Name: _____

A Healthier Choice

By Kelly Hashway

"Want to shoot hoops?" Jamal asks, as he and Aliyah step off the school bus.

Aliyah yawned. "Nah, I'm too tired. I slept well last night, but I've been yawning all day."

"Probably because you had a candy bar and a slice of pizza for lunch," Jamal said.

Aliyah shrugged. "Food is supposed to give you energy, right?"

"Not all food is good for you. Sugary foods only give you energy for a little while and then you crash and feel like..." He gestures to Aliyah, who yawns again. "Like this."

"You think I'm tired because I'm not eating right?" Aliyah shakes her head. "That's just crazy."

"Come on," Jamal said. "I want to show you something."

Jamal and Aliyah walk to her house and straight to the kitchen. Jamal opens the pantry closet and finds a bunch of sugary cereals. Then he finds a box of oatmeal. "Here."

"Ugh, oatmeal is so plain and boring. You need to add a ton of sugar to make it taste good."

"No, you don't." Jamal brings the box to the kitchen table and then opens the refrigerator. "Look, you have peaches, blueberries, and strawberries in here. If you add them to your oatmeal, it will make it sweet, and these are natural sugars so you won't feel like you need a nap twenty minutes after you eat."

Jamal walks over to the counter and holds up two loaves of bread. "Let me guess, you're eating the white bread."

"Yeah." Aliyah shrugs again.

"Try making a peanut butter sandwich on the whole wheat bread instead. Whole grains are better for you, and peanut butter has protein."

"Okay, I'll try that tomorrow, but I'm not giving up my candy bar for dessert."

"What about eating a granola bar instead?" Jamal asks.

Aliyah rolls her eyes.

"Just try it for one day and see if you're still yawning by three thirty."

Aliyah agrees reluctantly.

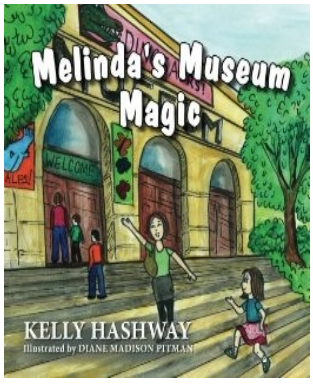
The next morning, Aliyah eats oatmeal with peaches for breakfast and takes the healthy lunch her mother packed for her. She yawns a few times in the morning, but by the end of the day, she's ready to play outside.

"Race you to my house," Aliyah says, stepping off the bus.

"I guess the healthy foods gave you more energy, huh?" Jamal asks.

Aliyah nods. "They were pretty tasty, too."

About the Author



Kelly Hashway's picture book, *Melinda's Museum Magic,* is now available!

Melinda is taking her first trip to the museum, and her mother promises it will be magical. But when the exhibits start coming to life in ways that only Melinda can see, she'll learn the real magic of the museum.

Hashway, Kelly. *Melinda's Museum Magic* ISBN: 978-0615814216

Name: _____

A Healthier Choice

By Kelly Hashway

1. True or False. Sugary foods do not give you energy. _____

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

2. What alternative to putting sugar on oatmeal did Jamal suggest?

a. chopped nuts **b.** fresh fruit

c. peanut butter **d.** looking through old pictures

3. Jamal tells Aliyah that she can make her peanut butter sandwiches healthier by...

_____

_____

4. How did Aliyah feel at the end of the story after she ate healthy foods for a day?

a. tired **b.** sick

c. energized **d.** full

5. What is the author trying to teach us in this story?

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

A Healthier Choice

By Kelly Hashway

Match each vocabulary word on the left with the correct definition on the right. Write the letter on the line provided.

1. _____ gestures

2. _____ reluctantly

3. _____ protein

4. _____ energy

5. _____ shrugged

6. _____ yawns

7. _____ agrees

a. the ability to be active

b. to have raised and lowered your shoulders

c. to open your mouth wide while taking in a breath showing you are bored or tired

d. not willing or eager to do something

e. to say that you will do or accept something

f. a substance found in foods such as meats, beans, and eggs that's an important part of the human diet

g. to move your body to express an idea or feeling

❖ **Now try this:** Find all of the words above in the story and highlight them.

Name: _____

A Healthier Choice

By Kelly Hashway

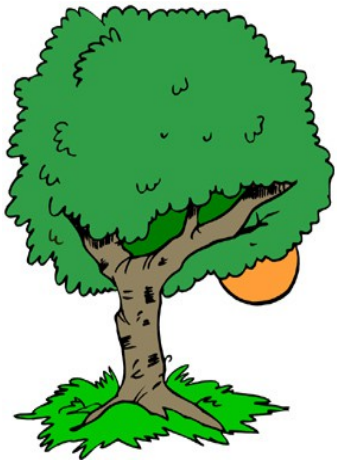
In the story, "A Healthier Choice," Aliyah was feeling sluggish because of her unhealthy food choices. Jamal helped her to realize that healthy foods not only taste good, but can make her feel better too.

Think about the foods that you eat. Do you think you could make any changes? On the lines below tell about the unhealthy foods that you eat. Then, think of some healthier options that you could eat instead.

Name: _____

A Tree is Like a Hungry Kid

By Mikki Sadil



What do you do when you are hungry? If you're like many people, you probably like something sweet for a snack. A tree is like a hungry kid because it needs food to grow, and it prefers sugar. It's not exactly the same sugar we find in candy and cookies, but it is a special kind called glucose that makes trees grow.

You might be thinking, *How does a tree eat the food (sugar)? It doesn't even have a mouth!* True, trees don't have mouths. They do have roots to take in water and minerals, but they don't really get food through their roots either. Trees make their sugar in their leaves. The sugar is sent from the leaves into the branches, trunk, and even the roots. When a tree "eats," it is moving sugar from the leaves to all its other parts.

When your mom makes cookies, she uses a recipe with certain ingredients. When a tree grows, it uses its own version of a recipe, which is a process called photosynthesis. This process also has to have certain ingredients to work. Do you know what a recipe for photosynthesis would look like?

Recipe Card for Photosynthesis

Makes 1 Batch of Sweet, Delicious Glucose for Trees

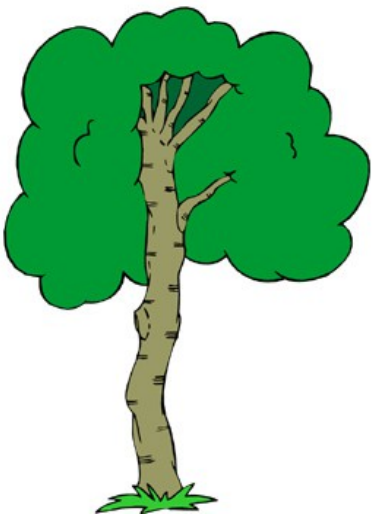
Ingredients:

Light energy: comes from the sun.
Water: comes from the soil, gathered by the tree's roots.
Carbon dioxide: comes from the air.
Chlorophyll: comes from the cells of green plants.

Directions:

Mix the chlorophyll, carbon dioxide, and water together. Bring in energy from the sun. Soon, glucose sugar and oxygen will form through a process called PHOTOSYNTHESIS.

Photosynthesis occurs when a tree uses the sunlight and chlorophyll to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose. The tree needs to eat this glucose to grow, and we know it is eating because the leaves are turning green. It isn't the glucose which turns the leaves green, however, it is the chlorophyll.



Trees grow the most in the spring and summer, where there is a lot of sunshine every day. When fall begins, the days grow shorter and there is less sun. This alerts the tree to begin getting ready for winter. The leaves begin to turn red, orange, gold, and brown, because with less sunlight and water for photosynthesis, the green chlorophyll begins to disappear.

The leaf colors we see in the autumn have been in the leaves all along, but with so much green chlorophyll, we can't see them until the chlorophyll is gone. As winter begins to approach, the tree uses the food it has stored during the spring and summer, and goes into a rest period. Actually, the tree hibernates…just like bears do! The only difference is that bears lie down in a cave to sleep, and trees lose all their leaves and stand up to sleep.

Name: _____

A Tree is Like a Hungry Kid

By Mikki Sadil

1. What substance does a tree use for food?

a. photosynthesis **b.** chlorophyll
c. glucose **d.** leaves

2. What four things does a tree need for photosynthesis?

_____

_____

3. What causes a tree's leaves to appear green?

_____

4. What signals a tree to prepare for winter?

a. The days become colder.
b. The weather becomes dry.
c. There are more rainy days.
d. There are fewer hours of sunlight.

5. How does a tree get water?

a. It makes water in its leaves.
b. It turns glucose into water.
c. It absorbs water through its roots.
d. It uses photosynthesis.

6. Why do a tree's leaves change color in the fall?

a. The tree has less chlorophyll.
b. The tree has less water.
c. The tree has no leaves.
d. The tree is growing quickly before the winter sets in.

Name: _____

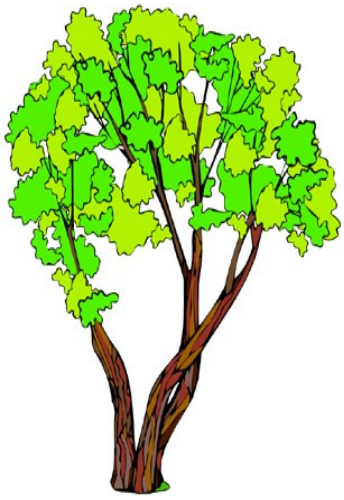
These Trees!

by **Liana Mahoney**

If walnuts come from walnut trees,
And almonds come from almond trees,
Then how come acorns come from oaks?
Can anyone explain this, please?

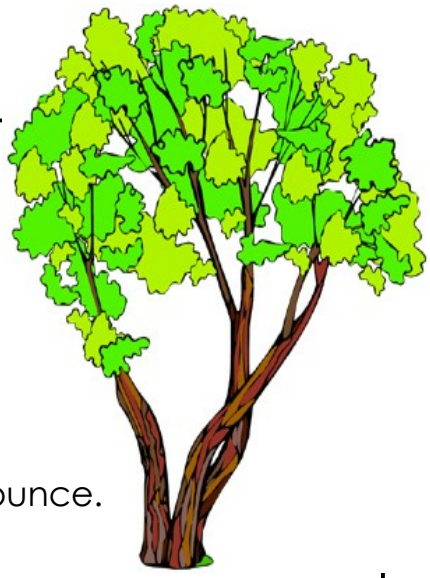
A redwood tree's not really red,
And red pine trees are green, (not red).
So, why's the white birch aptly named?
And why's the white pine green instead?

Now, ash trees don't grow ashes. Right?
And beech trees aren't on beaches. Right?
And fir trees don't have furry trunks;
Although, that WOULD be quite a sight!



These trees! These trees! I wish it would
Be less confusing in the wood!
If trees had better-chosen names,
They might be better understood.

Name: _____



These Trees!

by **Liana Mahoney**

1. What is the main idea of the poem?

a. Trees have appropriate names.
b. Trees have names that are often difficult to pronounce.
c. The names of trees aren't always obvious.
d. Most people don't know the names of trees.

2. Write a heading for each of the two categories on the t-chart.

walnut tree	walnuts
oak tree	acorns
almond tree	almonds

3. According to the poem, which tree is red?

a. redwood tree **b.** red oak tree
c. neither of these **d.** both of these

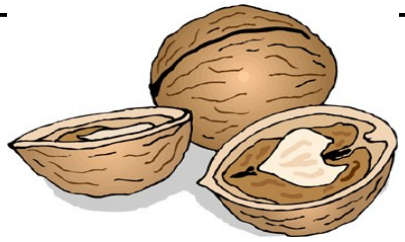
4. Line 7 reads:

So, why's the white birch aptly named?

Define the word aptly. Use a dictionary if you need help.

_____

Name: _____



Walnut Wondering

by Cindy Breedlove

Take some cold weather. Add some water. Use a squirrel to get it all started. What will you get? A tender young tree from a very hard nut.

The squirrel started it by burying the nut. The walnut spends the cold season underground. Moisture begins to seep through a seam in the walnut's shell. The seed leaf, or cotyledon, (kot' a leed' en) soaks up the moisture.

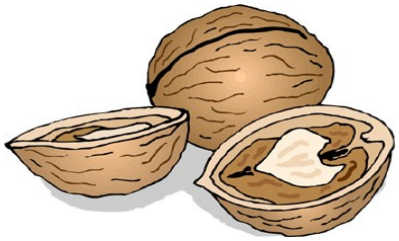
Spring rains bring more moisture for the walnut to soak up. The cotyledon starts to expand. This swelling of the seed leaf pops the nutshell open. The primary root, or radicle (rad' i cal) then begins to grow down into the soil.

A shoot bearing true leaves is next to grow. It pushes up through the soil and is called the plumule (ploom' yool.) The plumule breaks through the soil. The true leaves open to the sunshine and a tree begins to grow.

Why is it important for people to know how a walnut grows? People value the walnut tree. It provides nuts and lumber. The nuts are used for home baking and by the food industry. The lumber is a prized hardwood, used for furniture, paneling and many other items.

Tree farms grow the walnut tree to harvest the nuts, or to sell the lumber. They buy seedlings from plant nurseries. The nurseries must have enough seedlings to sell to all the growers. The nurseries need to know the best way to plant the nuts so that most of them will sprout and grow. For them, it is very important to know how a walnut grows.

Name: _____



Walnut Wondering

by Cindy Breedlove

1. What is the author's purpose for writing this article?

- **a.** To entertain you with a story about squirrels and walnuts
- **b.** To explain where lumber comes from
- **c.** To teach us how walnut trees grow and why they're important
- **d.** To persuade you to plant a walnut tree

2. Which sentence is written correctly?

- **a.** First a walnut has a cotyledon, then it grows a plumule, and finally it grows a radicle.
- **b.** First a walnut has a radicle, then it grows a cotyledon, and finally it grows a plumule.
- **c.** First a walnut has a plumule, then it grows a radicle, and finally it grows a cotyledon.
- **d.** First a walnut has a cotyledon, then it grows a radicle, and finally it grows a plumule.

3. According to the article, what do walnut trees provide for people?

_____

_____

4. Define plumule,

_____

_____

Name: _____

THE SENSITIVE PLANT:

A Magic Show at Your Fingertips

by Liana Mahoney

Sensitive people are everywhere. Some have sensitive feet, or skin. Others may have a hard time laughing at their own mistakes. Perhaps you live with someone like this. But can you imagine living with a sensitive plant?

Try this. Hold your hand in front of you with your palm side up, and your fingers spread apart. Now, imagine that your hand is a green plant stem, and each of your fingers a leaf. Use your other hand to touch your leaf fingers. One at a time, close each leaf finger, until you have made a fist. Quickly drop your hand down to your leg. Wait a little while, then slowly bring your hand back to its original position. That wasn't so hard, right? But you're a person! Imagine behaving like this as a plant!

It's just this kind of behavior that has earned the sensitive plant its name. Brush your fingers gently across the leaves of the sensitive plant, and the leaves instantly fold up like tiny green fingers. The stems, called petioles, droop as if ready to fall off the plant. About ten minutes later, the leaves reopen, and the petioles rise again! The unusual behavior of this houseplant has earned it other common names, such as the "humble plant" and the "touch-me-not."

Sensitive plants are easy to grow inside your house. They simply need to get plenty of water and sunlight. But touching the plant too often can cause the plant to lose its leaves. A sensitive plant that loses many of its leaves may become unhealthy.

Having such a unique plant in your house is like having a magic show at your fingertips. Imagine the fun you can have introducing a friend to your plant! Have your friend lean close to the plant to tell it a joke. Then instruct your plant to be the judge of your friend's joke. Give your plant a gentle nudge, and watch your friend's reaction as the plant seems to nod in disapproval. Be sure to tell your friend the true cause of the plant's behavior later, though. You don't want your friend to become overly sensitive about his jokes!

Name: _____

THE SENSITIVE PLANT:

A Magic Show at Your Fingertips

by **Liana Mahoney**

1. What makes a sensitive plant a very unusual type of plant?

_____

_____

2. How long does it take the leaves of a sensitive plant to fold up after they've been touched?

a. about ten minutes
b. about two minutes
c. about ten seconds
d. they fold instantly

3. If you have a sensitive plant inside your house, why shouldn't you touch it too often?

_____

_____

4. How long does it take a sensitive plant's leaves to reopen after they've folded up?

_____

_____

5. What two other names is the sensitive plant commonly known by?

_____

_____

Something extra: With a parent or teacher's help, search for a video of a sensitive plant on the Internet.

Name: _____

Plant Vocabulary Matching

Part 1: Match the name of each plant part with its purpose.

1. ____ roots

2. ____ stem

3. ____ leaves

4. ____ flowers

5. ____ fruit

a. part of a plant that makes food

b. part of a plant that makes seeds

c. part of a plant that soaks up water and minerals

d. part of a plant used for support and has tubes for carrying food, minerals and water

e. part of a plant that holds and protects seeds

Part 2: Match each vocabulary word with its definition.

6. ____ chlorophyll

7. ____ photosynthesis

8. ____ sugar

9. ____ oxygen

10. ____ carbon dioxide

f. a green pigment that is found in plants' leaves that help the plant make food

g. the type of food that plants make in their leaves

h. the process that plants use to make energy from sunlight

i. the type of gas that plants need for photosynthesis

j. the type of gas that is released into the air after photosynthesis

Name: _____

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

examples: old—young long—short awake—asleep

Read each sentence. Write an antonym from the word box to replace the underlined word.

long	slow	warm	worst	full
over	never	close	out	float
old	messy	smallest	quiet	

1. The best movie I've ever seen is *Lion King*. _____
2. There is a crack in the wall under the window. _____
3. My bedroom is usually very clean. _____
4. The meeting was too short. _____
5. The store will open at nine o'clock. _____
6. Tim always finishes his homework right after school. _____
7. The cold weather will return next week. _____
8. That is the biggest watermelon I've ever seen. _____
9. My uncle bought a new pickup truck. _____
10. Come in and play with us. _____
11. If you drop a potato in water, it will sink. _____
12. Uncle Jim has a fast boat. _____
13. Jennifer is a talkative person. _____
14. The milk carton in the fridge is empty. _____

Name: _____

Synonyms

Cut out the word tiles at the bottom of the page. Glue them into the box with the correct synonym.

small		toasty		strange	
thin		slow		tasty	
huge		sleepy		mean	
quick		cold		simple	

warm	large	easy	tired	delicious	skinny
nasty	freezing	unusual	fast	tiny	pokey

Name: _____

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

Synonyms for **big**: large, huge, gigantic

Circle the 2 synonyms for each set of words.

1.	toasty	chilly	cool	comfortable
2.	walk	crawl	stroll	run
3.	argue	scare	confuse	frighten
4.	bravery	honesty	courage	winner
5.	cook	drink	eat	munch
6.	record	paint	draw	sketch

Write a synonym for each word.

7. thin _____ **8.** tiny _____

9. store _____ **10.** fall _____

11. see _____ **12.** friendly _____

13. tasty _____ **14.** silent _____

15. smelly _____ **16.** smile _____

17. think _____ **18.** break _____

Name: _____

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonyms are words that have almost the same meaning.

example: The words big and large are synonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

example: The words open and closed are antonyms.

Tell whether each pair of words are synonyms or antonyms.

1. agree, disagree _____

2. cold, freezing _____

3. easy, difficult _____

4. argue, squabble _____

5. guess, estimate _____

6. bottom, top _____

7. tired,energetic _____

8. huge, gigantic _____

9. sink, float _____

10. windy, calm _____

11. noisy, quiet _____

12. unhappy, sad _____

Write one complete sentence that includes two words that are antonyms. Choose antonyms that are different from the ones listed above.

_____

_____

Name: _____

Action Verbs

An **action verb** tells what the subject of the sentence is doing.

examples: run, talk, skip, sleep, jump, hop, snore, go, sleep

James **walked** to the store.

Walked is the action verb because it tells what James was doing.

Circle the action verb in each sentence.

1. James found a box of toys.
2. My cell phone rang.
3. I chopped down the old pear tree.
4. Callie dashed off to school.
5. Megan finds a dime between the couch cushions.
6. The youngest child cried loudly.
7. Carlton squeezed the oranges into the bowl.
8. She stopped her bicycle on the sidewalk.
9. The dog eats her food.
10. Chloe bought a lovely necklace for her mother.
11. Alex's basketball bounced off the garage door.
12. Ava poured a glass of milk for his brother.
13. Ryan usually arrives on time.
14. We all sang songs around the campfire.
15. The fastest runner on our team tripped on his shoelace.

Name: _____

Native American Homes

Long ago, before Europeans settled in North America, Native Americans lived in many unique types of homes. The type of homes a tribe built depended to the region's climate and natural resources, as well as the tribe's culture.

Tipi

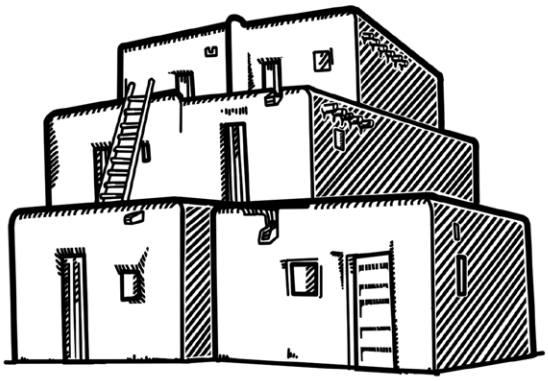
A tipi was a tent made of wooden poles, covered with animal skins. It could be taken down and moved easily.

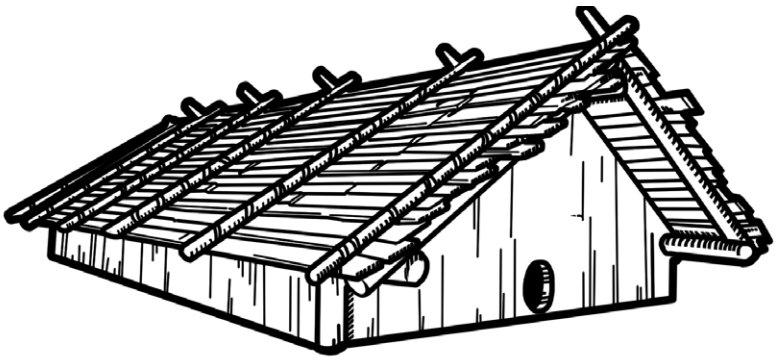
Members of the Dakota tribes, the Plains Cree, and other tribes in the Great Plains built tipis.

Adobe house

Early adobe houses were made of stone. Later, they were built of bricks made of clay, soil, and straw.

Adobe houses were built by Pueblo, Zuni, and Hopi tribes in the Southwest.

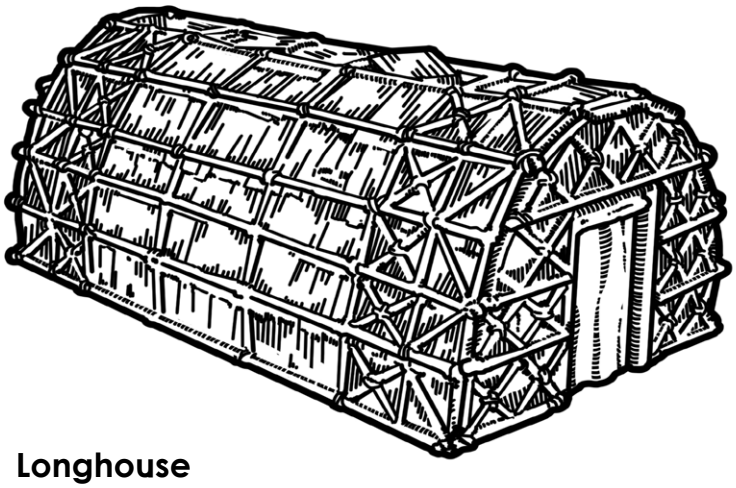




Plank house

A plank house was made of cedar wood. Ropes were used to hold the house together.

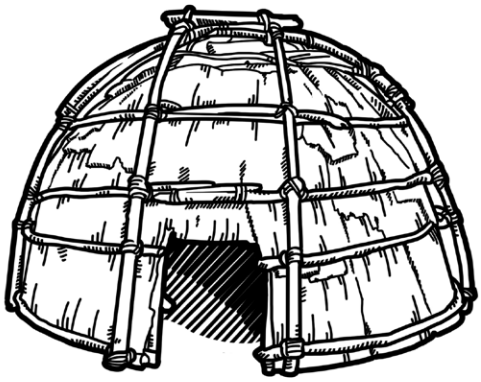
Many tribes in the Pacific Northwest built these types of houses, including the Clatsop, Cowlitz, Kathlamet and Wahkiakum.



Longhouse

A longhouse was a home made of wooden poles, covered with bark and animal skins.

The Iroquois and some Algonquin tribes in the Northeast built longhouses.



Wigwam

A wigwam was a dome-shaped building made of arched poles, and were usually covered with woven mats or tree bark.

The Algonquin tribes in the Northeast, including the Wampanoag and Chippewa, would commonly build wigwams.

Name: _____

Column Addition

Find the sums.

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,317 \\ 955 \\ +\ 3,187 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,996 \\ 6,083 \\ +\ 1,322 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6,978 \\ 220 \\ +\ 52 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,908 \\ 5,098 \\ +\ 5,109 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,854 \\ 8,785 \\ +\ 2,826 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3,231 \\ 59 \\ +\ 880 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g.
$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 553 \\ +\ 4,435 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h.
$$\begin{array}{r} 5,096 \\ 565 \\ +\ 9,145 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$1,390 \\ \$8,550 \\ +\ \$300 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

j.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$9,999 \\ \$8,888 \\ +\ \$999 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

k. Louis traveled 2,795 on an airplane from Los Angeles to New York City. Then he switched planes and traveled 3,460 miles to London. After that, he switched planes again and traveled 889 miles from London to Rome. How many miles did he fly in all?

_____

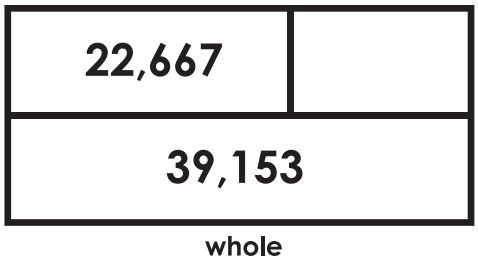
Name: _____

Addition & Subtraction
(5-Digit Numbers)

Addition and Subtraction with Bar Models

Find the missing value for each bar model. Then write an addition and subtraction number sentence for each.

a.

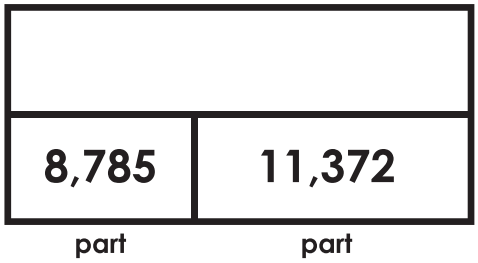


_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

Show your work.

b.

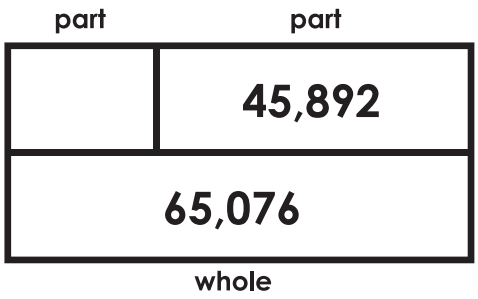


_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

Show your work.

c.

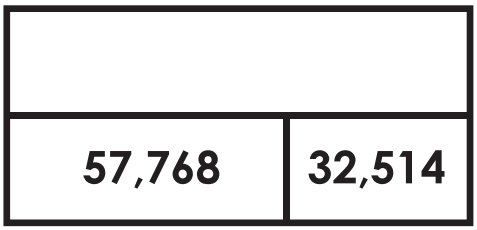


_____ + _____ = _____

_____ − _____ = _____

Show your work.

d.

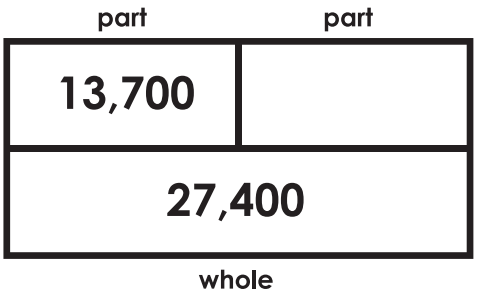


____ + ____ = ____

____ − ____ = ____

Show your work.

e.

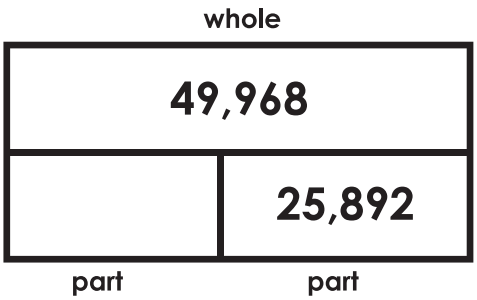


____ + ____ = ____

____ − ____ = ____

Show your work.

f.

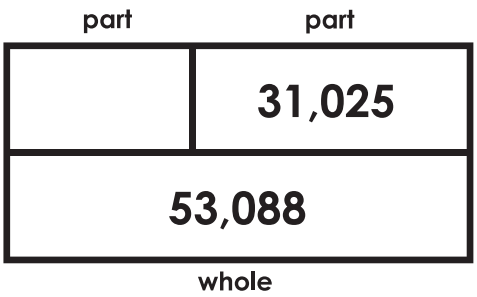


____ + ____ = ____

____ − ____ = ____

Show your work.

g.



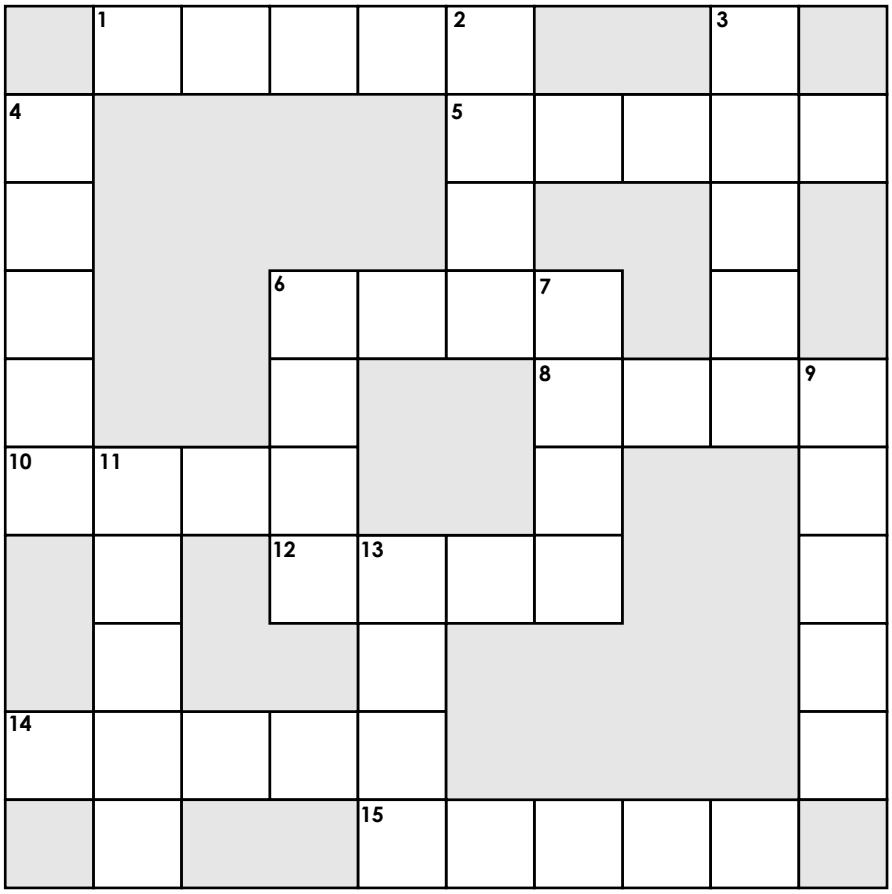
____ + ____ = ____

____ − ____ = ____

Show your work.

Name: _____

Addition Math Crossword



ACROSS

1. 15,266 + 8,423

10. 7,555 + 1,701

5. 8,599 + 7,629

12. 3,486 + 4,023

6. 5,571 + 2,963

14. 21,123 + 9,865

8. 2,456 + 1,245

15. 6,769 + 7,981

DOWN

2. 3,751 + 5,422

7. 1,232 + 3,167

3. 6,482 + 6,108

9. 8,508 + 2,457

4. 21,833 + 8,246

11. 13,784 + 7,823

6. 6,468 + 1,999

13. 1,378 + 4,103

Name: _____

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings.

examples: old – new young – elderly
fast – slow up – down

Match the pairs of words that are antonyms.

_____	**1.** found	**a.**	contract
_____	**2.** open	**b.**	appear
_____	**3.** quiet	**c.**	lazy
_____	**4.** expand	**d.**	expensive
_____	**5.** absence	**e.**	close
_____	**6.** minority	**f.**	lost
_____	**7.** disappear	**g.**	straighten
_____	**8.** cheap	**h.**	presence
_____	**9.** sharp	**i.**	rough
_____	**10.** gentle	**j.**	exhale
_____	**11.** inhale	**k.**	majority
_____	**12.** energetic	**l.**	slow
_____	**13.** private	**m.**	dull
_____	**14.** rapid	**n.**	noisy
_____	**15.** bend	**o.**	public

Name: _____

Antonyms

Cut out the word tiles at the bottom of the page. Glue them into the box with the correct antonym.

long		never		full	
fast		over		sink	
pretty		old		wet	
hot		far		messy	

always	cold	empty	short	under	dry
slow	close	float	neat	ugly	young

Name: _____

Antonyms

Cut out the word tiles at the bottom of the page. Glue them into the box with the correct antonym.

long		never		full	
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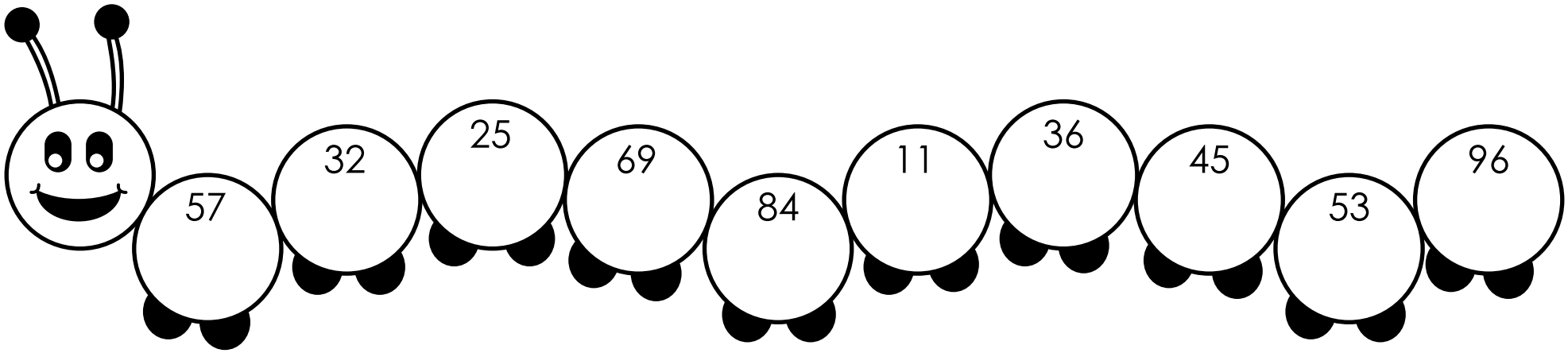
slow	close	float	neat	ugly	young

Name: _____

Rounding to Nearest 10

Rounding Caterpillar

Round each number to the nearest ten.

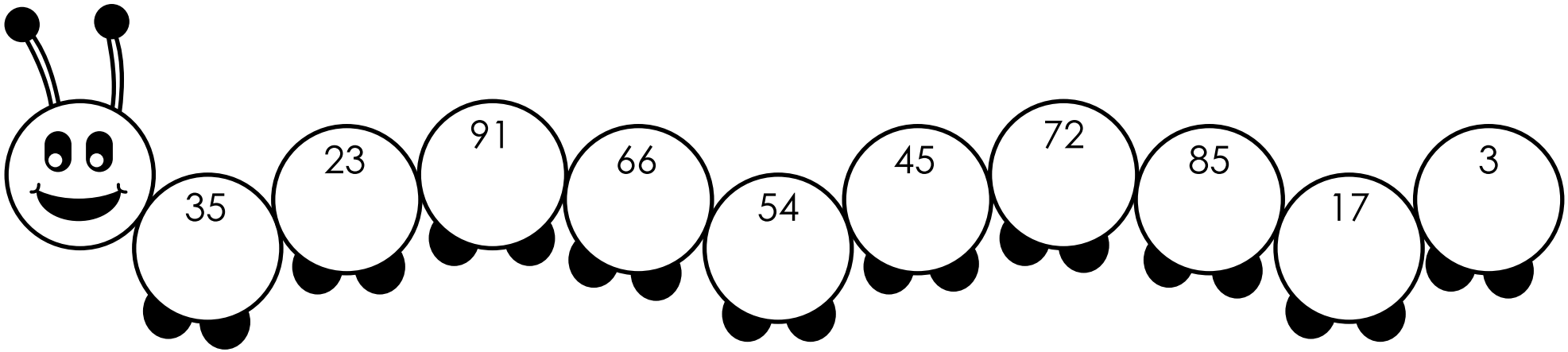


Name: _____

Rounding to Nearest 10

Rounding Caterpillar

Round each number to the nearest ten.



Name: _____

Making Change

1. You purchase a toy drum and a ball.
   You hand the cashier seven dollars.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

2. You purchase two robots.
   You hand the cashier a twenty dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

3. You purchase a toy train and a plastic duck.
   You hand the cashier a ten dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

4. You purchase both toys that have wheels.
   You hand the cashier a ten dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

5. You purchase three piggy banks.
   You hand the cashier a five dollar bill.
   What will your change be? answer: _____

Name: _____

Coins Combinations

Key for Drawing Coins	
P	= 1¢
N	= 5¢
D	= 10¢
Q	= 25¢

These coins show 35¢.

Here's another way to show 35¢.

Q D

These coins show 60¢.

Draw another way to make 60¢.
Use only 4 coins.

These coins show 46¢.

Draw another way to make 46¢.
Use only 4 coins.

These coins show 70¢.

Draw another way to make 70¢.
Use only 4 coins.

Name: _____

Up to $50

Counting Money

Write the amount of money shown in each box.

total: _____

total: _____

total: _____

total: _____

total: _____

total: _____

★ **Challenge: Can you count all of the money on this page and find the total?** _____

Comparing Money Amounts

Part 1: Write <, >, or = on each line.

a. $3.45 _____ $3.54 **b.** $6.90 _____ $6.09 **c.** $0.75 _____ $2.64

d. 55¢ _____ $1.22 **e.** $1.22 _____ 122¢ **f.** $6.67 _____ $6.76

g. $9.12 _____ 932¢ **h.** $2.34 _____ $2.54 **i.** $0.99 _____ 99¢

j. $321 _____ $3.21 **k.** $5.11 _____ 92¢ **l.** $1.13 _____ $11

Part 2: On each line, write out the words, "is greater than," "is less than," or "is equal to."

m. $7.50 _____ $0.75

n. $6.52 _____ $7.25

o. 89¢ _____ $0.89

p. $515 _____ $5.05

q. $2.34 _____ 243¢

Part 3: Circle the greater amount in each pair.

r. $9.43 $9.34 **s.** 407¢ $4.70 **t.** $0.44 $4.00

Part 4: Read and answer the questions.

u. Kendra has 153 pennies.
Carlos has $1.55.
Who has less money? _____

v. Matthew has five dollars and twenty cents.
Carrie has five dollars and fifty cents.
Who has more money? _____

w. Pam earned $3.48 on Monday.
She earned 384¢ on Tuesday.
On which day did she earn more money? _____

Money Matching Game

Materials:

Money cards (pages 2-4)

Set up:

Print the cards on card stock.

Cut the cards on the dotted lines.

Laminate the cards, if desired.

How to Play:

Lay all of the cards on the table and mix them up. Students will try to make sets of cards that include the picture of the coins and bills, and the money amount.

example: *These cards make a set:*

Player 1 flips two cards. If the cards match, he or she gets to keep both cards. If the cards do not match, then the cards are flipped back upside-down..

Then, player 2 gets a turn to try to flip matching cards. Players alternate until all cards have been removed from the game.

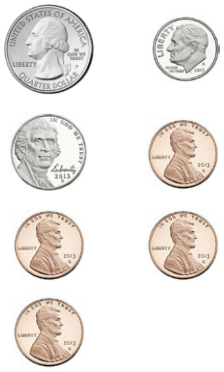
When the game is over, the player with the most cards is the winner.


$2.53


$3.69


$1.85

$0.65



$2.44

$3.07

$1.68

$2.16

$0.76

$3.40

$2.50

$1.77

$3.03

$2.83

$3.94

$1.95

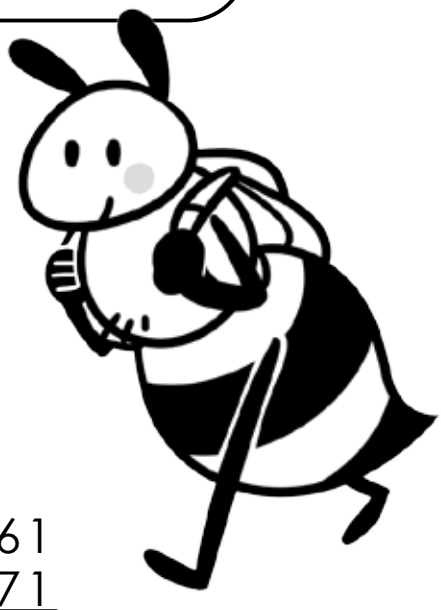
$3.62

$2.74

Name: _____

3-Digit Addition and Subtraction Mix

How Do Bees Get to School



Add to find the sums or subtract to find the differences. Then, solve the riddle by matching the letters to the blank lines below.

E 345 + 328	**O** 293 - 46	**T** 560 - 480		
S 418 + 193	**O** 246 + 75	**E** 48 + 146	**H** 661 - 271	
H 406 - 234	**B** 946 - 87	**A** 397 + 9	**L** 331 - 123	**U** 505 - 50
Z 894 + 14	**C** 489 + 237	**K** 714 + 267	**T** 350 - 190	**Z** 773 - 292

How do bees get to school?

They _____ _____ _____ _____

160 406 981 194

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

80 390 673 611 726 172 247 321 108

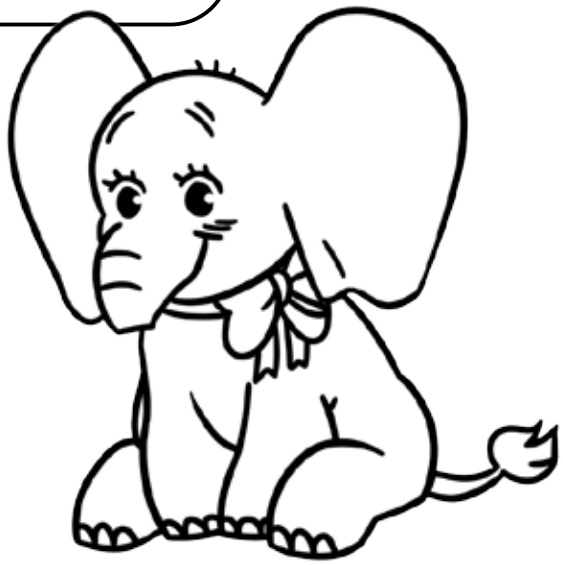
_____ _____ _____ _____ .

859 455 481 908

Name: _____

5-Digit Addition and Subtraction Mix

The Blue Elephant



Add to find the sums or subtract to find the differences. Then, solve the riddle by matching the letters to the blank lines below.

E 38,647 − 29,487

R 77,889 + 28,996

R 64,007 − 43,868

H 56,127 − 897

P 45,678 + 91,234

E 9 + 29,993

E 60,008 − 75

C 66,385 + 95,836

H 18,042 − 5,952

U 15,515 + 25,757

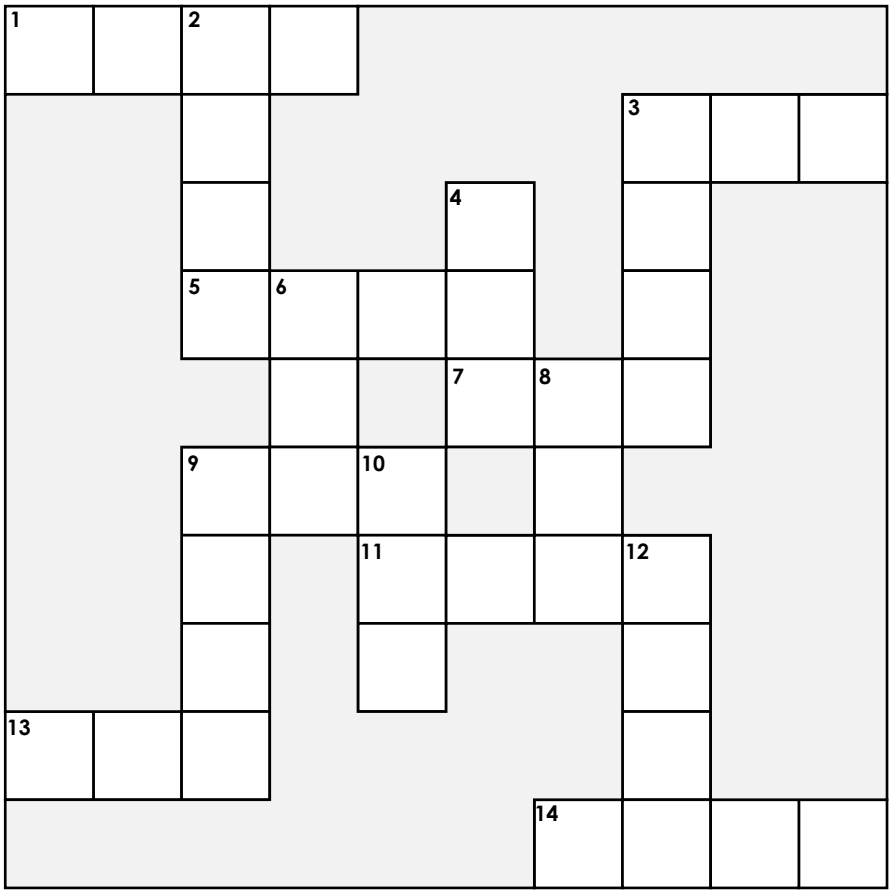
What should you do if you find a blue elephant?

162,221	12,090	9,160	59,933	20,139

					!
55,230	30,002	106,885	41,272	136,912	

Name: _____

Mixed Math Crossword



ACROSS (x, ÷)

1. 814 x 8

3. 7 ⟌ 2,975

5. 1,439 x 6

7. 9 ⟌ 6,543

9. 307 x 2

11. 5 ⟌ 5,120

13. 278 x 3

14. 4 ⟌ 6,704

DOWN (+, -)

2. 1,955 - 387

3. 3,404 + 693

4. 1,349 - 502

6. 412 + 229

8. 1,107 - 845

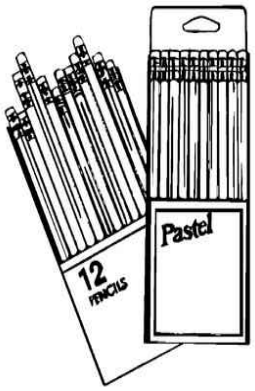
9. 5,636 + 938

10. 1,078 - 660

12. 4,031 + 175

Name: _____

Multiple-Step Problems



a. Ashton had two boxes of pencils with fourteen pencils in each box. He gave six pencils to his brother. How many pencils did Ashton have left?

_____

b. At the Tasty Bakery, cupcakes cost fifty-cents each. Bagels cost a dollar twenty-five. How much more do two bagels cost than two cupcakes?

_____

c. Patty and Carl went to the movies. Patty bought the two movie tickets for $7.35 each. Carl bought two buckets of popcorn at $5.60 each. How much more money did Patty spend than Carl?

_____

d. There are 96 fourth graders at Small Tree Intermediate School. 43 of them are girls. On Friday, 5 fourth grade girls and 4 fourth grade boys were absent. How many fourth grade boys were at Small Tree Intermediate School on Friday?

_____

e. Joe is learning to play the trumpet. On Monday he practiced from 6:30 until 7:05. On Tuesday he practiced from 3:55 until 4:15. How many minutes did he practice in all over the two days?

_____

Name: _____

Multiple-Step Problems

a. Calvin paints pictures and sells them at art shows. He charges $56.25 for a large painting. He charges $25.80 for a small painting. Last month he sold six large paintings and three small paintings. How much did he make in all?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

b. Jennie makes quilts. She can make 7 quilts with 21 yards of material. How many yards of material would be required to make 12 quilts?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

c. Brayden and Gavin were playing touch football against Cole and Freddy. Touchdowns were worth 7 points. Brayden and Gavin scored 7 touchdowns. Cole and Freddy's team scored 9 touchdowns. How many more points did Cole and Freddy have than Brayden and Gavin?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

d. On Thursday the Meat King Market sold 210 pounds of ground beef. On Friday they sold twice that amount. On Saturday they only sold 130 pounds. How much more meat did they sell on Friday than Saturday?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

Name: _____

Multiple-Step Problems

a. The bakers at the Beverly Hills Bakery baked 200 loaves of bread on Monday morning. They sold 93 loaves in the morning and 39 loaves in the afternoon. How many loaves of bread did they have left?

_____

b. Hillary's teacher assigned 1 hour of reading during the weekend. On Friday night, Hillary read for 16 minutes. On Saturday she read for 28 minutes. How many minutes does Hillary have to read on Sunday to complete the assignment?

_____

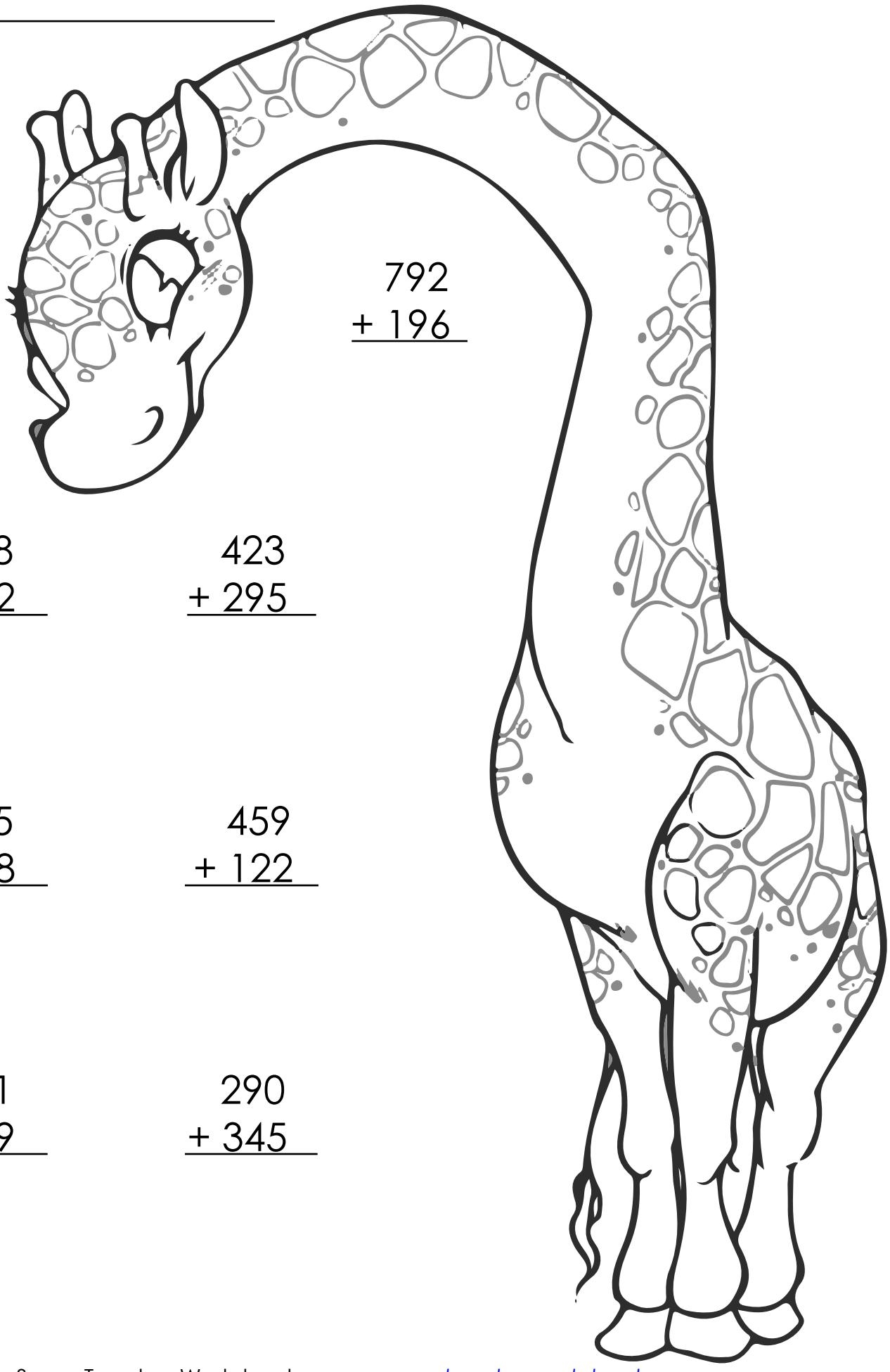
c. Carlton and Will went fishing together. Carlton caught 21 bass and 7 walleye. Will caught 13 bass and 8 walleye. How many more fish did Carlton catch than Will?

_____

d. Dr. Banks had 330 toothbrushes to give away to his patients. He gave away 53 toothbrushes in January. He gave away 67 toothbrushes in February. In March he gave away 46 toothbrushes. How many toothbrushes does he have left?

_____

Name: _____



792
+ 196

308
+ 352

423
+ 295

155
+ 238

459
+ 122

651
+ 329

290
+ 345

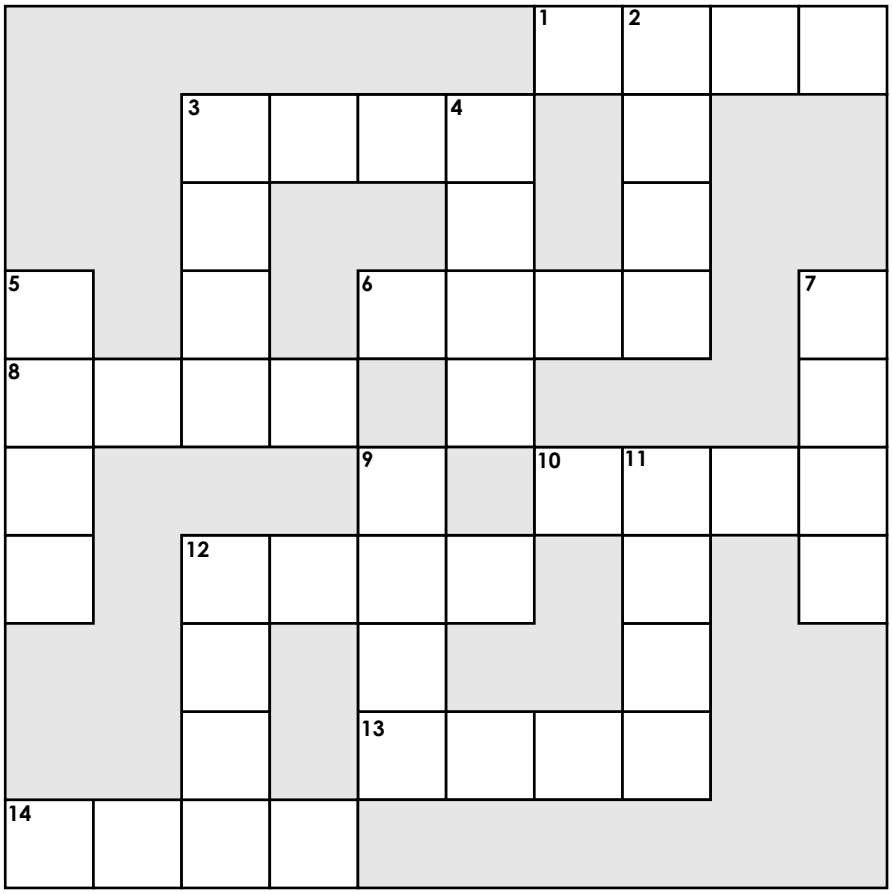
Name: _____

Rounding

a.	What is 33 rounded to the nearest ten?	**a.** _____
b.	What is 850 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**b.** _____
c.	What is 429 rounded to the nearest ten?	**c.** _____
d.	What is 923 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**d.** _____
e.	What is 248 rounded to the nearest ten?	**e.** _____
f.	What is 160 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**f.** _____
g.	What is 57 rounded to the nearest ten?	**g.** _____
h.	What is 47 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**h.** _____
i.	What is 52 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**i.** _____
j.	What is 845 rounded to the nearest ten?	**j.** _____
k.	What is 953 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**k.** _____
l.	What is 2,345 rounded to the nearest ten?	**l.** _____
m.	What is 1,468 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**m.** _____
n.	What is 6,789 rounded to the nearest ten?	**n.** _____
o.	What is 9,032 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**o.** _____
p.	What is 5,565 rounded to the nearest ten?	**p.** _____
q.	What is 888 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**q.** _____
r.	What is 8,699 rounded to the nearest ten?	**r.** _____
s.	What is 9,990 rounded to the nearest hundred?	**s.** _____
t.	What is 3,419 rounded to the nearest ten?	**t.** _____

Name: _____

Subtraction Math Crossword



ACROSS

1. 7,007 − 3,586

3. 9,622 − 2,719

6. 5,742 − 3,153

8. 8,744 − 1,008

10. 2,165 − 365

12. 8,757 − 5,788

13. 5,069 − 3,368

14. 9,379 − 3,904

DOWN

2. 6,335 − 2,076

3. 7,001 − 828

4. 9,034 − 5,984

5. 9,798 − 8,006

7. 8,663 − 3,659

9. 9,262 − 2,641

11. 8,798 − 527

12. 9,981 − 7,124