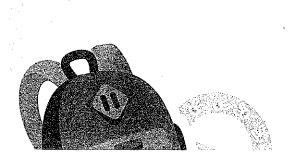
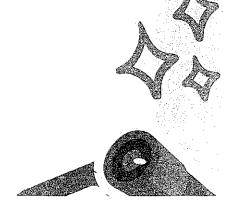


5TH GRADE NTI PACKET





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Kinds of Sentences



A declarative sentence makes a statement and ends with a period.

My family likes to camp.

An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.

Can you see the campsite yet?

An exclamatory sentence shows strong or sudden emotion and ends with an exclamation point.

I cannot wait to try the kayak!

An imperative sentence gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period or an exclamation point.

Help Dad set up the tent.

Look at this huge fish I caught!

Proofreader's Marks: ≡ capitalize

lc lowercase

A insert



(1) Identify each sentence by writing Dec. for declarative, Int. for interrogative, Imp. for imperative, or Exc. for exclamatory in the blank. (2) Use proofreader's marks to mark which letters should be capital letters and to insert correct punctuation at the end of each sentence.

1.	have	vou	seen	0117	new	tent
	 HUVC	you	SCCII	our	TIE M	гепт

2. ____ please gather kindling for a fire

3. ____ watch out for that snake

4. ____ that stick surely looked like a snake

5. _____ i love to sit by the fire

6. _____ wrap a peeled banana, chocolate chips, and brown sugar in aluminum foil

7. _____ the foil-wrapped banana needs to sit in the hot coals for awhile

8. _____ this baked banana is so gooey and delicious

Remember: One way to correct a fragment is to join it to another sentence that completes the thought.

We were hungry and tired After a long day at the lake.



Use proofreader's marks to correct each fragment by joining it to the sentence.

- 1. I would like to hike around the lake. After breakfast.
- 2. I like these new, lightweight hiking boots. Since hiking long trails in them is easier.
- 3. My legs are getting tired. Even with these new boots.

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503	3 So	ve.	First Half
1.	3 × 4 + 2 =	11.	(21 ÷ 7) × 8 =
2.	3 × (4 + 2) =	12.	5 × (4 + 4 + 9) =
3.	2 + 3 × 3 =	13.	(6 + 4 + 4) × 3 =
4.	(9 − 2) × 2 =	14.	74 - (8 × 9) =
5.	(9 ~ 5) × 5 =	15.	77 (8 × 9) =
6.	(18 – 11) × 9 =	16.	100 - (6 × 7) =
7.	(50 - 2) ÷ 2 =	17.	(2 × 5) + (2 × 13) =
8.	2 × (27 – 9) =	18.	2 × (5 + 13) =
9.	(22 + 2) ÷ (18 – 14) =	19.	2 × (50 + 14) - 49 =
10.	(50 - 11) ÷ 3 =	20.	18 + (6 + 17 × 2) ÷ 4 =

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Verbs

An **action verb** is a word that shows action. Every sentence must have a verb. Verbs are found in the predicate.

Some sentences have more than one verb.

Toby and Theo visited Niagara Falls.

Every second, about three thousand one hundred sixty tons of water flow over the falls.



Circle each action verb.

sleep sticky beautiful sing

keep leaping easily smiled hiking orange prickly chilly

White! B

Look at the picture. Write verbs on the lines below for the actions in the picture.

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Think!

- (1) Draw a line between the subject and predicate parts of each sentence.
- (2) Underline each action verb in the predicate two times.
- 1. The Canadian Horseshoe Falls, the Bridal Veil Falls, and the American Falls form the mighty Niagara Falls.
- 2. Tourist boats take visitors near the foot of the falls in the Niagara River.
- 3. Once, an ice jam stopped the falls in March 1848.
- 4. Nikola Tesla built a hydroelectric plant at Niagara Falls.
- 5. Some water moves through tunnels and turns giant turbines.
- 6. The turbines turn and convert energy into electricity.

White!	
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(1) Write two simple sentences. (2) Circle each action verb.

1.	 •		 •		
2.	 				

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Division Facts with Divisors from 1 to 12 (F)

Name:

Date:

Calculate each quotient.

Multip	lving	by 1	to	12	(E)
	~/ ~~~	<i>-</i>	-		\ —,

	Multiplyir	ng by 1 to 12 (E)	
Name:	Date	e:	Score:
	Calculat	te each product.	,
11 × 11 =	$10 \times 7 =$	6 × 8 =	8 × 11 =
11 × 12 =	8 × 4 =	9 × 3 =	$4 \times 2 = \boxed{}$
11 × 10 =	$12 \times 3 =$	6 × 5 =	$8 \times 1 = $
11 × 9 =	4 × 8 =	1 × 9 =	$8 \times 2 = \square$
9 × 11 =	$2 \times 11 =$	4 × 7 =	$6 \times 7 = $
8 × 8 =	10 × 4 =	3 × 10 =	$3 \times 2 = $
$10 \times 9 = $	$1 \times 7 = $	11 × 1 =	$11 \times 5 = $
$12 \times 9 = \boxed{}$	$10 \times 3 = $	4 × 5 =	$5 \times 12 = \square$
12 × 11 =	10 × 6 =	4 × 1 =	$5 \times 8 = $
10 × 12 =	1 × 6 =	$3 \times 7 =$	$4 \times 12 = $
8 × 9 =	6 × 4 =	$2 \times 6 = \boxed{}$	$2 \times 5 = $
12 × 10 =	3 × 8 =	2 × 9 =	$3 \times 11 = $
8 × 12 =	$12 \times 6 =$	$7 \times 2 =$	$3 \times 12 = \square$
8 × 10 =	$3 \times 5 =$	5 × 1 =	$2 \times 2 = $
3 × 9 =	$3 \times 3 =$	7 × 5 =	$1 \times 5 =$
6 × 11 =	$6 \times 9 =$	5 × 2 =	$7 \times 11 = \square$
$12 \times 2 = \boxed{}$	$1 \times 12 =$	10 × 11 =	$8 \times 3 = $
$7 \times 4 = \boxed{}$	$7 \times 9 = $	12 × 12 =	$2 \times 3 = $
$3 \times 4 = $	11 × 8 =	4 × 6 =	$4 \times 10 =$
8 × 5 =	4 × 9 =	12 × 5 =	$7 \times 12 = $
9 × 10 =	$9 \times 1 = $	12 × 8 =	$5 \times 9 = $
$5 \times 10 = \square$	$1 \times 8 =$	7 × 10 =	$5 \times 5 =$

$$9 \times 8 = \boxed{}$$

 $9 \times 12 =$

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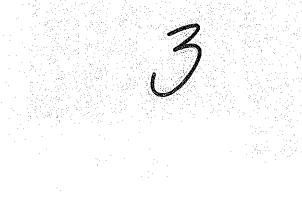
 $6 \times 12 =$

$$8 \times 7 =$$

 $6 \times 3 =$

$$8 \times 6 =$$

 $9 \times 9 =$



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Verbs that tell about something that happens now are in the present tense.

Verbs that tell about something that already happened are in the past tense.

• Make most verbs past tense by adding -ed or -d. Verbs that tell about something that will happen are called future tense.

• The word will usually comes before a future tense verb.

Present: Today, I <u>pray</u>.

I pray for my family every day.

Past: Yesterday, I <u>prayed</u>.

I <u>prayed</u> for my friend yesterday.

Future: Tomorrow, I will pray. I will pray for our class missionaries.

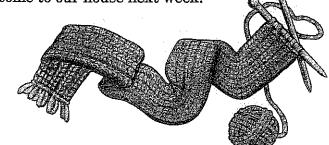
Think! (A)

Write the present, past, or future tense of each verb on the line.

	Today, I	Yesterday, I	Tomorrow, 1
1	brush		
2.		3	will chew
3.		cleaned	
4.	work		
5.			will receive
<i>hin</i> 1	undermied verb.	eded a new lunchbox this yea	r.
2	,	eed our class pet this week.	,
3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Dad <u>warned</u> us about that bu	ısy street.
4	Mrs. Rich this year.	ardson <u>will use</u> twenty pound	ls of apples for her applesauce
5	Mr. and M	Irs. Ching <u>welcome</u> visitors to	o our church.

Remembers

- (1) Draw a line between the subject and predicate parts of each sentence.
- (2) Underline the action verb twice and the complete subject once.
- 1. Uncle James and Aunt Marlene will come to our house next week.
- 2. Two large elk walked nearby.
- 3. My mom makes great lunches!
- 4. Grandma knitted a scarf for me.
- 5. Sophia listened to me carefully.



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504	A M	ultiply or div	ide. First Half
1.	25 × 3 =	11.	52 × 4 =
2.	25 × 30 =	12.	52 × 40 =
3.	70 × 2 =	13.	52 × 39 =
4.	4 × 2 =	14.	50 × 16 =
5.	74 × 2 =	15.	45 × 20 =
6.	74 × 20 =	16.	80 ÷ 5 =
7.	28 × 2 =	17.	117 ÷ 9 =
8.	28 × 20 =	18.	750 ÷ 25 =
9.	28 × 22 = `	19.	600 ÷ 40 =
10.	21 × 28 =	20.	2,040 ÷ 4 =

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Helping Verbs



A helping verb helps the main verb and always comes before the main verb.

The helping verb and main verb together are called a verb phrase.

No helping verb: The bird ate the seeds.

Helping verb: The bird has eaten the seeds.

The spelling of some irregular verbs changes when a helping verb is added.

			Helping Ve	erbs		
am is are	was were	be being been	have has had	do does did	shall will should would	may might must can
s de la	4		a ,			could

- (1) Draw a line between the subject and predicate parts of each sentence.
- (2) Underline the verb phrase in the predicate two times. (3) Circle the helping verb.
- 1. Those dogs have barked all morning!
 - 4. It could rain tonight.
- 2. Michael has written his essay.
- 5. I may visit Connecticut next summer.
- 3. Kayla and Ella are singing a duet.

Write a sensible helping verb in the blank to finish the sentence.

- 1. We _____ going to the band concert this weekend.
- 2. James _____ clean his bedroom.
- 3. I _____ writing a letter to my friend in Wyoming.
- 4. Alexander's class _____ broken the school record for the reading contest.
- 5. Ouch! I _____ bitten my tongue!



Underline the correct verb in parentheses twice. See pages 15-16 to check your answers.

- 1. Hailey has (gave, given) her dog a bath.
- 2. Masie (drew, drawn) a map for geography class.
- 3. Thomas (catching, caught) insects for his insect collection.
- 4. The earthquake (shook, shaken) the small village.



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504	B Multipl	y or div	ide. First Half
1.	3 × 25 =	11.	26 × 8 =
2.	25 × 30 =	12.	26 × 80 =
3.	14 × 5 × 2 =	13.	26 × 78 =
4.	2 × 2 × 2 =	14.	32 × 25 =
5.	2 × 74 =	15.	25 × 36 =
6.	74 × 2 × 10 =	16.	96 ÷ 6 =
7.	14 × 4 =	17.	143 ÷ 11 =
8.	14 × 40 =	18.	750 ÷ 25 =
9.	14 × 44 = .	19.	600 ÷ 40 =
10.	42 × 14 =	20.	1,530 ÷ 3 =

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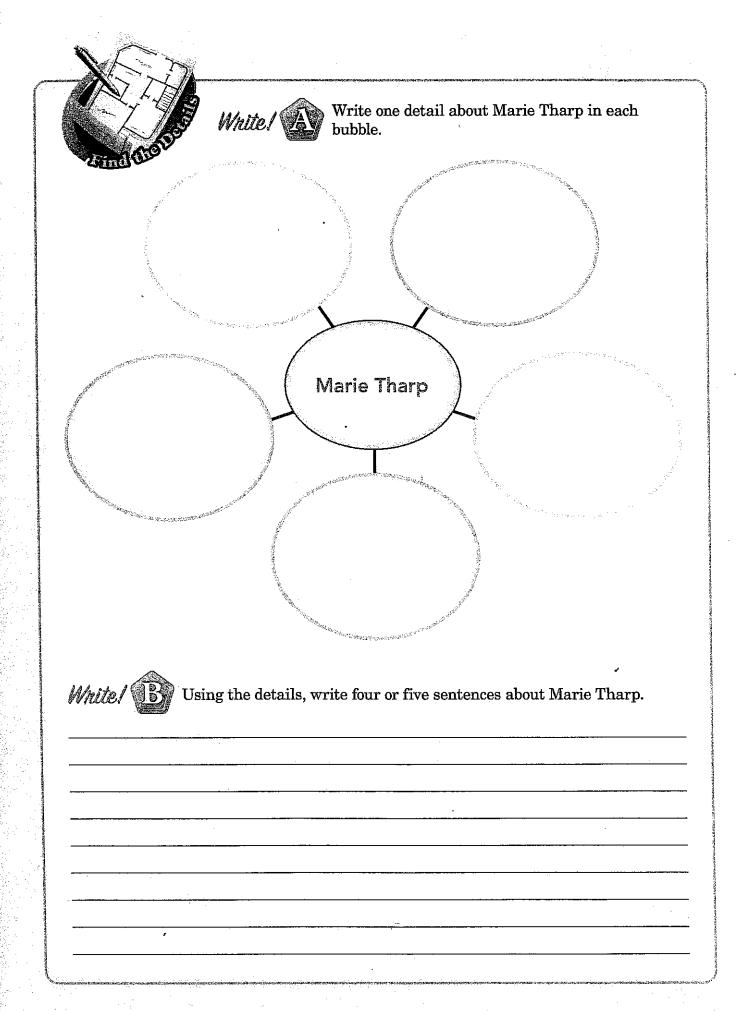
Marie Tharp worked with maps from a young age. Her father, a surveyor, often took Marie with him as he studied and mapped the soil in different places. Little did Marie know that this was preparing her for her own life's work—but instead of mapping the earth's surface, she would map the ocean's depths.

Marie earned college degrees in geology and mathematics. Eager to apply her knowledge to a scientific field, Marie began working at the Lamont Geological Laboratory of Columbia University. Her main job was to draft, or design, maps of the ocean floor.

As a woman, Marie was not allowed to travel on the research boats. However, she used measurements of the ocean's depths taken by others to create a map of the ocean's floor—performing the mathematical calculations and drawings by hand. In 1957, she and a co-worker published a map of the North Atlantic Ocean floor. This map showed that the ocean's floor was not flat, as people had once supposed, but was instead filled with mountains and valleys, just like the earth's surface!

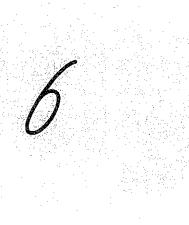
Marie contributed her skills and expertise to create more maps of the world's ocean floors. In 1997, she was named as one of the 20th Century's Outstanding Cartographers (mapmakers). Later, she received even more awards, but she remained humble about her accomplishments. Marie didn't care about fame and credit as much as the incredible opportunity to map the mysterious ocean depths.

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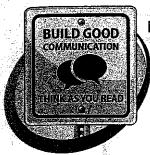


Multiplying	bv 1	to	12	(I)
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$7 \times 9 = $	1 × 12 =	$7 \times 3 = $
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7 × 4 =	5 × 11 =	$7 \times 7 = $
8 × 12 =	$7 \times 1 = $	$\boxed{3 \times 2 = \boxed{}}$
9 × 8 =	3 × 1 =	$\boxed{10 \times 5 = }$
10 × 12 =	3 × 10 =	4 × 3 =
8 × 6 =	9 × 12 =	$3 \times 4 = $
7 × 10 = /	$10 \times 4 =$	$] 1 \times 5 = $
$] \qquad 6 \times 2 = $	$5 \times 6 =$	$] \qquad 9 \times 2 = \boxed{}$
$2\times 2=\boxed{}$	1 × 11 =	$6 \times 7 =$
1 × 6 =	3 × 11 =	
3 × 6 =	6 × 3 =	$8 \times 7 = $
1 × 4 =	$10 \times 10 =$	$\boxed{2 \times 6 = }$
5 × 9 =	$5 \times 12 =$	$\boxed{12 \times 3 = }$
$4 \times 1 = \boxed{}$	$8 \times 5 =$	$\boxed{11 \times 5 = }$
4 × 4 =	$12 \times 7 =$	$\boxed{10 \times 1 = }$
9 × 5 =	$3 \times 3 =$	4 × 7 =
$1 \times 2 =$	$8 \times 3 =$	$2 \times 8 = \boxed{}$
11 × 9 =	$4 \times 2 =$	11 × 3 =
9 × 10 =	$7 \times 8 =$	$11 \times 6 = \boxed{}$
$2 \times 3 =$	6 × 10 =	$] 6 \times 8 = \boxed{}$
4 × 12 =	$12 \times 9 = $	$\boxed{ 10 \times 7 = }$
$1 \times 7 = \boxed{}$	6 × 5 =	$\boxed{2\times 4=\boxed{}}$
12 × 1 =	2 × 12 =	11 × 4 =
	12 × 8 =	7 × 9 = 1 × 12 = 9 × 6 = 4 × 10 = 7 × 4 = 5 × 11 = 8 × 12 = 7 × 1 = 9 × 8 = 3 × 10 = 10 × 12 = 3 × 10 = 8 × 6 = 9 × 12 = 7 × 10 = 10 × 4 = 6 × 2 = 5 × 6 = 2 × 2 = 1 × 11 = 1 × 6 = 3 × 11 = 3 × 6 = 6 × 3 = 1 × 4 = 10 × 10 = 5 × 9 = 5 × 12 = 4 × 1 = 8 × 5 = 4 × 4 = 12 × 7 = 9 × 5 = 3 × 3 = 1 × 2 = 8 × 3 = 11 × 9 = 4 × 2 = 9 × 10 = 7 × 8 = 2 × 3 = 6 × 10 = 4 × 12 = 12 × 9 = 1 × 7 = 6 × 5 =



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Inference

Inference is using clues plus what you already know to figure out something.

- What are the clues?
- What do you already know?
- What does it mean?
- Does the meaning make sense?



Think! (BY)

Use inference to match the bold word to its meaning.

- The church's magnanimous donation to the food bank provided meals for several needy families.
- Luke's little sister was implacable when she realized she had left her favorite blanket at the hotel.
- ___ Instead of defending me from possible danger, my pusillanimous dog hid behind my legs.
- Chief Roberts instructed his detectives to parse each piece of evidence before leaving the crime scene.

- A. heartbroken. inconsolable
- B. separate, analyze
- C. noble, generous
- D. cowardly



(1) Read the story. (2) Use inference to mark the O next to the best answer.

- 1. A woman stopped her cart in the bread aisle and reached into her purse, looking for something. "Oh dear," she murmured, coming up empty-handed. She stared at the shelves. "What did I need?" The lady probably _ ?__.
 - O forgot her keys

O forgot her shopping list

O forgot her wallet

- O forgot where she had parked her car
- 2. A man at the store had picked up a bouquet of flowers, a card with a pink envelope, and a heart-shaped box of chocolates. The date is probably __?__.
 - O February 14

O April 9

O July 4

- O December 25
- 3. A dad and two young girls were sneaking down the main aisle, peeking over their shoulders. "Okay, the coast is clear," their dad whispered, and they darted into the toy aisle. After careful thought, the girls each selected a toy and set it in the cart. Suddenly, a young boy appeared. The girls yelled, "Don't look, James!" and threw their jackets over the items in the cart. What is probably happening in the family?
 - O The girls were being rude.
- O James was being nosy.
- O Dad was buying toys only for the girls.
- O The girls were choosing birthday gifts for James.

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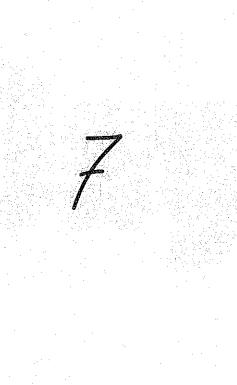
Factors and Multiples Review

A. Find the factors of each of the following numbers.

(1)	24
	The factors of 24 are
/01	
(2)	75
	The factor of 75
	The factors of 75 are
(3)	84
(-)	
	The factors of 84 are
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(4)	96
<u> </u>	
	The factors of 96 are
(5)	121
(3)	
į	
	The factors of 121 are
	The factors of 121 are

B. What number am !?

(1)	I am between 10 and 15. I am a multiple of 2. I am a factor of 48.	
		I am
(2)	I am between 15 and 25. I am a multiple of 5. I am a factor of 40.	
		I am
(3)	I am smaller than 35. I am a common multiple of 6 and 10.	
		I am
(4)	I am smaller than 24. I am a common multiple of 7 and 3.	
		I am
(5)	I am bigger than 2. I am a common factor of 6 and 9.	
		I am
(6)	I am bigger than 10. I am a common factor of 65 and 117.	
		I am





Diagramming Sentences

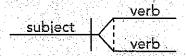
 Subjects and verbs: Mark the sentence. Diagram the sentence. subject verb

A robin sang outside my window.

robin

Compound subjects and verbs:

subject



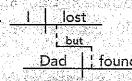
Imperative sentences:

(You)

 Interrogative sentences: Have you seen the dog?

Compound sentences:

Ilost my book, but Dad found it.



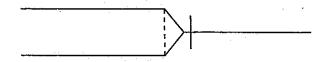
Think! (1) Mark the sentence for diagramming. (2) Diagram each subject and verb.

1. Bailey told the Bible story.

5. Is the milk in the refrigerator, Dad?

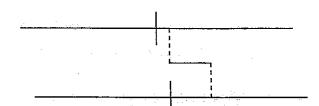
2. Elijah and Audry played a piano duet.

6. Read the first paragraph of chapter two.

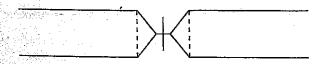


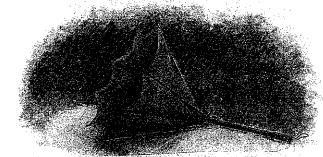
7. I brought my umbrella, but it broke.

3. Nora memorized and quoted Psalm 121.

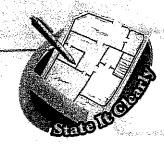


4. Doug and Paul watched the game and ate popcorn.





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A **fact** is true and can be proven.

An **opinion** is what someone believes or feels.

I read that book.

That book is hard to read.

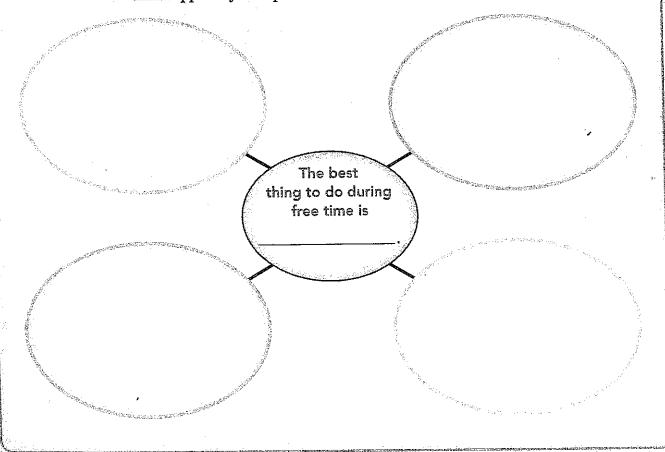
Think!

For each sentence, write F for fact or O for opinion.

- 1. _____ In North America, Native Americans first used birch-bark or dugout canoes and paddles for water travel.
- 2. _____ Birch-bark canoes were constructed with a wooden form that was covered with bark and sealed by pitch.
- 3. _____ A dugout canoe was built from large logs hollowed out with fire and hand tools.
- 4. _____ Modern fiberglass or aluminum canoes are much better than the old ones.
- 5. _____ Kayaks are more fun to use than a canoe.

Write! B

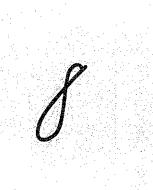
(1) In the center circle, finish the opinion by writing the name of your favorite activity or hobby. (2) In each surrounding circle, write a fact that supports your opinion.



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501	501 B Round the sum to the nearest million.					
1.	1,243,601 + 10,000	15.	54,324,309 + 10,000,600			
2.	4,962,349 + 100,000	16.	44,400,110 + 11,000,000	-		
3.	9,043,999 + 340,000	17.	37,552,092 + 42, 000,000			
4.	6,137,481 + 800,000	18.	34,510,752 + 64,000,000	-		
5.	3,310,912 + 310,000	19.	49,611,214 + 50,900,000			
6.	4,376,211 + 100,011	20.	45,923,081 + 54,000,000			
7.	9,462,964 + 600,000	21.	103,834,182 + 102,000,000			
8.	5,124,324 + 2,100,000	22.	140,921,371 + 222,000,000			
9.	5,263,751 + 5,100,000	23.	100,500,000 + 450,789,150	. ;.		
10.	10,164,999 + 2,200,000	24.	385,599,568 + 114,000,000			
11.	12,511,263 + 14,000,000	25.	299,581,231 + 99,000,000	(3)		
12.	12,411,263 + 8,000,000	26.	295,000,000 + 294,964,521			
13.	28,307,231 + 12,000,000	27.	545,054,545 + 454,000,004			
14.	3,289,345 + 6,000,238	28.	596,954,968 + 249,064,521			

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502	Α	Aultiply.	First Half
1.	10 × 2 =	15.	700 × 30 =
2.	20 × 10 =	16.	50 × 30 =
3.	3 × 10 ≠	17.	50 × 60 =
4.	23 × 10 =	18.	50 × 600 =
5.	8 × 100 =	19.	30 × 120 =
6.	80 × 10 =	20.	300 × 12 =
7.	50 × 2 =	21.	8,000 × 70 =
8.	50 × 20 =	22.	200 × 450 =
9.	45 × 2 =	23.	110 × 50 =
10.	45 × 20 =	24.	600 × 70 =
11.	6 × 20 =	25.	120 × 500 =
12.	60 × 20 =	26.	37 × 200 =
13.	60 × 100 =	27.	5,600 × 30 =
14.	450 × 2 =	28.	8,000 × 50 =

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ly Rescue

Jon could see it from his bedroom window; out on the ice, a fawn was struggling to stand. Its mother on the shore was calling for it to join her, but the small deer was too weak from its attempts to reach solid ground. Finally, the fawn collapsed on the ice. Its frantic mother tried to find her footing on the frozen pond, but when the ice cracked, she jumped back to shore.

"I've got to get help!" Jon yelled to himself. He raced downstairs where his dad was just getting home from a night shift at the fire station. After quickly explaining to his dad what he had seen at the pond, the two of them rushed to the barn where Jon's dad kept among his other tools a long rope, a rubber raft, and a few canvas tarps. The two grabbed what they needed and ran to the frozen pond. Because Jon's dad was a volunteer firefighter, he was trained in many types of rescue. He knew exactly what to do.

"Get into the raft, Jon," Dad instructed. After tying the rope to the raft, Dad gave it a hard push. The raft quickly slid across the icy surface toward the struggling animal. Holding onto the end of the rope, Dad ran to the other side of the pond where he could pull the raft close enough to the fawn for Jon to reach it. Even if the ice cracked, Jon would be safe in the raft.

"Don't make any sudden movements," Dad instructed. "See if you can reach the fawn's two hind legs." Jon carefully lowered his hands near the fawn's feet. When the fawn felt Jon's touch, it jerked away. The sudden movement caused the ice to crack. Ice-cold water surrounded the fawn. From the shore, the doe called anxiously and tried again to walk on the thin ice.

"It's now or never!" Jon thought. He quickly leaned over the side, grabbed the two back feet of the fawn, and pulled it into the raft. He wrapped the fawn tightly in a tarp and held it close so it would not be able to jump out before Dad pulled him back to shore. The animal shivered in Jon's arms as the raft inched closer to the edge of the pond. At last, they were back on solid ground.

Dad gently took the fawn from Jon and examined its legs for any broken bones. "It seems okay," he said, "just cold, frightened, and exhausted." The doe nervously ran back and forth along the water's edge. When Dad set the fawn on the ground, it found enough strength to slowly head in the direction of its mother.

Dad put his arm around his son's shoulder as the two watched the doe and fawn reunite. It felt good to see them walk together toward the woods. It felt good to do the right thing.



Summanizing

-48	
White	Read "Icy Rescue." Answer the questions about the story.
1. V	Who were the main characters?
2. V	What did the main characters want?
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3. \	What was the main characters' problem?
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4. I	How was the problem finally solved?
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5. 1	How did the story end ?
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Sum	Without adding other details, use your answers above to write a summary.
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Go Back/

Is each sentence a complete thought? Did you remember to use correct capitalization and punctuation?

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502	В	Divide.	First Half
1.	200 ÷ 10 =	15.	4,200,000 ÷ 200 =
2.	2,000 ÷ 10 =	16.	300,000 ÷ 200 =
3.	300 ÷ 10 =	17.	600,000 ÷ 200 =
4.	2,300 ÷ 10 =	18.	600,000 ÷ 20 =
5.	8,000 ÷ 10 =	19.	72,000 ÷ 20 =
6.	80,000 ÷ 100 =	20.	720,000 ÷ 200 =
7.	2,000 ÷ 20 =	21.	11,200,000 ÷ 20 =
8.	20,000 ÷ 20 =	22.	8,100,000 ÷ 90 =
9.	180 ÷ 2 =	23.	5,500,000 ÷ 1,000 =
10.	18,000 ÷ 20 =	24.	8,400,000 ÷ 200 =
11.	240 ÷ 2 =	25.	3,600,000 ÷ 60 =
12.	12,000 ÷ 10 =	26.	148,000 ÷ 20 =
13.	18,000 ÷ 3 =	27.	3,360,000 ÷ 20 =
14.	27,000 ÷ 30 =	28.	32,000,000 ÷ 80 =

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	Name:		Date:
		Writing Frien	ndly Letters
	Examples may ir parent, aunt, un	nclude an author, singer, at cle, or cousin! This letter st	y letter to anyone of your choosing. chlete, teacher, friend, grandparent, hould be at least 8-10 sentences in your can look at before turning it in.
		☐ Wrote at lea	ast 8 sentences
٠		Bes	t cursive
		Included a closing	Example: Sincerely,
			Mrs. Bell
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Math Sprints 5

503	A Sol	ve.	First Half
1.	3 × 4 + 2 =	11.	(19 – 16) × 8 =
2.	3 × (4 + 2) =	12.	5 × (8 + 9) =
3.	3 + 4 × 2 =	13.	(6 + 8) × 3 =
4.	(3 + 4) × 2 =	14.	50 - (12 × 4) =
5.	(6 - 4) × 10 =	15.	53 - (12 × 4) =
6.	(6 + 3) × 7 =	16.	38 + (100 ÷ 5) =
7.	(15 – 3) × 2 =	17.	(2 × 3) + (2 × 15) =
8.	2 × (9 + 9) =	18.	2 × (3 + 15) =
9.	24 ÷ (18 – 14) =	19.	(2 × 64) – 49 =
10.	(5 + 3) + 5 =	20.	18 + (28 + 12) ÷ 4 =

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