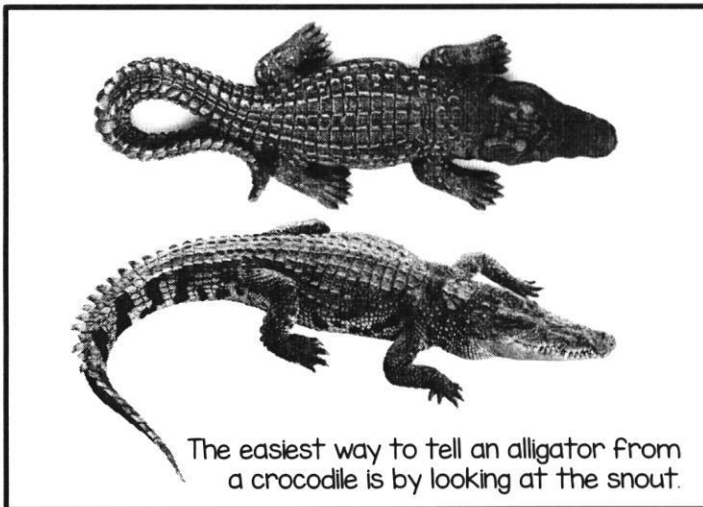
A 46  
B 36  
C 3  
D 2

## Alligator or a Crocodile?

It's a reptile. It lives in the water and it has big, sharp teeth. Can you guess the animal? It's an alligator, of course...or is it a crocodile? Let's find out:

If it lives in salt water, such as an estuary or mangrove swamp, it is a crocodile. Crocodiles have special glands on their tongues to get rid of extra salt. Alligators don't have these glands, so they live in fresh water.

Alligators also have wider, U-shaped snouts, while a crocodile's snout is longer and more pointed, like a V. Also, crocodiles have teeth on their lower jaws that stick out. You can see them even when the crocodile's mouth is closed. Alligators do not have any teeth that stick out.



The easiest way to tell an alligator from a crocodile is by looking at the snout.

◆◆IT: compare and contrast, interpreting an illustration

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TEXT  
TIME 9

### Show What You Know

1. What do alligators and crocodiles have in common?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How are alligators and crocodiles different?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which text structure did the author use?  
a) description                      b) cause and effect  
c) problem and solution        d) compare and contrast
4. Is the animal closest to the bottom of the page an alligator or a crocodile? \_\_\_\_\_

How do you know?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Why I am Afraid of Balloons

Some people are scared of spiders, or snakes, or high places. But, me, I'm afraid of balloons. I am not the only person who is afraid of them. I read about it on the internet. It's called globophobia.

It started when I was little. My mom gave me a balloon to play with. I was so little, I didn't know what it was. It was bright red. I thought it might be good to eat, like cotton candy. It popped when I tried to take a bite. After that, I wanted nothing to do with balloons.

It's not usually a problem. But sometimes it's embarrassing. Last week I went to my friend Lila's 10<sup>th</sup> birthday party. Of course, there were balloons. I was so nervous! I covered my ears whenever I thought one might pop. I pretended I had to go to the bathroom so I could leave the room. The other girls probably thought I was bananas, but I just couldn't help it!

Maybe when I grow up, I will invent a kind of balloon that does not make noise when it pops. Then I will have balloons at my parties too!

◆ L: point of view, figurative language, inference

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TEXT  
TIME 10

### Show What You Know

1. From which point of view is this passage written?

a) first person   b) second person   c) third person

Give evidence from the passage to support your choice:

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2. What caused the narrator to have globophobia?

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3. What does the word, "bananas" mean at the end of paragraph 3?

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4. Besides being afraid of balloons, what are two other things you can infer about the narrator of this passage? Explain how you know.

1) \_\_\_\_\_  
because \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_  
because \_\_\_\_\_



## Author Louis Sachar

Authors often get story ideas from people they meet in real life. Children's author Louis Sachar says that his first book, *Sideways Stories from Wayside School*, was based on students he met at Hillside Elementary.

Sachar was going to school at the University of California when he found out that he could earn college credits by working as an aid at a nearby elementary school. He helped out in the classroom and supervised lunch recess. "It became my favorite college class and a life changing experience," said Sachar.

Sachar graduated in 1976 and decided to write a children's book using his experience at Hillside. "All the kids at Wayside School were based on kids I knew at Hillside," Sachar said. The book was published two years later in 1978.

Later, Sachar married an elementary school counselor named Carla. Carla was the inspiration for the school counselor in Sachar's fifth book (1987), *There's a Boy in the Girl's Bathroom*.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TEXT  
TIME 11

### Show What You Know

1. What genre is this passage?

- a) mystery
- b) historical fiction
- c) biography
- d) science fiction

2. What is the main idea of this passage?

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Give two details from the text to support your choice.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why does Sachar describe working at Hillside Elementary as a "life changing experience"?

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4. Write a question you have after reading this passage.

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# A Boy's Summer Song

by Paul Laurence Dunbar

'Tis fine to play  
In the fragrant hay,  
And romp on the golden load;  
To ride old Jack  
To the barn and back,  
Or tramp by a shady road.  
To pause and drink,  
At a mossy brink;  
Ah, that is the best of joy,  
And so I say  
On a summer's day,  
What's so fine as being a boy?  
Ha, Ha!

With line and hook  
By a babbling brook,  
The fisherman's sport we ply;  
And list the song  
Of the feathered throng  
That flit in the branches nigh.  
At last we strip  
For a quiet dip;  
Ah, that is the best of joy.  
For this I say  
On a summer's day,  
What's so fine as being a boy?  
Ha, Ha!

◆◆ P: setting, figurative language, mood, analysis

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TEXT  
TIME 12

## Show What You Know

1. Where does this poem take place?

\_\_\_\_\_

What makes you think so?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which two types of figurative language are used in the second line of the second stanza?

a) alliteration, simile    b) onomatopoeia, idiom

c) metaphor, idiom    d) onomatopoeia, alliteration

3. What is the mood of this poem? \_\_\_\_\_

What are some of the words and phrases the poet uses to convey this mood?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Would this poem have to be different if it were called *A Girl's Summer Song*? \_\_\_\_\_

Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## The Pony Express

In the early 1800s, letters were carried in covered wagons or stage coaches or sometimes by ship. It took weeks or even months for mail to get from one end of the country to the other. That changed on April 3, 1860 with the Pony Express.

The Pony Express was made up of 184 stations about ten miles (16 km) apart along the route from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California. Riders would gallop from one station to another. At each station, the rider would trade his tired horse for a fresh one. A new rider would take over every 75 miles (121 km) or so.

Letters were carried 1,966 miles (3,100 km) in about ten days. The riders travelled across the Great Plains and over both the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada mountain range.

The Pony Express lasted for just 18 months. By October 1861, telegraph wires crossed the country. The much faster telegraph made the Pony Express obsolete. The Pony Express had carried over 34,700 pieces of mail.

◆ IT: reading for detail, summary, inference, context

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

TEXT  
TIME 13

### Show What You Know

1. Write the correct number in each blank.
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_ The year the Pony Express began.
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_ The distance of the Pony Express route.
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_ The number of pieces of mail carried.
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_ The number of stations along the route.
2. Summarize the second paragraph in one sentence:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why was the Pony Express faster than a stage coach or covered wagons?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does the word "obsolete" in the last paragraph mean?
  - a) too expensive
  - b) not as useful
  - c) very helpful
  - d) more dangerous

Read the passage "Pedal Power" before answering Numbers 1 through 5.

## Pedal Power

Pedal faster! Pedal faster! What could be more fun than pedaling a bike? Did you know that the first bicycles had no pedals and no brakes? How do you suppose they stopped? Later, during the mid-1800s, bikes were built with pedals. One type of bike had a gigantic wheel at the front and one small wheel at the back. The rider sat on a seat above the front tire.

Roads today are smooth. In the past, roads were bumpy because they were made of stone, brick, or dirt. One early bicycle was called the boneshaker. It had a heavy frame and hard, wooden wheels. Imagine riding a bike with wooden wheels on a bumpy road. No wonder they called it the boneshaker!

Over time, bikes began to look like what we are used to seeing today. They had two rubber tires that were the same size. One tire was in the front and the other in the back. Riders sat on a seat near the middle of the bike where they could pedal to make the bike move.

Bikes today are lower to the ground than bikes of long ago. These modern bikes are also more comfortable. They are stronger and weigh less than bikes of the past. They are safer and go faster, too!



This bike was called a Penny-farthing because the tires reminded people of the British coins the penny and the farthing. It was also called a High Wheeler.

Have you ever wondered what makes a bike move? The pedals are attached to cranks. When the rider pedals, the cranks turn a sprocket. This wheel with metal teeth then pulls a chain that moves a gear. The gear turns the rear tire and the bike moves forward. This makes the front wheel turn. You could say that the energy created is called pedal power!

Although most bikes work in the same way, their parts can be different. For example, there are two kinds of pedals. Block pedals have rubber or plastic blocks that fit into a metal frame, and other pedals are all metal with tiny teeth along the edges. The teeth keep feet from slipping off the pedals by gripping onto the rider's shoes.

To stop a bike, foot or hand brakes are used. With foot brakes, the pedals are pushed backward to stop, and with hand brakes, a lever on the handlebars is squeezed to make the bike stop.

While most bikes are used for fun, some have different purposes. Touring bikes have a light frame and thin tires. Most have ten or more speeds. These bikes are designed for taking long, relaxing bike trips. Racing bikes are even lighter than touring bikes. They have skinny tires and low handlebars and are built to go fast in long road races.

Dirt bikes are small and strong. They have long handlebars and unlike the touring bike, they have only one speed. Dirt bikes are made for racing on bumpy dirt tracks. Like the dirt bike, the mountain bike has a strong frame with thick, wide tires. These bikes are used on rugged roads that are rough and uneven.

Bikes all have the same basic parts, but they can be so different. Whichever kind of bike you ride, just keep on pedaling.

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

**Now answer Numbers 1 through 5. Base your answers on "Pedal Power."**

- 1** This question has two parts. First, answer part A. Then, answer part B.

**Part A:** Read this paragraph from the passage.

Roads today are smooth. In the past, roads were bumpy because they were made of stone, brick, or dirt. One early bicycle was called the boneshaker. It had a heavy frame and hard, wooden wheels. Imagine riding a bike with wooden wheels on a bumpy road. No wonder they called it the boneshaker!

What is the effect of the author providing the nickname of a bike in this paragraph?

- ☐ (A) It tells a funny story about bikes.
- ☐ (B) It helps show what this bike was like to ride.
- ☐ (C) It describes why this type of bike was popular.
- ☐ (D) It explains how bones were used to make the bike.

**Part B:** Which evidence from the paragraph supports your answer in part A?

- ☐ (A) "In the past, roads were bumpy because they were made of stone, bricks, or dirt."
- ☐ (B) "It had a heavy frame and hard, wooden wheels."
- ☐ (C) "Imagine riding a bike with wooden wheels on a bumpy road."
- ☐ (D) "Roads today are smooth."



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

- 2** Read the following sentences from the passage.

Bikes today are lower to the ground than bikes of long ago. These modern bikes are also more comfortable.

What does modern mean in the sentence above?

- ☐ (A) from today
- ☐ (B) from the past
- ☐ (C) from the future
- ☐ (D) from yesterday

- 3** Read the following sentences from the passage.

When the rider pedals, the cranks turn a sprocket. This wheel with metal teeth then pulls a chain that moves a gear.

How is sprocket restated in the sentences?

- ☐ (A) a gear
- ☐ (B) a pedal
- ☐ (C) a crank that turns
- ☐ (D) a wheel with teeth

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

**4** Read the paragraph from the passage.

Although most bikes work in the same way, their parts can be different. For example, there are two kinds of pedals. Block pedals have rubber or plastic blocks that fit into a metal frame, and other pedals are all metal with tiny teeth along the edges. The teeth keep feet from slipping off the pedals by gripping onto the rider's shoes.

Why does the author describe metal pedals? Pick **two** choices.

- ☐ Ⓐ to show the problems caused by this type of pedal
- ☐ Ⓑ to compare the use of the pedals
- ☐ Ⓒ to describe how metal pedals are different
- ☐ Ⓓ to explain how this type of pedal helps the rider
- ☐ Ⓔ to show when this type of pedal was invented
- ☐ Ⓕ to explain when pedals were first used

**5** Draw a line between each cause and its effect.

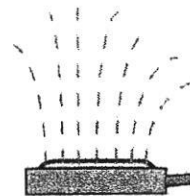
| Cause                              |
|------------------------------------|
| 1. The gear turns the rear tire.   |
| 2. The bike has wooden wheels.     |
| 3. The pedals have metal teeth.    |
| 4. The pedals are pushed backward. |

| Effect                                   |
|------------------------------------------|
| A. The rider's shoe is gripped.          |
| B. The bike is nicknamed the boneshaker. |
| C. The bike stops.                       |
| D. The bike moves forward.               |

# Summer fun!

Number the sentences below in the correct order to create a short story.

- \_\_\_\_\_ "I'll help you with the rest!" says Chris to Julian. "Thanks!" exclaims Julian.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chris and Julian run quickly to their messy room to change into swimming trunks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Finally, after applying sunblock, Chris and Julian have a fun summer day running back and forth through the sprinklers!
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chris is ready to go play when he is done, but he does not want to play without his little brother.
- \_\_\_\_\_ They almost make it out the back door when their mom stops them. "Where do you think you are going? You can't play in the sprinklers until you both clean your room!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ When Chris and Julian are all done, their mom inspects the room. Then she says, "Good job, boys! You can go play in the sprinklers now, but first you have to wear sunblock."
- \_\_\_\_\_ Both Chris and Julian groan as they walk back to their room. There are clothes and toys all over their beds and on the floor!
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chris throws his dirty clothes in the hamper, then folds his clean clothes and neatly stacks them in the drawers. Julian picks up all of his toys and puts them into his toy box.
- \_\_\_\_\_ It is a hot summer day, and Chris yells to his little brother Julian, "Let's go play in the sprinklers!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ Julian is taking a longer time cleaning up because his mess is bigger. He still has to fold his clean clothes!



**CRAZY**  
Stories!

# A CAMPING ADVENTURE!

Fill in the blanks with the right parts of speech to complete this outrageous story!

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ went on a \_\_\_\_\_ camping trip. They  
(NAME 1) (NAME 2) (ADJECTIVE)

\_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ and started \_\_\_\_\_  
(PAST TENSE VERB) (ADJECTIVE) (PLURAL NOUN) (-ING VERB)

\_\_\_\_\_ to build a \_\_\_\_\_. They knew they needed to \_\_\_\_\_ a  
(ADVERB) (NOUN) (VERB)

lot of \_\_\_\_\_ before it became too \_\_\_\_\_ so they \_\_\_\_\_  
(PLURAL NOUN) (ADJECTIVE) (PAST TENSE VERB)

very \_\_\_\_\_. For a snack they decided to make \_\_\_\_\_  
(ADVERB) (PLURAL NOUN)

on a \_\_\_\_\_ and cook up a can of \_\_\_\_\_. As it got dark  
(NOUN) (PLURAL NOUN)

outside, \_\_\_\_\_ heard a \_\_\_\_\_ make a sound in the  
(NAME 2) (ANIMAL 1)

woods! \_\_\_\_\_ was scared and \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_!  
(NAME 1) (PAST TENSE VERB) (NOUN)

Outside, \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ from inside the tent.  
(NAME 2) (PAST TENSE VERB) (NOUN)

The \_\_\_\_\_ but not before \_\_\_\_\_ over all the  
(ANIMAL 1) (PAST TENSE VERB) (-ING VERB)

\_\_\_\_\_! When the morning came, \_\_\_\_\_ and  
(ADJECTIVE) (NOUN) (NAME 1)

\_\_\_\_\_ left to go \_\_\_\_\_ up a \_\_\_\_\_ and  
(NAME 2) (VERB) (ADJECTIVE) (NOUN)

gather \_\_\_\_\_. It truly was a \_\_\_\_\_ camping trip!  
(PLURAL NOUN) (ADJECTIVE)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Language & Editing Mini I

Choose the correct word or phrase to fill in each blank in the passage. For each blank, bubble in the letter ~~before~~ the word or phrase that is correct.

### Camels

What animal carries a refrigerator on its back? The camel. Well, not exactly, but camels do store fat, which the camel \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A used ☐ B use ☐ C using ☐ D uses ) for energy when food is scarce.

In fact, their humps are so efficient that a camel can go for several months with no food. They can even survive up to one \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A weke ☐ B weak ☐ C week ☐ D weeks ) without water.

It's a good thing camels don't need a lot of food or water because they live in one of the \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A tougher ☐ B tuffest ☐ C tuffer ☐ D toughest ) climates on the planet. Camels have lived in the deserts in Africa and the Middle East for over 3,000 years.

People in the Middle East ride camels and use them to carry things just like horses. Camels can \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A carry ☐ B carrying ☐ C carries ☐ D carried ) up to 200 pounds.

Camels have long eyelashes and a protective eyelid to keep out sand in the desert. They can even close \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A there ☐ B their ☐ C thear ☐ D they're ) nostrils.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Language & Editing Mini I

Choose the correct word or phrase to fill in each blank in the passage. For each blank, bubble in the letter **before** the word or phrase that is correct.

### Australia

Australia is the smallest inhabited continent of the seven continents. It can also be considered the \_\_\_\_\_ (A)large (B)largest (C)larger (D)largist ) island in the world. The country has deserts, rainforests, outback rural areas, beautiful beaches and big \_\_\_\_\_ (A)citys (B)city's (C)cities (D)city).

The Great Barrier Reef in Eastern Australia is the biggest coral reef in the world. The reef is home to more than 1,500 species of \_\_\_\_\_ ( A)fish (B)fishes (C)fishies (D)fish's).

Australia is home to many of the deadliest species of animals on the planet. \_\_\_\_\_ (A)There (B)Their (C)They're (D)Thaer) are 36 different kinds of poisonous spiders and 20 types of venomous snakes.

Australia is home to a variety of unique animals including \_\_\_\_\_ ( A)koalas, kangaroos emu kookabura and platypus (B)koalas, kangaroos, emu kookabura, and platypus (C)koalas kangaroo, emu, kookabura and platypus (D)koalas, kangaroo, emu, kookabura and platypus).



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Language & Editing Mini 2

Choose the correct word or phrase to fill in each blank in the passage. For each blank, bubble in the letter before the word or phrase that is correct.

### Helen Keller

Helen Keller is best known for accomplishing many things despite being both deaf and blind. Helen was born on \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A June 27, 1880 ☐ B June 27 1880 ☐ C June, 27, 1880 ☐ D June 27, 1880 ). She was a happy healthy baby. When she was around one and a half years old she became very sick. Although she \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A survived ☐ B survives ☐ C survive ☐ D surviving ), her parents soon realized that she had lost both her sight and hearing.

Helen needed \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A specail ☐ B spechial ☐ C special ☐ D specsil ) help. A teacher, Anne Sullivan, was sent to help Helen. She taught Helen words and how to read Braille. Helen even learned how to talk.

When Helen was in college she began writing about her experiences being blind and deaf. She eventually published two books. She spent much of her life working to \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A raise ☐ B raised ☐ C raize ☐ D raising ) money and awareness for people with \_\_\_\_\_ ( ☐ A disabilitys ☐ B disabilities ☐ C disabilityes ☐ D disabilityes ), especially the blind and deaf.

# Same and Opposite

Write a **synonym** and an **antonym** for each word.  
Use the words from the word box.

|           |           |           |         |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| laugh     | false     | difficult | moist   |
| ill       | different | healthy   | full    |
| easy      | cowardly  | sob       | factual |
| similar   | dry       | famished  | daring  |
| construct | rich      | destroy   | poor    |

|         | SYNONYM | ANTONYM |
|---------|---------|---------|
| true    | _____   | _____   |
| damp    | _____   | _____   |
| cry     | _____   | _____   |
| alike   | _____   | _____   |
| build   | _____   | _____   |
| hard    | _____   | _____   |
| sick    | _____   | _____   |
| wealthy | _____   | _____   |
| hungry  | _____   | _____   |
| brave   | _____   | _____   |

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Sentences can be combined by using the word *and* to join two nouns in the subject. Leave out any words that repeat and make sure that subjects and verbs agree.

*Jamal washes the dishes. Teri washes the dishes. Jamal and Teri wash the dishes.*

- A combined sentence has a complete subject and a complete predicate.

**Read each pair of sentences. Circle the subject in each sentence. Then combine the sentences by using the word *and* to join the two nouns in the subject.**

1. Kelsey goes to summer camp. Alvin goes to summer camp.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The rabbit hides under a bush. The squirrel hides under a bush.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My sister likes to watch football. I like to watch football.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The teacher knows the correct answer. The student knows the correct answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mom eats dinner with me at the table. Aunt Macy eats dinner with me at the table.

\_\_\_\_\_



**Imagine you could take all of your friends on vacation. In your writer's notebook, write a short passage about whom you would bring and what you would do. Use the sentences as a model. Then check your work.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mom eats dinner with me at the table. Aunt Macy eats dinner with me at the table.

\_\_\_\_\_



**Imagine you could take all of your friends on vacation. In your writer's notebook, write a short passage about whom you would bring and what you would do. Use the sentences as a model. Then check your work.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Sentences can be combined by using the word *and* to join two nouns in the subject.
- A **predicate noun** follows a linking verb and renames the subject.
- Sentences can be combined by using the word *and* to join two nouns in the predicate. Leave out any words that repeat and make sure that subjects and verbs agree.

*Tana is a student. Tana is a ballerina. Tana is a student and a ballerina.*

Read each pair of sentences. Circle the predicate noun in each sentence. Then combine the sentences by using the word *and* to join the two predicate nouns.

1. The woman is an actress. The woman is a waitress.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. My dog seemed like a statue. He seemed like a rock.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I am a student. I am a volunteer.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. My parents are citizens. My parents are community leaders.

\_\_\_\_\_



Read this sentence from "Fog." Underline the nouns that have been combined. In your writer's notebook, rewrite the sentence into two sentences with the nouns separated. Then explain why you think the poet combined these nouns to make one sentence instead of two.

It sits looking over harbor and city on silent  
haunches and then moves on.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Read each passage from "Deer." Underline the simile or metaphor in the sentence. Then write the two things that are being compared on the lines.

1. We see them sitting under trees at night, in my yard, like a photo of a family.

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2. Then they dart away, their tails held high, six white arrows point at the sky.

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3. Into the night they disappear, and though they move as quick as spears a little later they'll be back here.

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