

WEEK 3



FALL REVIEW PACKET

5 Days of Activities



Reading

Writing

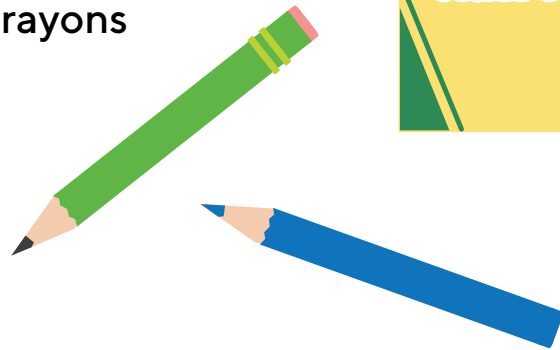
Math

Other Fun Stuff

Helpful Hints

Materials You Will Need:

- Pencils and paper
- Colored pencils, markers, or crayons for some of the activities

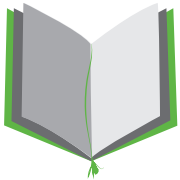





Directions & Tips:



- There is a schedule for each day. You may complete the activities in any order.
- Make sure to plan your time so that you don't let things pile up at the end.
- Read the directions carefully before completing each activity.
- Check off each of the activities when you finish them on the menu.

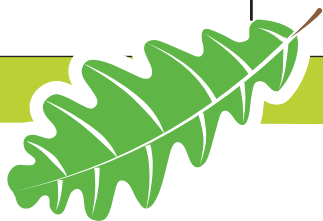
Activity Menu

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Reading 	African American Communities: Eatonville, Florida	Reading Comprehension: The Ice Cream Disaster	Text Feature Descriptions	Rhyme Scheme: Mapping the Rhyme	Point of View Practice: Life Cycle of a Frog
Writing 	Writing Narratives: Plan the Setting	Personal Narrative Problem & Solution	Story Map a Personal Narrative	Write a Personal Narrative Story	Realistic Writing
Grammar 	Perfect Punctuation: Commas in Dates and Addresses	Identify the Guide Words	Root Word Ladder: Tele	Making Sense of Figurative Language	Antonym Crossword Puzzle
Math 	Fractions Introduction to Fractions	Party Fractions Introducing Fractions: In the Classroom	Equivalent Fractions: Find the Partner Equal Fractions	Comparing Fractions Compare Like Fractions with Tape Diagrams	Equivalent Fractions: Number Lines Fractions Learning Check
Science, Social Studies, & More	Crossword Puzzle: Science Experiment Vocabulary	Compass Rose	Solar System Coloring Page	Word Search: The Olympics	A Math Riddle to Learn History

DAY 1



Reading	Read about the history of Eatonville, Florida, and use text evidence to answer the questions.
Writing	Use the graphic organizer to plan the setting of a narrative. Then, use this setting to write a short story from beginning to end on a separate sheet of paper.
Grammar	Put in the correct punctuation for dates and addresses.
Math	Color in the parts of a whole to represent a fraction. Practice writing fractions in number and word form.
Science	Complete this crossword puzzle about common words used in experiments.



Name _____ Date _____

African American Communities

Eatonville, Florida

Established in 1887, Eatonville is a town in the state of Florida, six miles north of the city of Orlando. It was one of the first all-black towns formed after the Thirteenth Amendment, which made slavery illegal. The town had its own government, church, and schools, all led by African American residents.

When it was first settled in 1880 by newly freed African American men, the area was known as Maitland. One of those men, Joseph E. Clark, wanted to start an official town where African American people could thrive. At the time, it was hard for African Americans to purchase land because many people were unwilling to sell it to them. Additionally, formerly enslaved African Americans did not have much money to purchase property. Eventually, Joseph Clark and others were able to buy land from a white landowner, Josiah Eaton. Because of Eaton's help, the town was named after him.

Eatonville's most famous resident was author Zora Neale Hurston, who wrote the popular book *Their Eyes Were Watching God* in 1937. Zora lived in Eatonville as a child. She described the city as a place where African American people could live as they desired, independent of white society.

According to a 2018 American Community Survey, Eatonville's population is more than eighty percent African American residents. Every winter, Eatonville holds the Zora Neale Hurston Festival of the Arts and Humanities (ZORA! Festival). At the event, participants can purchase African-inspired arts and crafts, listen to music, and enjoy traditional African American foods.



Notable Eatonville Residents

Zora Neale Hurston,
folklorist and author

Deacon Jones,
football defensive end

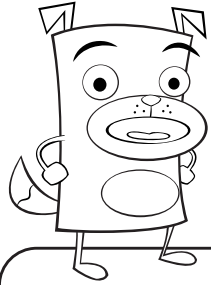
Norm Lewis,
actor and baritone singer

Directions: Answer the questions using text evidence. Underline the text evidence for each question.

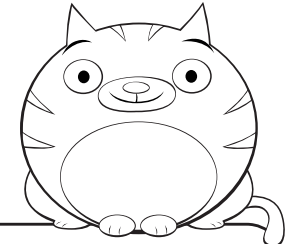
- Based on the first paragraph, what was true of Eatonville when it was founded?
 - It was a town for wealthy people.
 - African American people were the city leaders.
 - It had a festival for Zora Neale Hurston.
 - It was named after an African American man.
- Why was it hard for African American people to purchase land after the Thirteenth Amendment?
 - They did not know where to buy land.
 - Many landowners were unwilling to sell land to African American people.
 - There were not enough people who wanted to buy the land.
 - The land was not good for farming.
- Eatonville author Zora Neale Hurston published an important book in 1937. What was the title?
 - Their Eyes Were Watching God*
 - Not Without Laughter*
 - I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*
 - The Blacker the Berry*

Name _____

Date _____



Writing Narratives: Plan the Setting



Directions: Use the graphic organizer to plan details about your story's setting. Then put it all together!
Get a separate piece of paper and write your story from beginning to end.

Setting

Sights

Smells

Sounds

Perfect Punctuation

Commas in Dates and Addresses



How to Format Commas in Dates	How to Format Commas in Addresses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a comma to separate the day from the year. • Add a comma after the year if it comes in the beginning or middle of a sentence. <p>On October 24, 1945, the United Nations was founded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a comma to separate the street address, city, state, and country. • Add a comma if the end of the address comes in the beginning or middle of a sentence. <p>We visited the U.N. headquarters at 405 East 42nd Street, New York.</p>

Instructions: Add commas where they belong in each sentence.

1. The world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik, was launched on on October 4 1957.
2. The musical "Hamilton" first appeared on Broadway on February 17 2015.
3. The Empire State Building is located at 20 West 34th Street New York.
4. My mother was born on August 21 1980 in Beijing China.
5. The Golden Gate Bridge first opened on May 27 1937.
6. Artist Frida Kahlo was born on July 6 1907.
7. The class went on a field trip to the Bishop Museum in Honolulu Hawaii.
8. The artist Yayoi Kusama was born on March 22 1929 in Nagano Prefecture Japan.
9. My favorite ice cream shop is located at 4525 SE Woodstock Blvd. Portland Oregon.
10. The American artist Kehinde Wiley grew up in Los Angeles California.

Instructions: Answer the questions, then add commas where they belong in each sentence.

1. When were you born? _____.
2. Where were you born? _____.
3. What is your address? _____.
4. What is a date you will always remember? _____.
5. Where did your grandparents meet? (City and state.) _____.

Name _____

FRACTIONS

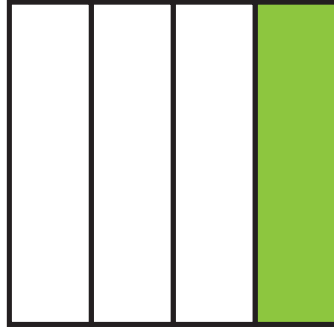
Date _____

A **fraction** is part of a whole.

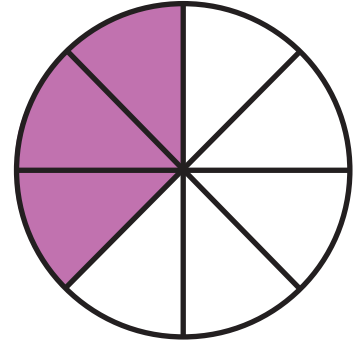
The top number represents the part.

The bottom number represents the whole.

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

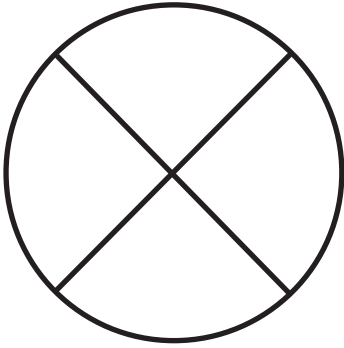


$$\frac{3}{8}$$

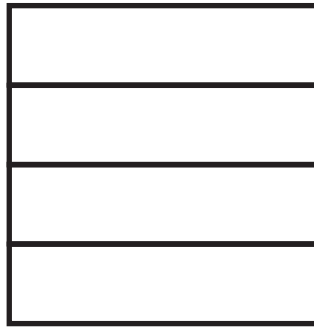


Color the parts of the shape that represent each fraction.

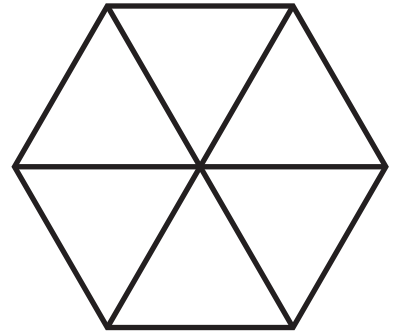
$$\frac{1}{4}$$



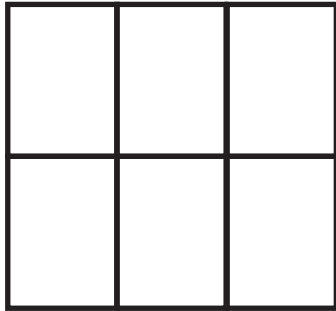
$$\frac{3}{4}$$



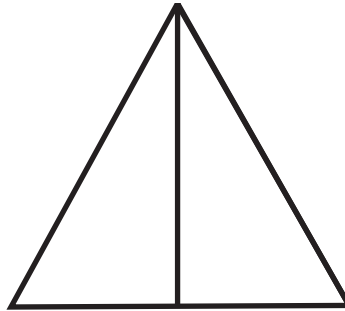
$$\frac{5}{6}$$



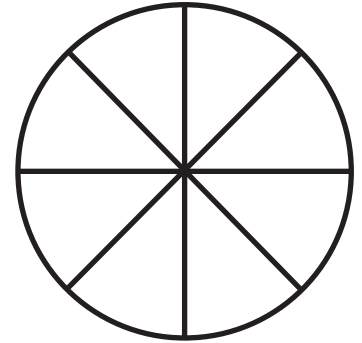
$$\frac{2}{6}$$



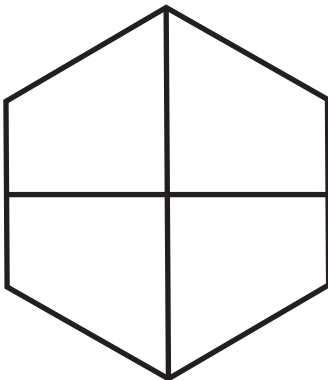
$$\frac{1}{2}$$



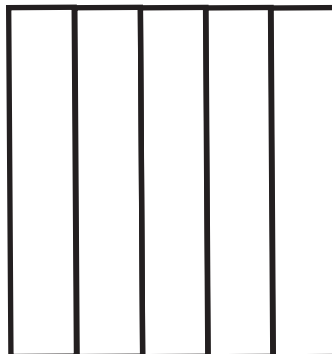
$$\frac{5}{8}$$



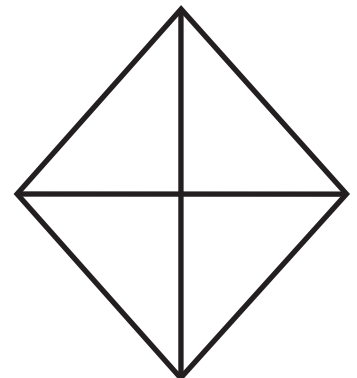
$$\frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{2}{5}$$



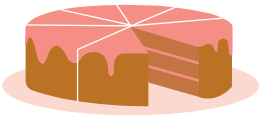
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



Introduction to Fractions

Name _____

Date _____



one seventh $\frac{1}{7}$

one eighth $\frac{1}{8}$

one ninth $\frac{1}{9}$

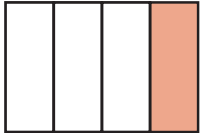
two sevenths $\frac{2}{7}$

two eighths $\frac{2}{8}$

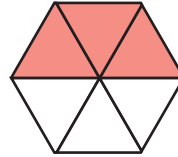
two ninths $\frac{2}{9}$

Write the fraction for each shaded area in number and in word form.

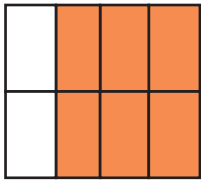
EXAMPLE:



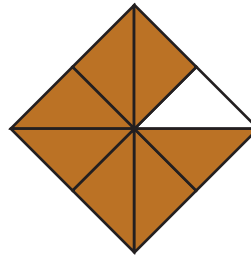
$\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth



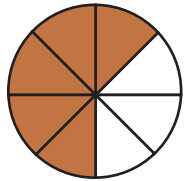
$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ _____



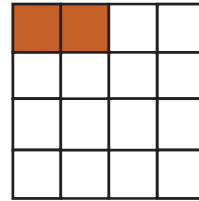
$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ _____



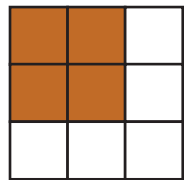
$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ _____



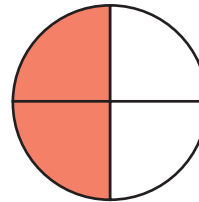
$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ _____



$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ _____



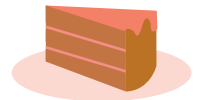
$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ _____



$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$ _____

Read each problem and circle the correct answer.

1. Ten children went to the picnic. Six had a piece of cake. What fraction of the children had a piece of cake?



$\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{6}{7}$ $\frac{6}{10}$

2. Out of five children, three played baseball. What fraction of children played baseball?

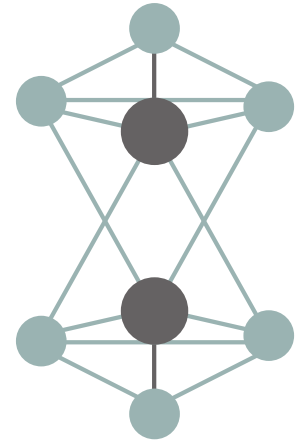
$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{9}$

Name Date

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

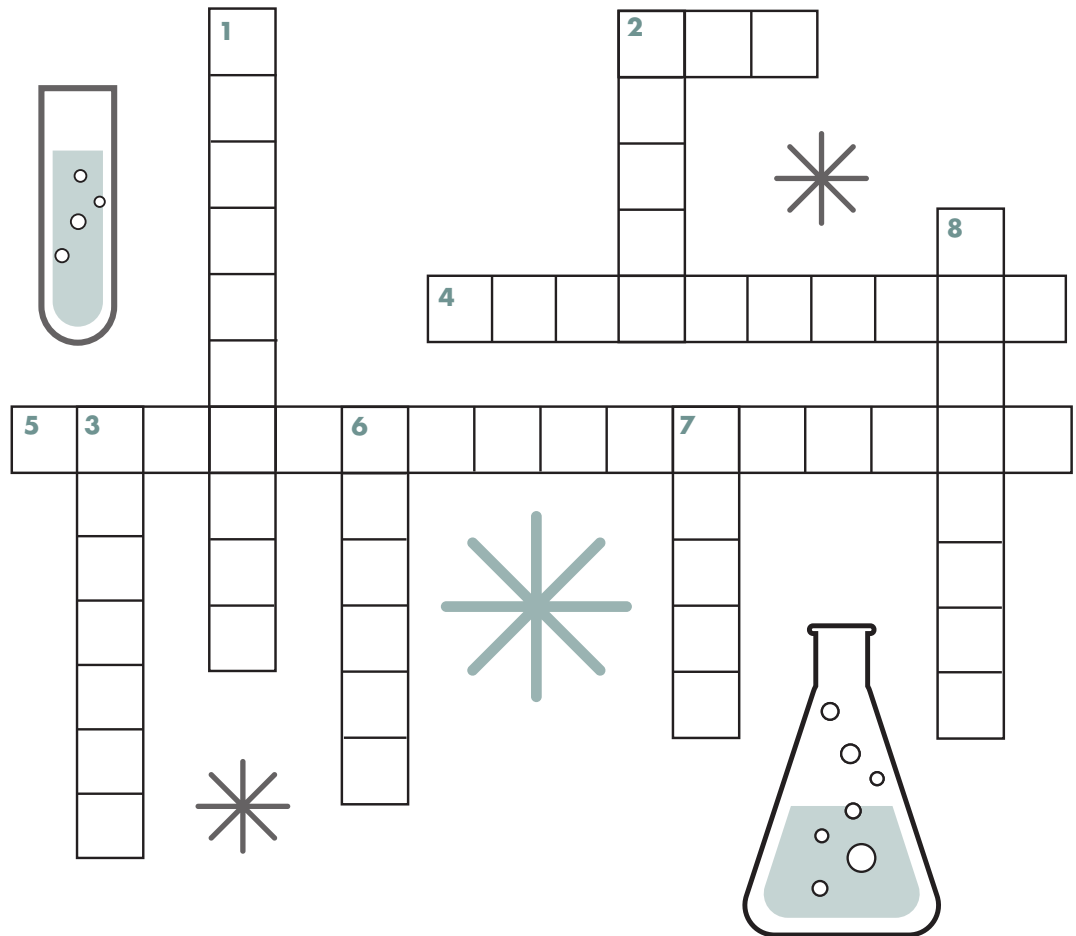
Science Experiment Vocabulary

Complete the crossword puzzle using what you know about the subject. Refer to the word bank if you need help.



Word Bank

- scientific method
- meter
- liter
- kilogram
- law
- theory
- hypothesis
- Fahrenheit
- Celsius



Across

- 2 A known truth in mathematics and science that is not subject to change
- 4 The temperature scale where water freezes at 32 degrees
- 5 A series of techniques to ask and answer scientific questions by making observations and doing experiments

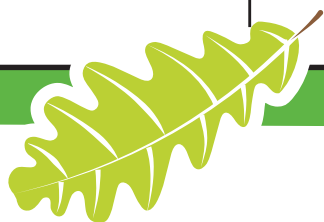
Down

- 1 An educated guess at the outcome of an experiment
- 2 A metric unit of measurement for volume
- 3 The temperature scale where 100 degrees is the boiling point of water
- 6 An explanation about the results of many experiments that is developing and can be changed
- 7 A metric unit of measurement for length
- 8 A metric unit of measurement for mass

DAY 2



Reading	Read the passage and answer the comprehension questions.
Writing	Organize your thoughts about a problem and solution for a personal narrative. Then write your personal narrative on a separate sheet of paper from beginning to end.
Grammar	Identify the guide words to help you find a specific word.
Math	Color in the parts of each shape to represent a fraction. Solve word problems about a classroom using fractions.
Social Studies	Learn about the different directions on a compass rose.



Reading Comprehension: The Ice Cream Disaster

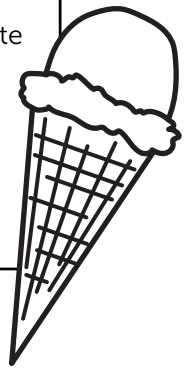
Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

My day started out great! I woke up to the sound of the birds chirping outside. I knew my grandma was making bacon for breakfast because the delicious smell drifted into my bedroom. Things were looking good!

Then we went to the beach near my grandma's house. The sun shone brightly. Grandma had promised that I could get some ice cream from the Snack Bar that afternoon. After splashing in the waves, building four sandcastles, and burying my friend's legs in the sand, I had really worked up an appetite for that ice cream!

Grandma gave me the money, and I went to the Snack Bar to get my treat. I couldn't wait to taste that sweet strawberry flavor! With my ice cream cone in hand, I headed back to the blanket where Grandma was sitting. As I walked, it started to melt a little and drip down the sides of the cone. I tried to eat some as I walked to keep from making a mess.

Then, right as I got back to the blanket, it happened. I tripped over a sand bucket. I watched as the melting glob of ice cream flew out of the cone and splattered all over the sand.



1. Where did the boy buy the ice cream?

2. How did the boy feel at the beginning of the story?

3. How did the boy feel at the end of the story?

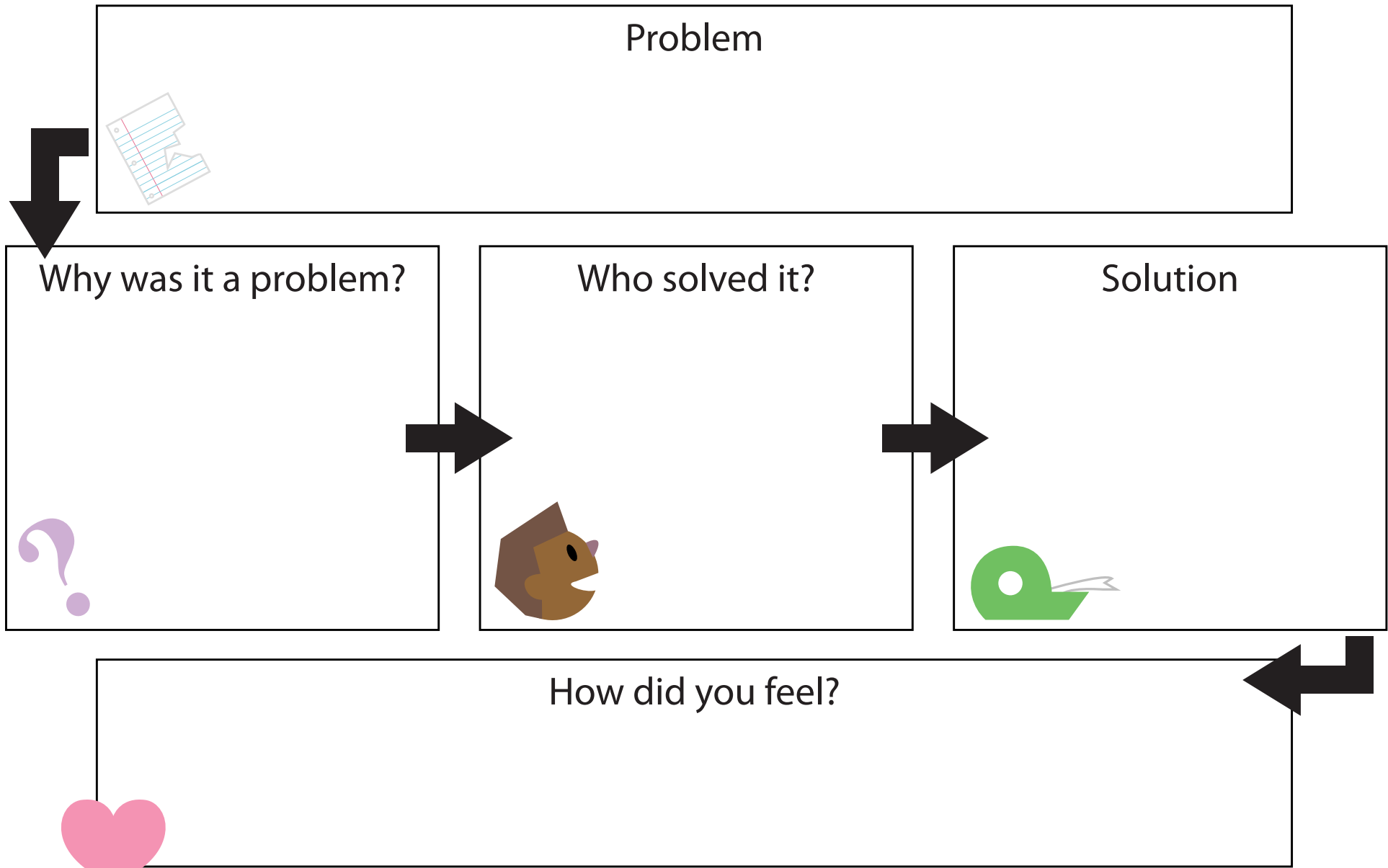
4. What does *worked up an appetite* mean in Paragraph 2?

Name _____

Date _____

Personal Narrative Problem & Solution

Think about a time when you had a problem. What caused the problem? How was it solved? Who solved it? How did it make you feel?



Now put it all together! Get a separate piece of paper and write your story from beginning to end.

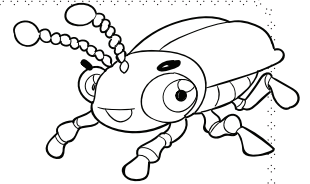


IDENTIFY THE GUIDE WORDS

A dictionary is a resource that gives you a great deal of information about words. There are characteristics of the dictionary that help you find your word!

Key Information

- The words in a dictionary are alphabetized.
- **Guide words** are the two words at the top or bottom of the page.
 - ♦ The first guide word tells you the first entry listed on that page.
 - ♦ The second guide word tells you the last entry on that page.



Example:

The guide words for the word **count** are **cottontail** and **coupon**. Alphabetically, **count** comes after **cottontail** and before **coupon**.



Directions: Circle the correct set of guide words for each bold word. The first one has been done for you.

1. bench

a. bleach, best

b. beast, blast

c. blanket, bust

d. bat, beetle

2. plant

a. please, punt

b. plate, push

c. pheasant, pool

d. pat, pen

3. dinner

a. dark, doom

b. drink, dunk

c. dark, dent

d. direct, dusk

4. trace

a. trunk, tusk

b. trick, tuck

c. tool, track

d. tent, topple

5. computer

a. camera, case

b. catch, cell

c. change, class

d. chase, conclusion

6. headband

a. harvest, heat

b. half, harsh

c. heal, help

d. heel, height

7. giraffe

a. gallon, gear

b. gather, giant

c. gentle, girl

d. glue, goal

8. mouse

a. machine, many

b. meal, moment

c. mark, match

d. mistake, movie

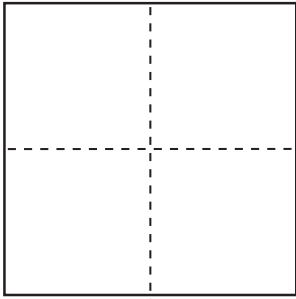
Name _____

Date _____

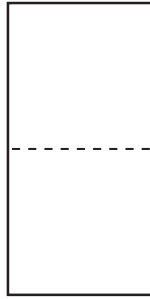
Party Fractions



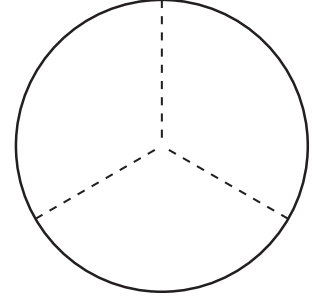
Color the shapes.



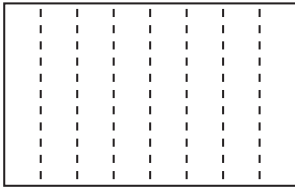
Color $\frac{3}{4}$ of this square blue.



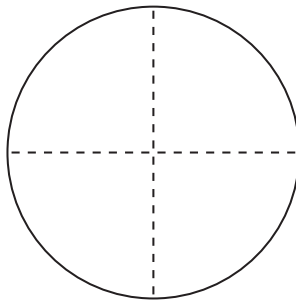
Color $\frac{1}{2}$ of this rectangle purple.



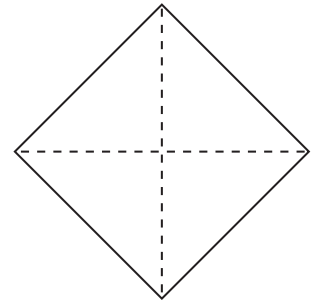
Color $\frac{2}{3}$ of this circle orange.



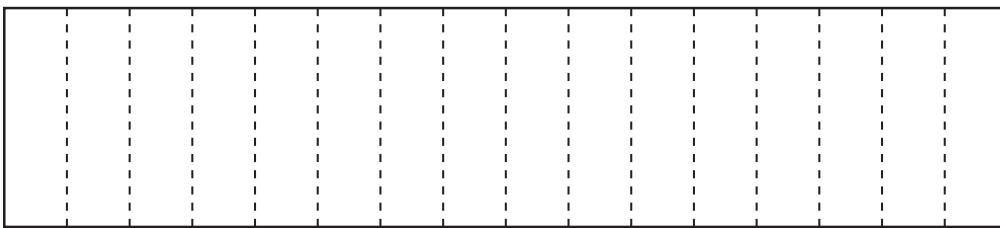
Color $\frac{2}{8}$ of this rectangle green.



Color $\frac{2}{4}$ of this circle yellow.



Color $\frac{1}{4}$ of this diamond pink.



Color $\frac{1}{16}$ of this rectangle orange.

Color $\frac{4}{16}$ of this rectangle purple.

Color $\frac{2}{16}$ of this rectangle green.

Color $\frac{3}{16}$ of this rectangle blue.

Color $\frac{5}{16}$ of this rectangle pink.

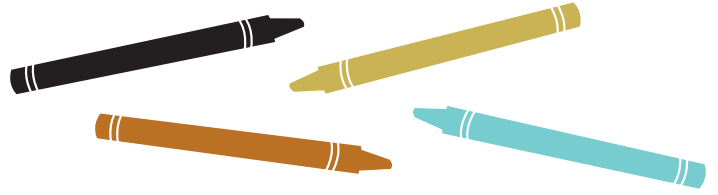
What fraction of the rectangle is left white?



Name _____

Date _____

Introducing Fractions: In the Classroom



Answer the questions below with the correct fractions.

1. There are 36 students in Mrs. Conway's class. There are 22 girls and 14 boys. What fraction of the students are girls?
2. Mrs. Conway has 48 crayons in a box. Then 14 of them spilled out of the box. What fraction of the crayons spilled out of the box?
3. Out of the 36 students in Mrs. Conway's class, 15 students play dodgeball at recess. What fraction of the students play dodgeball at recess?
4. There are 10 students wearing red shirts, 12 students wearing blue shirts, and 14 students wearing multi-colored shirts. What fraction of the students are wearing blue shirts?

Challenge:

Out of the 36 students, 19 students take music lessons. The rest of the students take art lessons. What fraction of the students take art lessons?

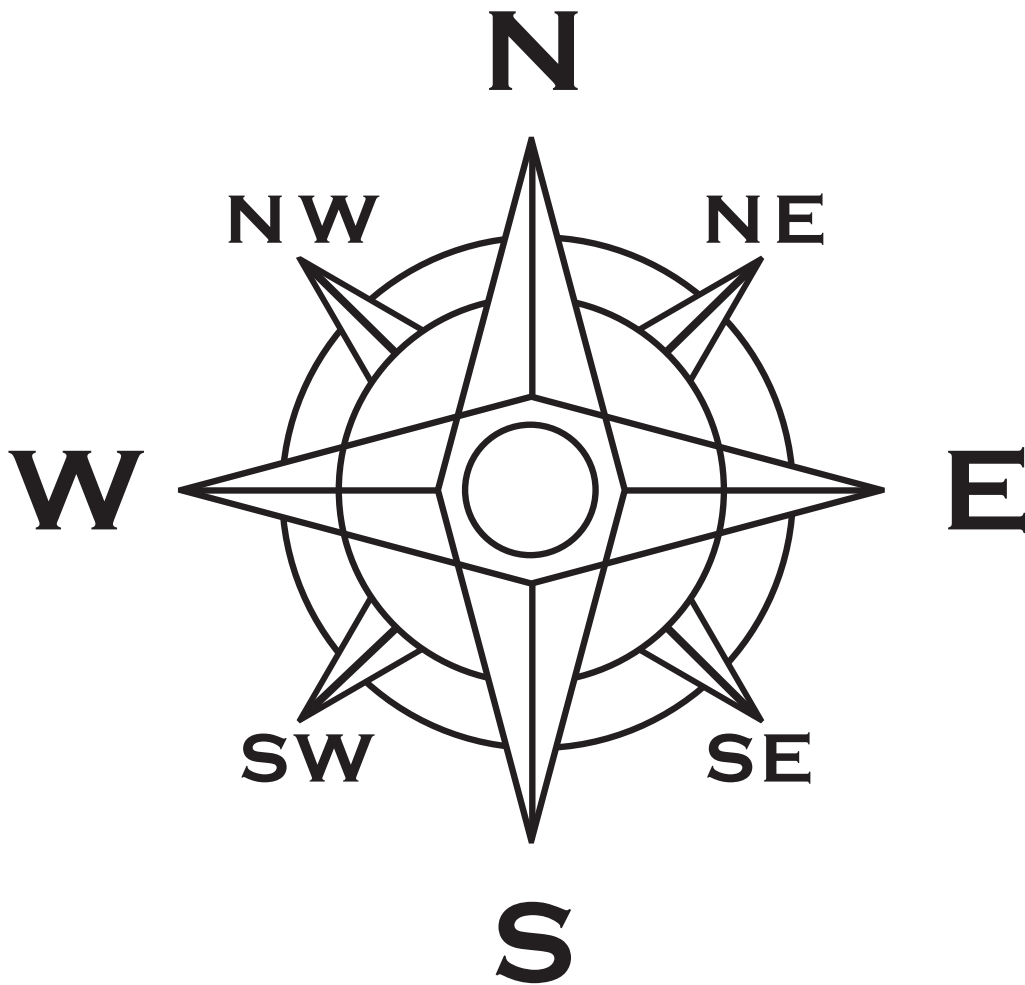
Name _____

Date _____

Compass Rose

A compass rose is a figure on a map, chart, or compass that displays the directions. Most show points for the “cardinal directions”: North, South, East, and West. Some, like the one below, also have points for Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest.

Answer the questions below to practice using the compass rose. Then, color it in!

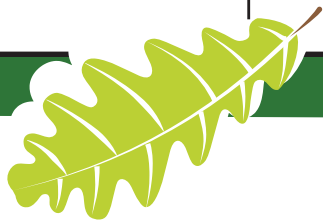


1. If you walked north and then made a left turn, what would be your new direction? _____
2. If you were walking in the northwest direction and then turned to walk the opposite way, what would be your new direction? _____

DAY 3



Reading	Identify text features in a passage about tornadoes.
Writing	Reflect on your feelings and emotions to brainstorm conflict for a personal narrative. Then, write your personal narrative from beginning to end.
Grammar	Use the prefixes, suffixes, and root words to change the word "telephone" into other words.
Math	Make connections between fractions by writing equivalent fractions. Identify the two equivalent fractions in each row.
Science	Review the names and order of the planets as you color in the objects in our Solar System.



Text Feature Descriptions

Text Features are visual pieces of an article that help organize the information.

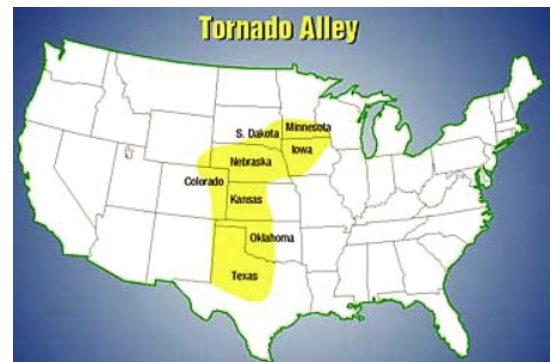
Directions: Notice the text features as you read the passage below.

Tornadoes

A **tornado** is a storm that can damage buildings and land. Winds can reach up to 300 miles per hour! Tornadoes form from huge rain storms with thunder and lightning, or **thunderstorms**. Cool, dry air from the north and warm, moist air from the south meet. This causes thunderstorms, which can become extreme. When the gases in the air are not stable, the winds can get stronger and create a tornado.

Did you know?

Tornadoes are most common in the central part of the United States. It is called **Tornado Alley** because that is where so many tornadoes happen. Some states in Tornado Alley are Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Tornadoes form here because of the way the air moves.



Directions: Answer the following questions based on the "Tornadoes" text above.



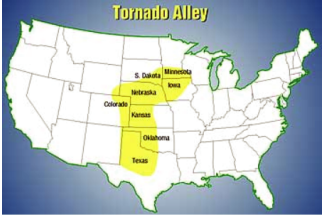
1. List all the boldprint words. _____
2. What information is in the sidebar? _____

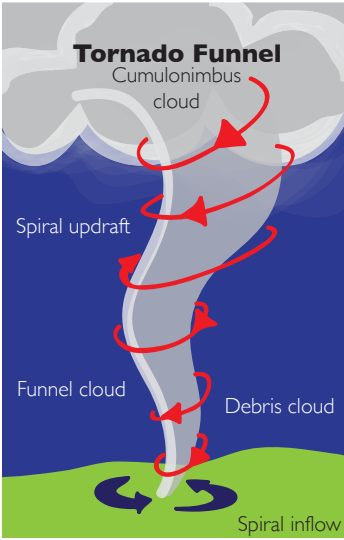
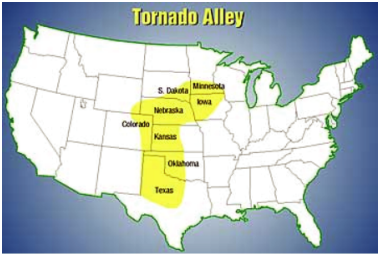
3. What causes thunderstorms? _____

Part 2: Describe the Features

Directions:

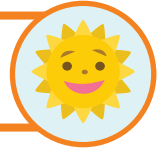
- Look at the information in the *Text Features* and *Example* column.
- Complete the *Definition* column.
- In the *Example Description* column, write about what you see in the *Example* column.

Text Feature	Definition	Example	Example Description
<p>photograph</p>			
<p>caption</p>		 <p>Usually a tornado is in the form of a funnel. Sometimes it looks like a rope.</p>	
<p>sidebar</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Did you know?</p> <p>Tornadoes are most common in an area of the United States called Tornado Alley. This area is where many tornadoes form because of the way the air moves.</p>  </div>	

<p>diagram</p>		 <p>Tornado Funnel Cumulonimbus cloud Spiral updraft Funnel cloud Debris cloud Spiral inflow</p>	
<p>map</p>		 <p>Tornado Alley S. Dakota Minnesota Iowa Nebraska Kansas Oklahoma Texas</p>	
<p>boldface print</p>		<p>Tornadoes form from huge rain storms with thunder and lightning, or thunderstorms.</p>	



Story Map a Personal Narrative



Let's Consider a Conflict...

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

Problems you could relate to:

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

Feelings and Emotions:

strict
 foolish
 silly
 determined

unsafe
 misunderstood
 distraught
 elevated

playful
 excluded
 unhappy
 nervous

surprised
 reassured
 encouraged
 courageous

ridiculous
 weighty
 uninspired

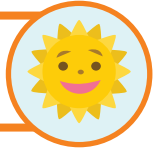
Brainstorm!

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

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



Story Map a Personal Narrative



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

Tell Your Tale

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

Title: _____

Name _____

Date _____

Root Word Ladder: TELE

Use the prefixes, suffixes, and roots in the word bank to change the word TELEPHONE into other words. Each step of the word ladder will have only one word part (prefix, suffix, or root) that changes from the word before it. **Note: You will not use all the word parts listed in the word bank.**

TELE (far, far off, at a distance)

Word Bank

fix port post tele auto est re vision script graph

Example:

prefix

prescribe

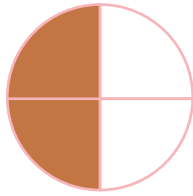
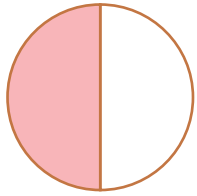
subscribe

subway

telephone
tele_____
_____vision
re_____
_____port
tele_____
_____graph

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

FIND THE PARTNER

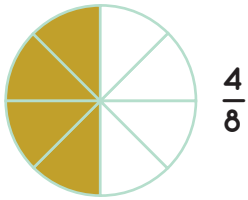


$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are different fractions that equal the same amount. They are **equivalent fractions**.

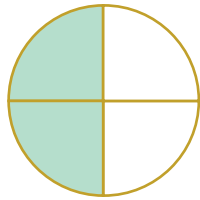
EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS are fractions with the same value.

Instructions: Write the equivalent fraction for each figure.

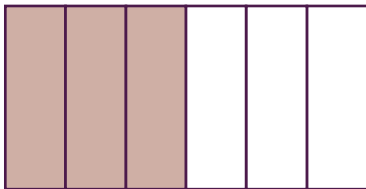
1.



$\frac{4}{8}$



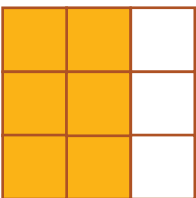
2.



$\frac{3}{6}$



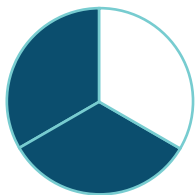
3.



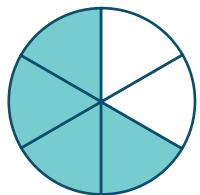
$\frac{6}{9}$



4.



$\frac{2}{3}$

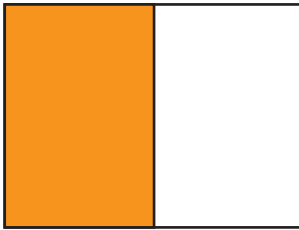


Equal Fractions

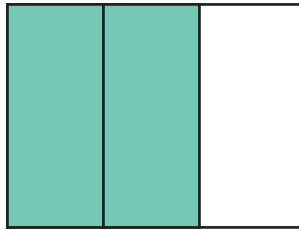
Name _____

Date _____

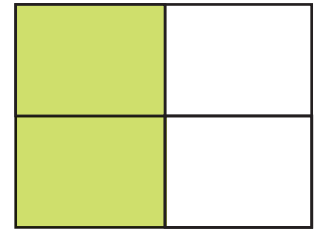
Look at the shaded areas of the pictures below, then circle the ones that are equal.



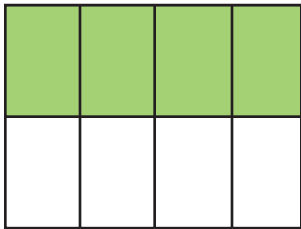
$$\frac{1}{2}$$



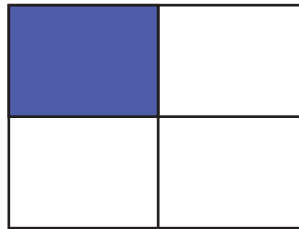
$$\frac{2}{3}$$



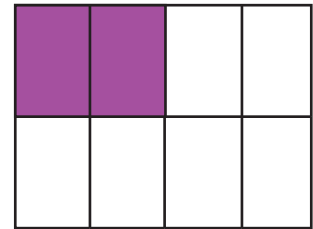
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



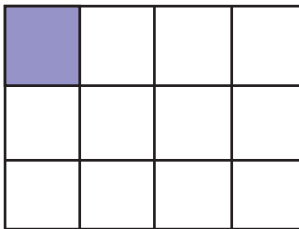
$$\frac{4}{8}$$



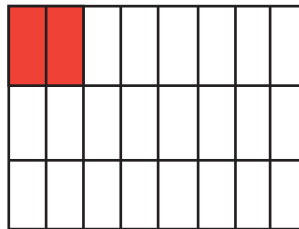
$$\frac{1}{4}$$



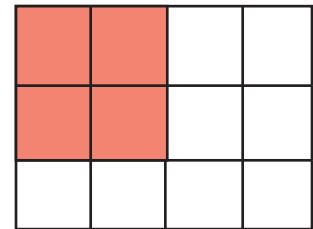
$$\frac{2}{8}$$



$$\frac{1}{12}$$

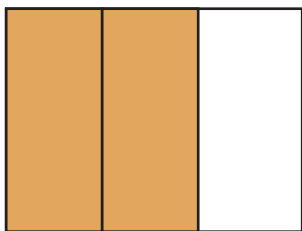


$$\frac{2}{24}$$

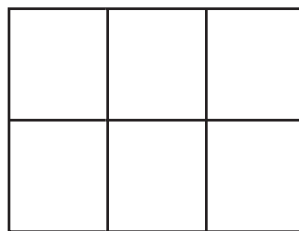


$$\frac{4}{12}$$

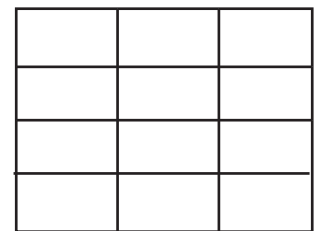
Look at the fraction on the left. Color the boxes on the right so they are each equal to the one on the left.



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



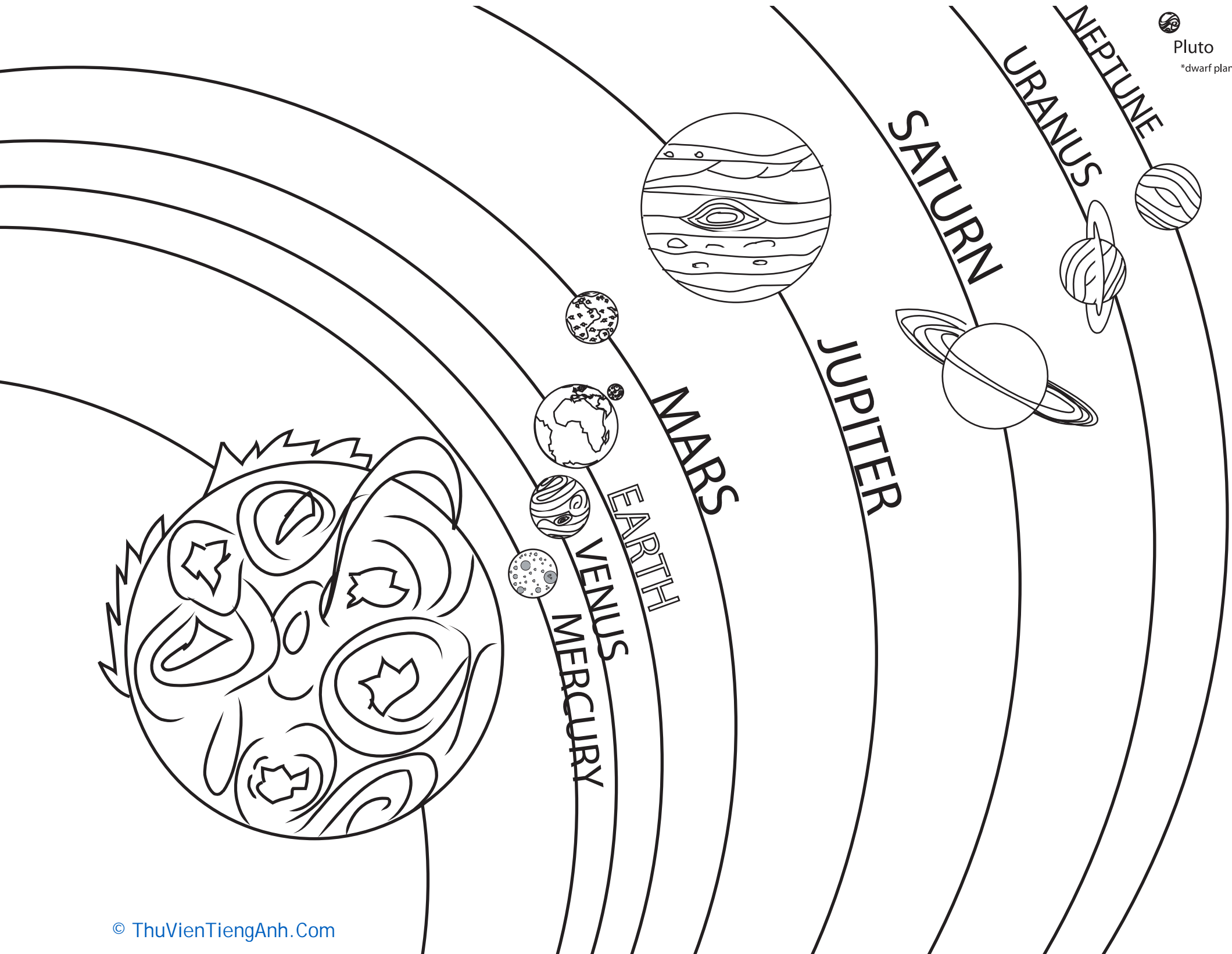
$$\frac{4}{6}$$



$$\frac{8}{12}$$

Name _____

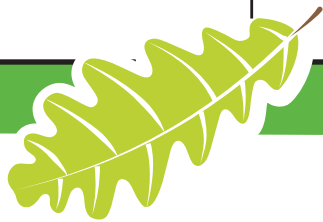
Date _____

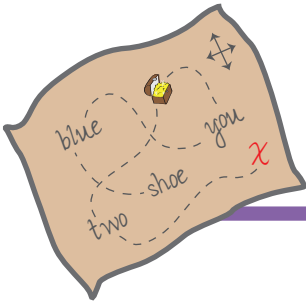


DAY 4



Reading	Determine the rhyme scheme in this Robert Frost poem.
Writing	Use the graphic organizer to write a personal narrative about an event from your life.
Grammar	Determine the meaning of the simile in each sentence.
Math	Compare two fractions represented by the models. Learn how to compare fractions using a tape diagram.
Fun Stuff	Find the hidden words about the Olympics in this word search.





Rhyme Scheme: Mapping the Rhyme

Rhymes fall into patterns. In order to find the pattern we use letters.

Find the pattern in this poem. Put the correct letter at the end of each line.

The first two stanzas (poem paragraphs) are mostly done for you. Every time a new rhyme occurs, you add a new letter. See line three below.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening by Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village, though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

 A
 A
 B
 A

My little horse must think it's queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

 B
 B
 C

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there's some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Write a Personal Narrative Story

Graphic Organizer

Personal narratives are true stories that happened in your life. Think about an event from your life. Then take notes about the beginning, middle, and end of the event in the graphic organizer.

Title	
Draw a picture to help you remember details about the event.	
Setting	People at the Event
Beginning	
Middle	
End	

Making Sense of Figurative Language

Figurative Language is a tool that authors use to help readers visualize what is happening in a story or poem.

A **simile** is a comparison of two unlike things, using the words like or as.

Example: *He ran as fast as a cheetah.*

This compares a boy and a cheetah. It is saying that they both run fast. However, a cheetah runs about 70 mph. That is not humanly possible for a boy to do!



Directions: Read the sentences below and determine the meaning of the underlined simile. Write your answer on the line.

1. Our new camping tent is as big as an elephant, and it has room for all of us.

2. The football player will work like a dog to prepare for the championship game.

3. Even though we really do love each other, my brother and I fight like cats and dogs.

4. The children scattered like ants when they arrived at the playground..

5. My grandfather slept like a log after a day at the museum.

6. After a long day at school, I am as hungry as a bear when I get home.

7. The boy shook the soda bottle, and it exploded like a volcano all over the cafeteria.

8. The choir sings like angels as they perform on stage at the concert.

9. Cleaning was as easy as ABC when I put on some good music and opened the windows!

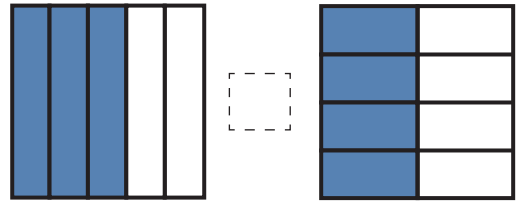
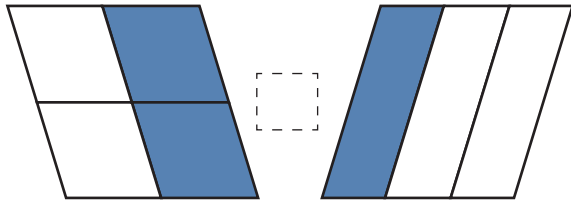
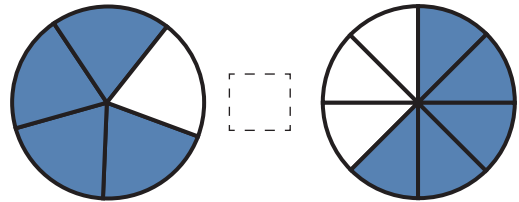
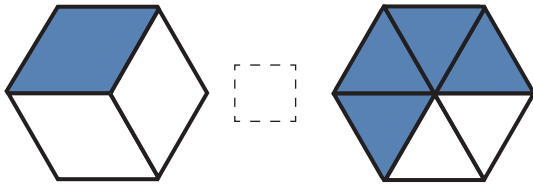
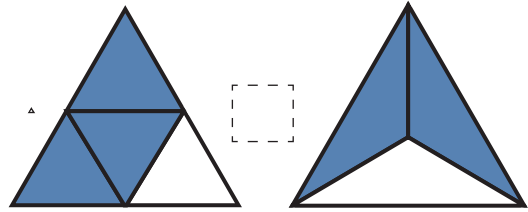
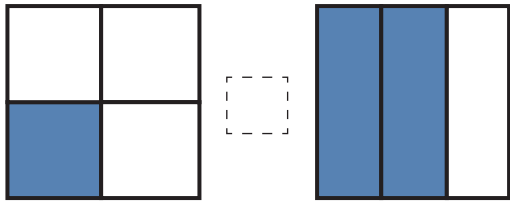
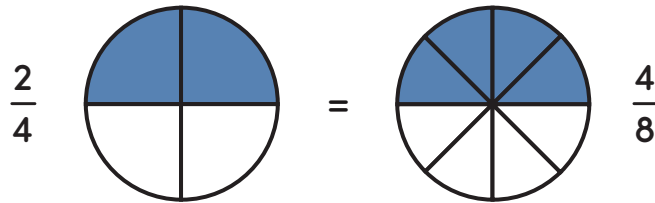
Name: _____

Date: _____

Comparing Fractions

For each problem below, write less than (<), greater than (>), or equal to (=) in the space provided to compare the fractions represented by the shapes.

EXAMPLE:



Rewrite the fractions below in order from smallest to largest.

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

Compare Like Fractions with Tape Diagrams

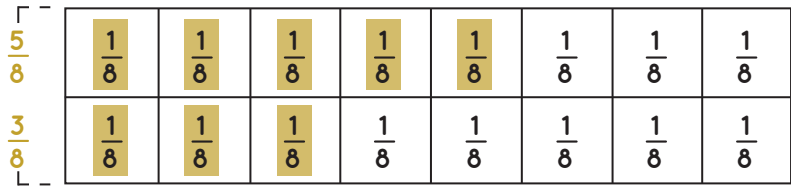
Name _____

Date _____

Compare the following fractions with tape diagrams. Use $<$, $>$, or $=$.

EXAMPLE: Compare $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$.

Assign each tape diagram a fraction, shade them in by the numerator amount (how many out of the total pieces), and the comparison will be easy to see!



Looking at the two fractions in these tape models you can see that $\frac{5}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$, so: $\frac{5}{8} > \frac{3}{8}$.

Compare $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$.

Compare $\frac{9}{11}$ and $\frac{7}{11}$.

Compare $\frac{3}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Compare $\frac{8}{12}$ and $\frac{12}{12}$.

Compare $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$.

Name: _____

Word Search: The Olympics



Try to find all the hidden words about the Olympics.
Remember, words can be diagonal, vertical, horizontal,
forward or backwards. Good luck!



FINISH LINE

LEAGUE

JAVELIN

HURDLE

TEAM

BALL

SCORE

RACE

ATHLETE

BRONZE

MEDAL

COMPETE

CHAMPION

GOAL

COACH

STADIUM

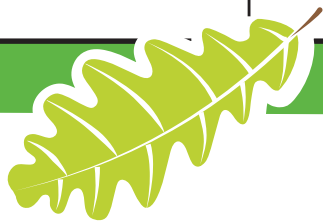
SILVER

GOLD

DAY 5



Reading	Read about the life cycle of a frog and answer questions about different points of view.
Writing	Brainstorm the parts of a realistic fiction story. Then write your short story on a separate sheet of paper from beginning to end.
Grammar	Complete the crossword puzzle with the antonym of each word.
Math	Represent equivalent fractions on number lines. Show what you know about writing, representing, and comparing fractions!
Fun Stuff	Complete the math riddle to learn about United States history!



Point of View Practice: Life Cycle of a Frog



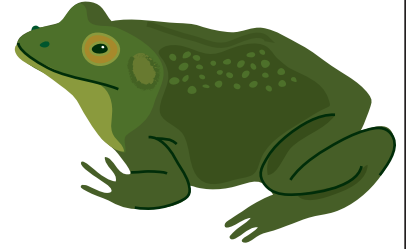
Directions: Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

★ In an informational text, the author shares his or her point of view.

The **point of view** is also known as the author’s personal attitude, feelings, or opinion on the subject.

When you read, ask yourself:

- What point is the author trying to make?
- What does he or she believe about the topic?
- What evidence does the author give to support his point of view?



Life Cycle of a Frog

All living things have life cycles. It is incredible to learn about the different types of life cycles. Butterflies, humans, frogs, and all other animals go through life cycles. Even plants have a life cycle. Some life cycles are simple. Some life cycles are more complicated, like the frog’s.

A frog has a more complicated life cycle than most animals. Frogs undergo metamorphosis, which is the series of physical changes it must go through in order to become an adult. Metamorphosis is a big change.

A frog is a type of amphibian. Amphibians are born with tails and gills for their life in the water. As they grow, they fully develop lungs and legs for their life on land.

The first stage in the life cycle of a frog happens when a tadpole hatches from an egg. Tadpoles do not have legs, because this part of their childhood is spent underwater. Tadpoles breathe with gills and they move with tails.

The next stage in the frog’s life cycle is when it becomes a tadpole with legs. At this stage, its home is still found underneath the water.

Then a tadpole moves to land and begins breathing with lungs. It becomes a froglet, or a young frog. This is a stage when the amphibian looks like a fully grown frog with arms and legs, but is just smaller. It is fascinating to see these tiny frogs and know they just grew their arms and legs. Another major physical change is that the frog does not have the tail anymore.

The adult frog is fully developed. At this stage, a frog can reproduce and lay more eggs. This is where the life cycle will start over again. New frogs can live and grow even after the frog grows old and dies.

1. What is the author’s viewpoint on the frog’s life cycle?

Text Evidence:

2. How does the author feel about the frog’s life cycle based on the information in paragraph 6?

3. How do you feel about the frog’s cycle? How does your viewpoint compare to the author’s viewpoint?



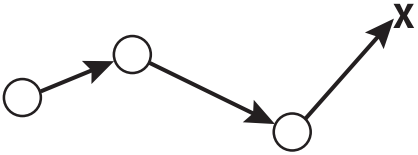


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Date: _____

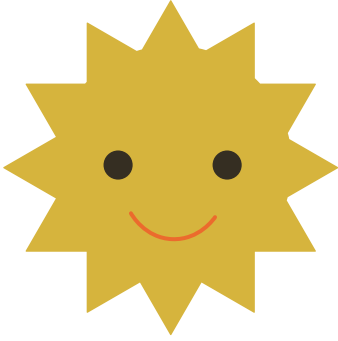
Realistic Writing

It didn't actually happen, but it could happen! Realistic fiction includes characters and events that could be real. Plan a story that fits the genre of realistic fiction!

In the spaces below, plan a story that could be realistic fiction. Write the names of characters, the problem, plot, setting, and any surprise details that are a part of your story in the graphic organizer below.

<p>Characters (Who will be in the story?)</p> 	
<p>Problem (What problem do the characters face in the story?)</p> 	
<p>Plot (What are the events in the story? Make sure to put the events in order!)</p> 	
<p>Setting (Where does your story take place?)</p> 	
<p>Surprise Details (Think about details that might surprise your reader or be unexpected.)</p> 	

Now put it all together! Get a separate piece of paper and write your story from beginning to end.



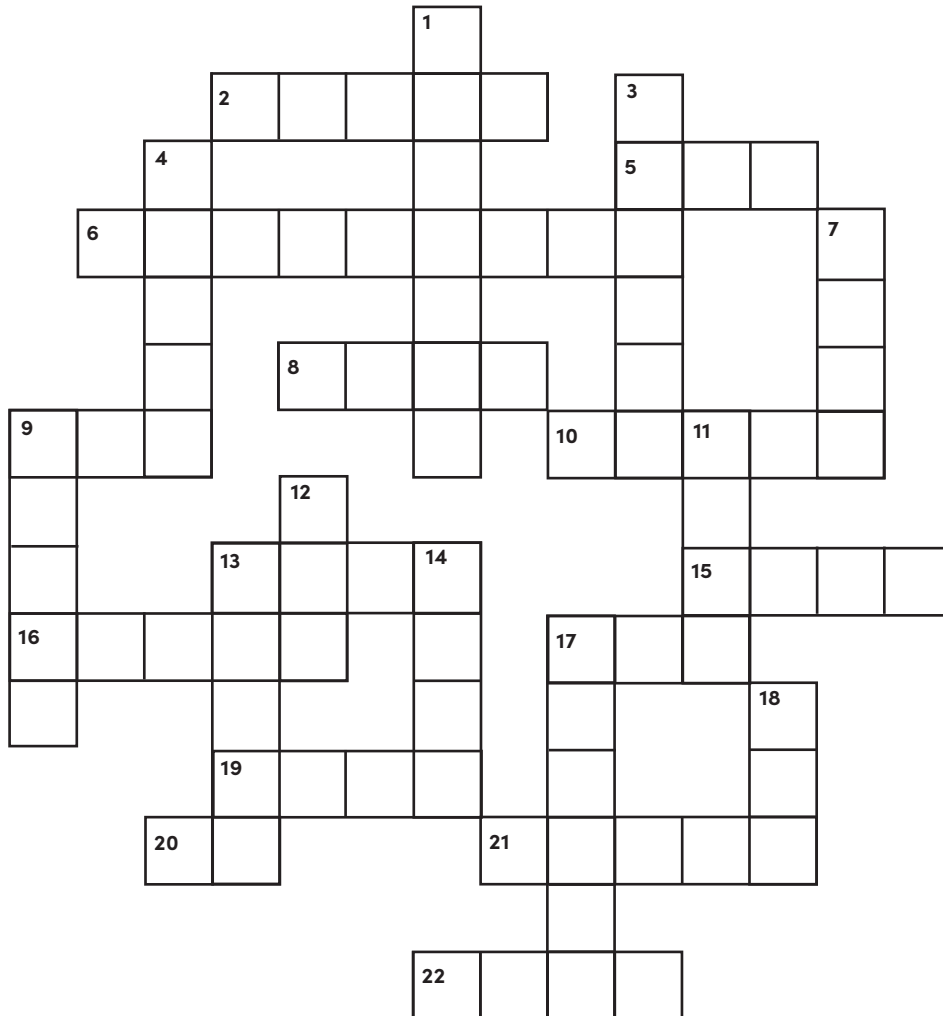
Antonyms Crossword Puzzle



Antonym is another word for opposite.
To complete this crossword puzzle, write the antonyms of the words provided in the clues.

ACROSS

- 2 above
- 5 on
- 6 same
- 8 mean
- 9 dry
- 10 full
- 13 slow
- 15 follow
- 16 long
- 17 none
- 19 play
- 20 out
- 21 late
- 22 first



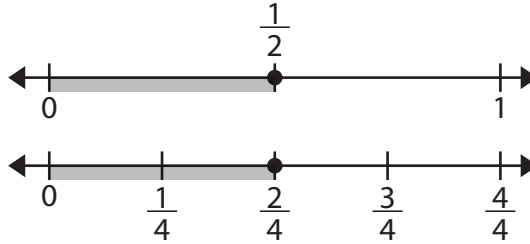
DOWN

- 1 wrong
- 3 top
- 4 heavy
- 7 leave
- 9 best
- 11 push
- 12 thin
- 13 smile
- 14 listen
- 17 never
- 18 night

Equivalent Fractions: Number Lines

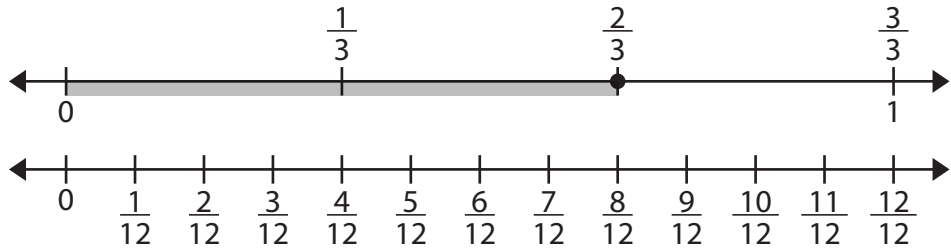
Number lines can help you find equivalent fractions. See the example below.

Example: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$



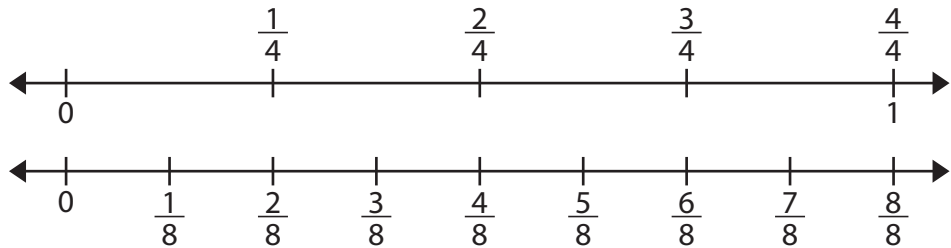
Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{2}{3}$. Show the equivalent fraction on the second number line.

1. $\frac{2}{3} =$ _____



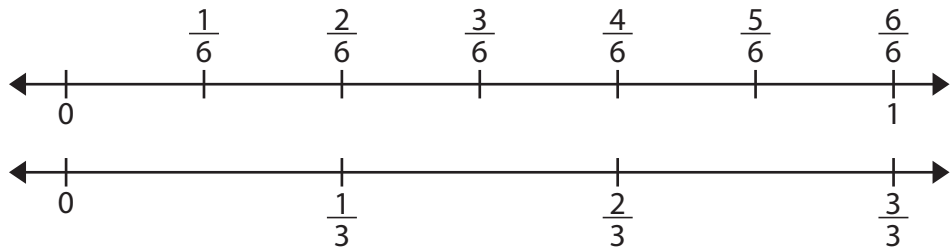
Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{2}{4}$. Show the equivalent fractions on the number lines.

2. $\frac{2}{4} =$ _____



Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{2}{6}$. Show the equivalent fractions on the number lines.

3. $\frac{2}{6} =$ _____



Name: _____

Date: _____

Fractions Learning Check



Part 1: Writing Fractions

Directions: Write the fraction of the shaded area.

1.



2.



3.



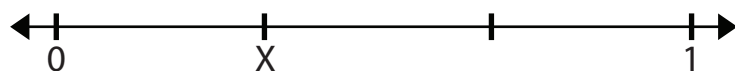
4.



Part 2: Fractions on a Number Line

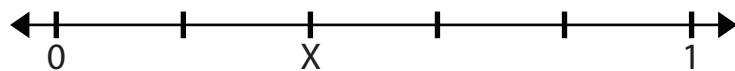
Directions: Write the fraction that is represented by the X.

1.



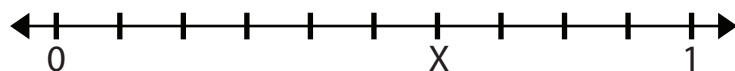
x = _____

2.



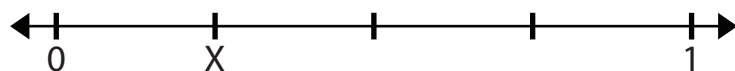
x = _____

3.



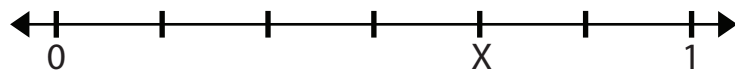
x = _____

4.



x = _____

5.



x = _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fractions Learning Check



Part 3: Equivalent Fractions

Directions: Fill in the missing number to create equivalent fractions.

1. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{6}$

2. $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\square}{4}$

3. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\square}{3}$

4. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$

5. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{12}$

Part 4: Comparing Fractions

Directions: Write $<$, $>$, or $=$ to compare the fractions.

1. $\frac{2}{10} \square \frac{1}{10}$

2. $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{3}{4}$

3. $\frac{5}{5} \square \frac{5}{6}$

4. $\frac{4}{5} \square \frac{3}{5}$

5. $\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{3}{3}$

6. $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{4}{8}$



A Math Riddle to Learn History



How many U.S. Presidents were under 40 years old when they started their terms?
Read and follow the directions to find out.

1. Start with the number of senators in the U.S. Senate.
Subtract the number of stars on the U.S. flag.

2. Divide that number by the number of letters in the last
name of the first president of the United States.

3. Use that total and add the number of letters of
the largest state in the United States.

4. Subtract the number of letters of the smallest
state in the United States.

5. You will now have the number of U.S. presidents
that were under the age of 40 when they started
their terms.

WEEK 3



FALL
REVIEW PACKET

ANSWER
KEYS



Use these answer keys
to check your work!

Name _____ Date _____

African American Communities

Eatonville, Florida

Established in 1887, Eatonville is a town in the state of Florida, six miles north of the city of Orlando. It was one of the first all-black towns formed after the Thirteenth Amendment, which made slavery illegal. The town had its own government, church, and schools, all led by African American residents.

When it was first settled in 1880 by newly freed African American men, the area was known as Maitland. One of those men, Joseph E. Clark, wanted to start an official town where African American people could thrive. At the time, it was hard for African Americans to purchase land because many people were unwilling to sell it to them. Additionally, formerly enslaved African Americans did not have much money to purchase property. Eventually, Joseph Clark and others were able to buy land from a white landowner, Josiah Eaton. Because of Eaton's help, the town was named after him.

Eatonville's most famous resident was author Zora Neale Hurston, who wrote the popular book *Their Eyes Were Watching God* in 1937. Zora lived in Eatonville as a child. She described the city as a place where African American people could live as they desired, independent of white society.

According to a 2018 American Community Survey, Eatonville's population is more than eighty percent African American residents. Every winter, Eatonville holds the Zora Neale Hurston Festival of the Arts and Humanities (ZORA! Festival). At the event, participants can purchase African-inspired arts and crafts, listen to music, and enjoy traditional African American foods.



Notable Eatonville Residents

Zora Neale Hurston,
folklorist and author

Deacon Jones,
football defensive end

Norm Lewis,
actor and baritone singer

Directions: Answer the questions using text evidence. Underline the text evidence for each question.

- Based on the first paragraph, what was true of Eatonville when it was founded?
 - It was a town for wealthy people.
 - African American people were the city leaders.
 - It had a festival for Zora Neale Hurston.
 - It was named after an African American man.
- Why was it hard for African American people to purchase land after the Thirteenth Amendment?
 - They did not know where to buy land.
 - Many landowners were unwilling to sell land to African American people.
 - There were not enough people who wanted to buy the land.
 - The land was not good for farming.
- Eatonville author Zora Neale Hurston published an important book in 1937. What was the title?
 - Their Eyes Were Watching God*
 - Not Without Laughter*
 - I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*
 - The Blacker the Berry*

Commas in Dates and Addresses



How to Format Commas in Dates	How to Format Commas in Addresses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a comma to separate the day from the year. • Add a comma after the year if it comes in the beginning or middle of a sentence. <p>On October 24, 1945, the United Nations was founded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a comma to separate the street address, city, state, and country. • Add a comma if the end of the address comes in the beginning or middle of a sentence. <p>We visited the U.N. headquarters at 405 East 42nd Street, New York.</p>

Instructions: Add commas where they belong in each sentence.

1. The world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik, was launched on on October 4, 1957.
2. The musical "Hamilton" first appeared on Broadway on February 17, 2015.
3. The Empire State Building is located at 20 West 34th Street, New York.
4. My mother was born on August 21, 1980, in Beijing, China.
5. The Golden Gate Bridge first opened on May 27, 1937.
6. Artist Frida Kahlo was born on July 6, 1907.
7. The class went on a field trip to the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii.
8. The artist Yayoi Kusama was born on March 22, 1929, in Nagano Prefecture, Japan.
9. My favorite ice cream shop is located at 4525 SE Woodstock Blvd., Portland, Oregon.
10. The American artist Kehinde Wiley grew up in Los Angeles, California.

Instructions: Answer the questions, then add commas where they belong in each sentence.

1. When were you born? _____
2. Where were you born? _____
3. What is your address? _____ (Answers will Vary)
4. What is a date you will always remember? _____
5. Where did your grandparents meet? (City and state.) _____

FRACTIONS

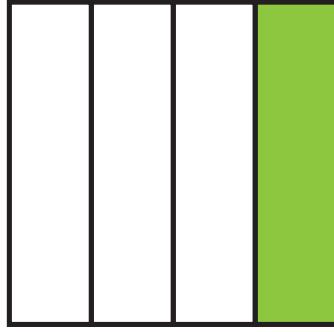
Name _____

Date _____

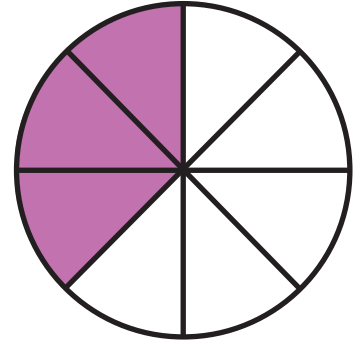
Answer Key

A **fraction** is part of a whole.
The top number represents the part.
The bottom number represents the whole.

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

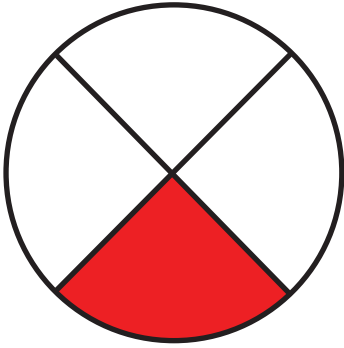


$$\frac{3}{8}$$

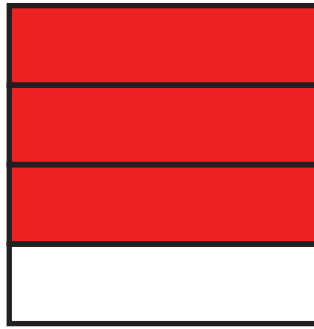


Color the parts of the shape that represent each fraction.

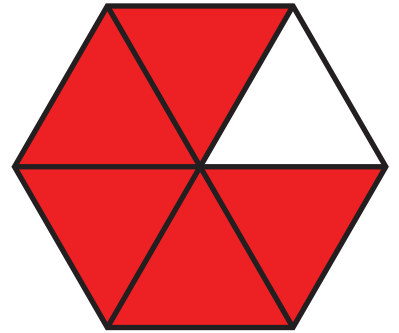
$$\frac{1}{4}$$



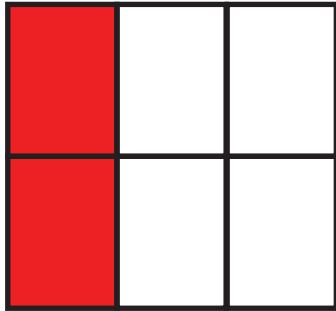
$$\frac{3}{4}$$



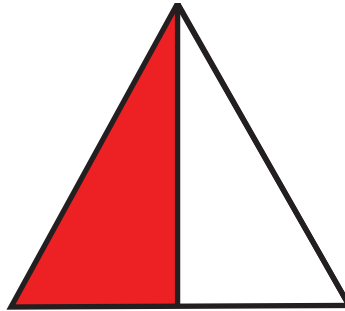
$$\frac{5}{6}$$



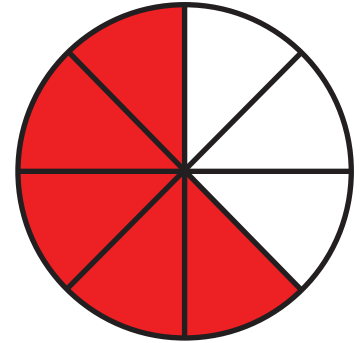
$$\frac{2}{6}$$



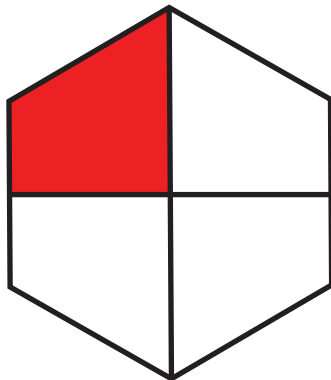
$$\frac{1}{2}$$



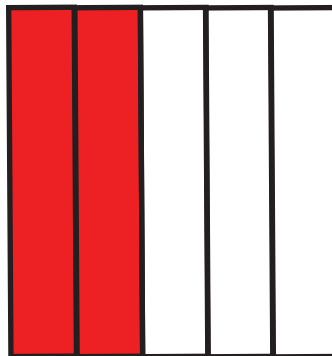
$$\frac{5}{8}$$



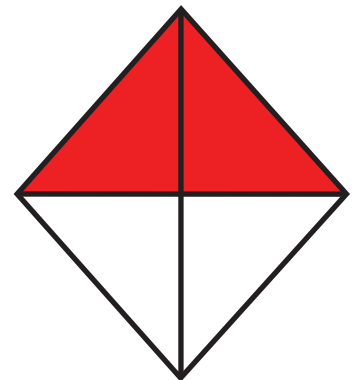
$$\frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{2}{5}$$



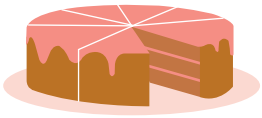
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



Introduction to Fractions **Answer Key**

Name _____

Date _____



one seventh $\frac{1}{7}$

one eighth $\frac{1}{8}$

one ninth $\frac{1}{9}$

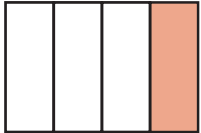
two sevenths $\frac{2}{7}$

two eighths $\frac{2}{8}$

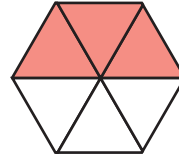
two ninths $\frac{2}{9}$

Write the fraction for each shaded area in number and in word form.

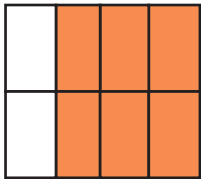
EXAMPLE:



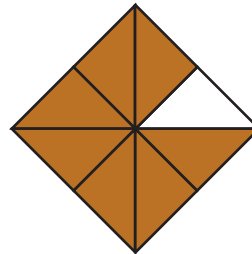
$\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth



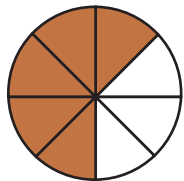
$\frac{3}{6}$ three sixths



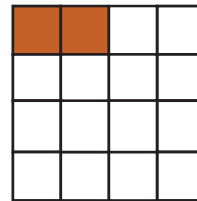
$\frac{6}{8}$ six eighths



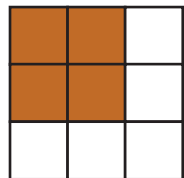
$\frac{7}{8}$ seven eighths



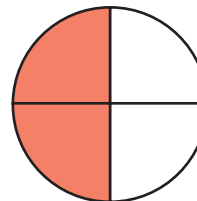
$\frac{5}{8}$ five eighths



$\frac{2}{16}$ two sixteenths



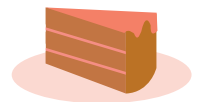
$\frac{4}{9}$ four ninths



$\frac{2}{4}$ two fourths

Read each problem and circle the correct answer.

1. Ten children went to the picnic. Six had a piece of cake. What fraction of the children had a piece of cake?



$\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{6}{7}$ $\frac{6}{10}$

2. Out of five children, three played baseball. What fraction of children played baseball?

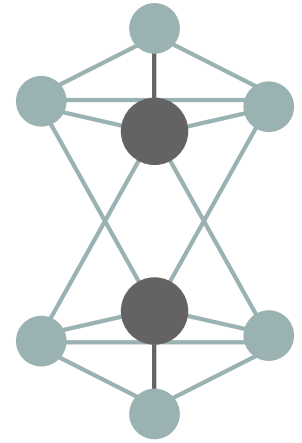
$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{1}{9}$

Name Date

CROSSWORD PUZZLE Answer Key

Science Experiment Vocabulary

Complete the crossword puzzle using what you know about the subject. Refer to the word bank if you need help.



Word Bank

- scientific method
- meter
- liter
- kilogram
- law
- theory
- hypothesis
- Fahrenheit
- Celsius

Across

- 2 A known truth in mathematics and science that is not subject to change
- 4 The temperature scale where water freezes at 32 degrees
- 5 A series of techniques to ask and answer scientific questions by making observations and doing experiments

Down

- 1 An educated guess at the outcome of an experiment
- 2 A metric unit of measurement for volume
- 3 The temperature scale where 100 degrees is the boiling point of water
- 6 An explanation about the results of many experiments that is developing and can be changed
- 7 A metric unit of measurement for length
- 8 A metric unit of measurement for mass

Answers Reading Comprehension: The Ice Cream Disaster

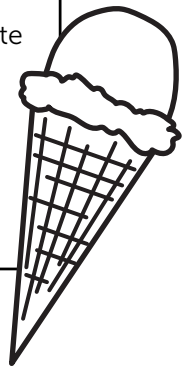
Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

My day started out great! I woke up to the sound of the birds chirping outside. I knew my grandma was making bacon for breakfast because the delicious smell drifted into my bedroom. Things were looking good!

Then we went to the beach near my grandma's house. The sun shone brightly. Grandma had promised that I could get some ice cream from the Snack Bar that afternoon. After splashing in the waves, building four sandcastles, and burying my friend's legs in the sand, I had really worked up an appetite for that ice cream!

Grandma gave me the money, and I went to the Snack Bar to get my treat. I couldn't wait to taste that sweet strawberry flavor! With my ice cream cone in hand, I headed back to the blanket where Grandma was sitting. As I walked, it started to melt a little and drip down the sides of the cone. I tried to eat some as I walked to keep from making a mess.

Then, right as I got back to the blanket, it happened. I tripped over a sand bucket. I watched as the melting glob of ice cream flew out of the cone and splattered all over the sand.



1. Where did the boy buy the ice cream?

The boy bought the ice cream at the Snack Bar.

2. How did the boy feel at the beginning of the story?

The boy felt excited at the beginning of the story because he was going to the beach and getting ice cream.

3. How did the boy feel at the end of the story?

The boy felt disappointed at the end of the story because his ice cream melted on the sand.

4. What does *worked up an appetite* mean in Paragraph 2?

The saying, "worked up an appetite" means that he became hungry.



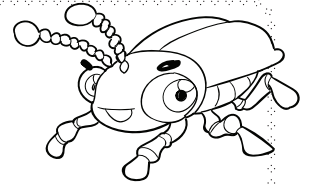
IDENTIFY THE GUIDE WORDS

Answer Key

A dictionary is a resource that gives you a great deal of information about words. There are characteristics of the dictionary that help you find your word!

Key Information

- The words in a dictionary are alphabetized.
- **Guide words** are the two words at the top or bottom of the page.
 - ♦ The first guide word tells you the first entry listed on that page.
 - ♦ The second guide word tells you the last entry on that page.



Example:

The guide words for the word **count** are **cottontail** and **coupon**. Alphabetically, **count** comes after **cottontail** and before **coupon**.



Directions: Circle the correct set of guide words for each bold word. The first one has been done for you.

1. bench

a. bleach, best

b. **beast, blast**

c. blanket, bust

d. bat, beetle

2. plant

a. please, punt

b. plate, push

c. **pheasant, pool**

d. pat, pen

3. dinner

a. **dark, doom**

b. drink, dunk

c. dark, dent

d. direct, dusk

4. trace

a. trunk, tusk

b. trick, tuck

c. **tool, track**

d. tent, topple

5. computer

a. camera, case

b. catch, cell

c. change, class

d. **chase, conclusion**

6. headband

a. **harvest, heat**

b. half, harsh

c. heal, help

d. heel, height

7. giraffe

a. gallon, gear

b. gather, giant

c. **gentle, girl**

d. glue, goal

8. mouse

a. machine, many

b. meal, moment

c. mark, match

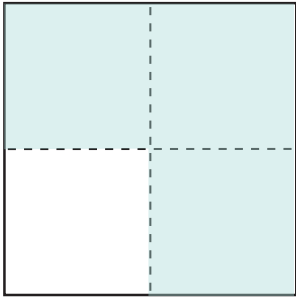
d. **mistake, movie**

Party Fractions

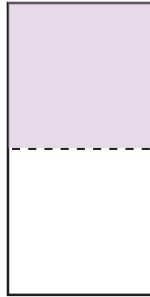


ANSWER KEY

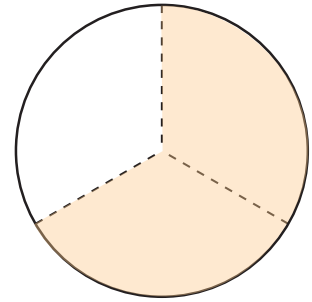
Color the shapes.



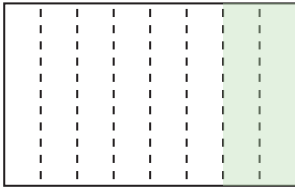
Color $\frac{3}{4}$ of this square blue.



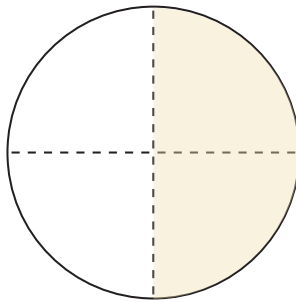
Color $\frac{1}{2}$ of this rectangle purple.



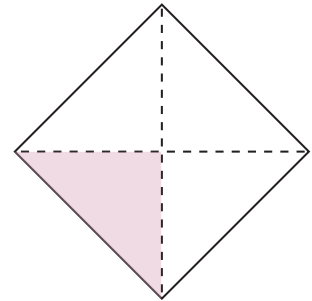
Color $\frac{2}{3}$ of this circle orange.



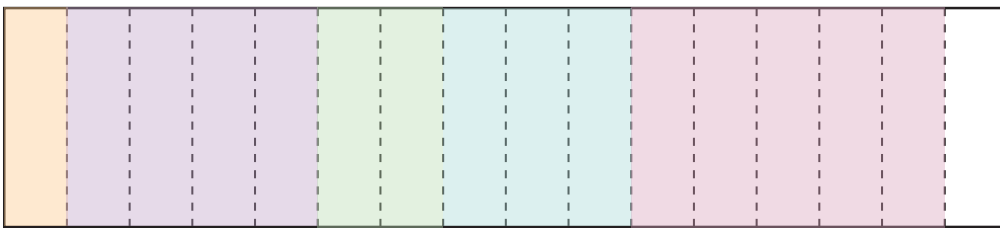
Color $\frac{2}{8}$ of this rectangle green.



Color $\frac{2}{4}$ of this circle yellow.



Color $\frac{1}{4}$ of this diamond pink.



Color $\frac{1}{16}$ of this rectangle orange.

Color $\frac{4}{16}$ of this rectangle purple.

Color $\frac{2}{16}$ of this rectangle green.

Color $\frac{3}{16}$ of this rectangle blue.

Color $\frac{5}{16}$ of this rectangle pink.

What fraction of the rectangle is left white?

$\frac{1}{16}$

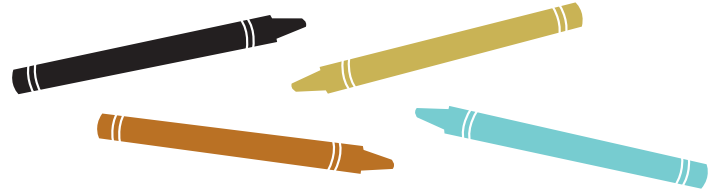


Name _____

Answer Key

Date _____

Introducing Fractions: In the Classroom



Answer the questions below with the correct fractions.

1. There are 36 students in Mrs. Conway's class. There are 22 girls and 14 boys. What fraction of the students are girls?

$$\frac{22}{36}$$

2. Mrs. Conway has 48 crayons in a box. Then 14 of them spilled out of the box. What fraction of the crayons spilled out of the box?

$$\frac{14}{48}$$

3. Out of the 36 students in Mrs. Conway's class, 15 students play dodgeball at recess. What fraction of the students play dodgeball at recess?

$$\frac{15}{36}$$

4. There are 10 students wearing red shirts, 12 students wearing blue shirts, and 14 students wearing multi-colored shirts. What fraction of the students are wearing blue shirts?

$$\frac{12}{36}$$

Challenge:

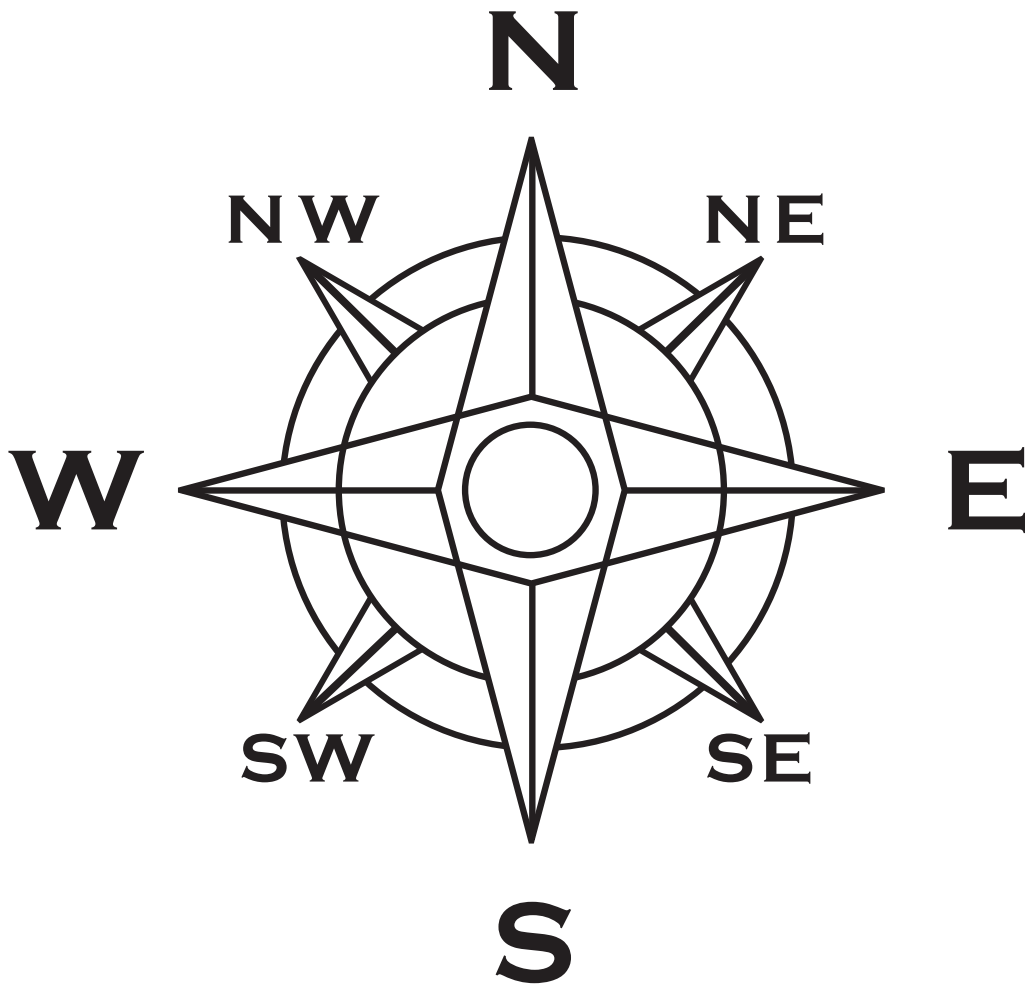
Out of the 36 students, 19 students take music lessons. The rest of the students take art lessons. What fraction of the students take art lessons?

$$\frac{17}{36}$$

Compass Rose

A compass rose is a figure on a map, chart, or compass that displays the directions. Most show points for the “cardinal directions”: North, South, East, and West. Some, like the one below, also have points for Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest.

Answer the questions below to practice using the compass rose. Then, color it in!



1. If you walked north and then made a left turn, what would be your new direction? West
2. If you were walking in the northwest direction and then turned to walk the opposite way, what would be your new direction? Southeast

Text Feature Descriptions

(Answers may vary slightly)

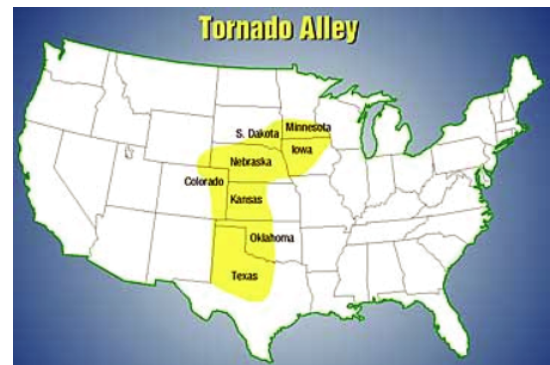
Directions: Notice the text features as you read the passage below.

Tornadoes

A **tornado** is a storm that can damage buildings and land. Winds can reach up to 300 miles per hour! Tornadoes form from huge rain storms with thunder and lightning, or **thunderstorms**. Cool, dry air from the north and warm, moist air from the south meet. This causes thunderstorms, which can become extreme. When the gases in the air are not stable, the winds can get stronger and create a tornado.

Did you know?

Tornadoes are most common in the central part of the United States. It is called **Tornado Alley** because that is where so many tornadoes happen. Some states in Tornado Alley are Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Tornadoes form here because of the way the air moves.






Directions: Answer the following questions based on the "Tornadoes" text above.

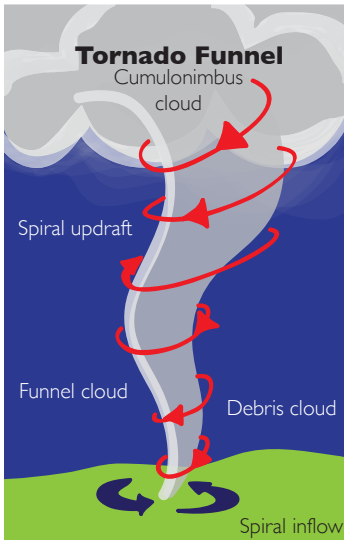
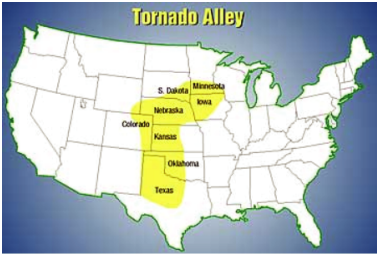
- List all the boldprint words. Tornado, thunderstorms, Tornado Alley
- What information is in the sidebar? It is a short article beside or near the main text that highlights some aspect of the larger story.
- What causes thunderstorms? When cool, dry air meets warm, moist air, the clash between the two types of air become so extreme that thunderstorms form.

Part 2: Describe the Features

Directions:

- Look at the information in the *Text Features* and *Example* column.
- Complete the *Definition* column.
- In the *Example Description* column, write about what you see in the *Example* column.

Text Feature	Definition	Example	Example Description
<p>photograph</p>	<p>It's a picture made by using a camera that records an image.</p>		<p>This photograph has a tornado. I see dark clouds and open land.</p>
<p>caption</p>	<p>It is a set of words that describes a picture in a magazine, book, or newspaper.</p>	 <p>Usually a tornado is in the form of a funnel. Sometimes it looks like a rope.</p>	<p>This caption has information about what a tornado looks like. It looks like a funnel or a rope.</p>
<p>sidebar</p>	<p>It is a short article that highlights some aspect of the larger story beside or near the main text.</p>	<p>Did you know?</p> <p>Tornadoes are most common in an area of the United States called Tornado Alley. This area is where many tornadoes form because of the way the air moves.</p> 	<p>This sidebar has information about an area in the United States that has a lot of tornadoes. There are a lot of tornadoes in that part of the country because of the way the air moves.</p>

<p>diagram</p>	<p>It is a drawing or plan that shows how something has different parts or how the parts work together.</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the structure of a tornado. At the top is a large, grey, anvil-like cloud labeled 'Cumulonimbus cloud'. A vertical column of air descends from it, labeled 'Spiral updraft', with red arrows showing a clockwise rotation. This column narrows into a 'Funnel cloud'. At the bottom, a 'Debris cloud' is shown where the funnel touches the ground. Red arrows also indicate a 'Spiral inflow' of air at the base. The ground is depicted as a green surface.</p>	<p>This diagram has labels for the pieces of the tornado. It shows the parts of the tornado and the direction the funnel moves.</p>
<p>map</p>	<p>It is a picture of an area of the earth or sky drawn or printed on a flat surface.</p>	 <p>The map shows the United States with a yellow shaded region in the central part, labeled 'Tornado Alley'. The states included in this region are South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.</p>	<p>The map has information about an area in the United States that has a lot of tornadoes. It has some yellow shading to highlight the area.</p>
<p>boldface print</p>	<p>They are dark words that stand out from the other words around it.</p>	<p>Tornadoes form from huge rain storms with thunder and lightning, or thunderstorms.</p>	<p>This sentence has the word "thunderstorms" in boldface print to show that it is a keyword. It has dark, black letters.</p>

Name _____

Date _____

Root Word Ladder: TELE **ANSWERS**

Use the prefixes, suffixes, and roots in the word bank to change the word TELEPHONE into other words. Each step of the word ladder will have only one word part (prefix, suffix, or root) that changes from the word before it. **Note: You will not use all the word parts listed in the word bank.**

TELE (far, far off, at a distance)

Word Bank									
fix	port	post	tele	auto	est	re	vision	script	graph

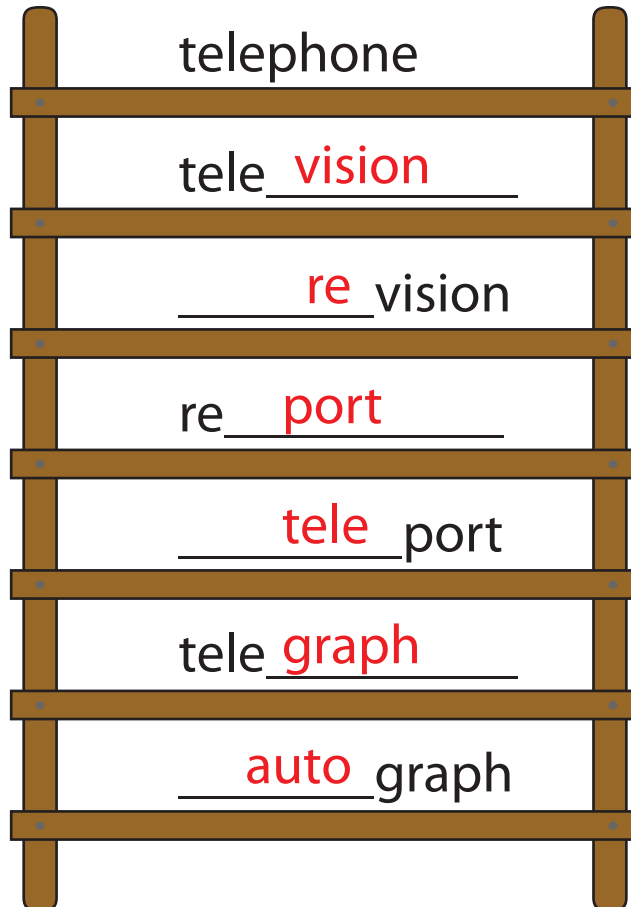
Example:

prefix

prescribe

subscribe

subway

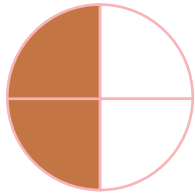
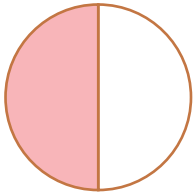


Name _____

Date _____

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS Answer Key

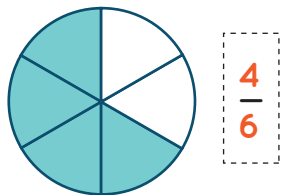
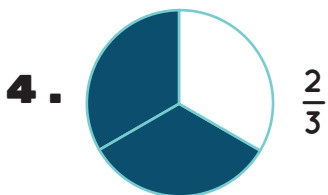
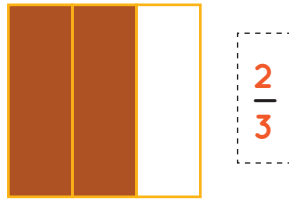
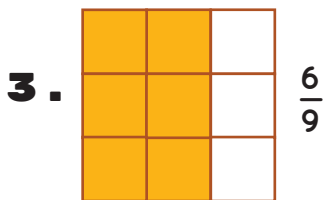
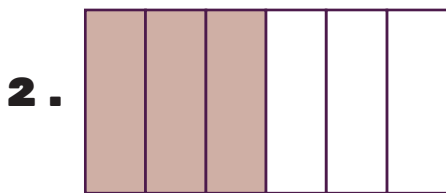
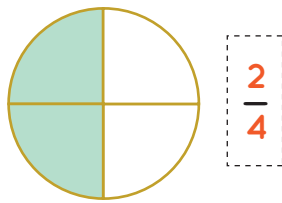
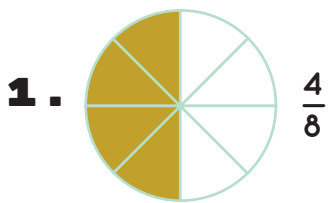
FIND THE PARTNER



$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are different fractions that equal the same amount. They are **equivalent fractions**.

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS are fractions with the same value.

Instructions: Write the equivalent fraction for each figure.

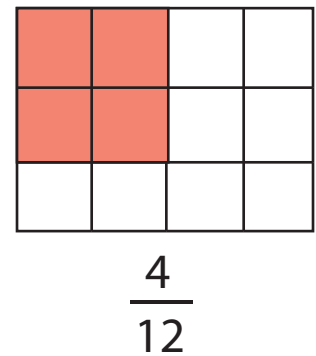
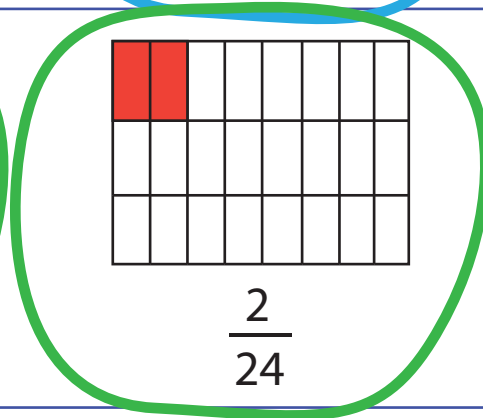
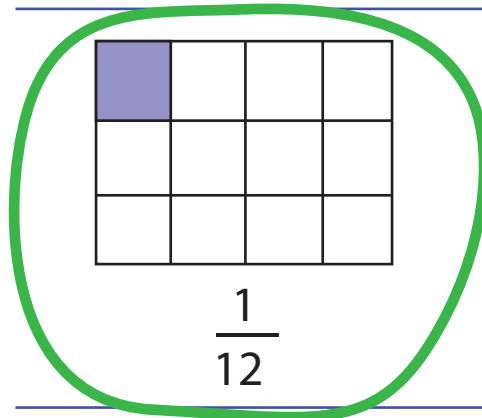
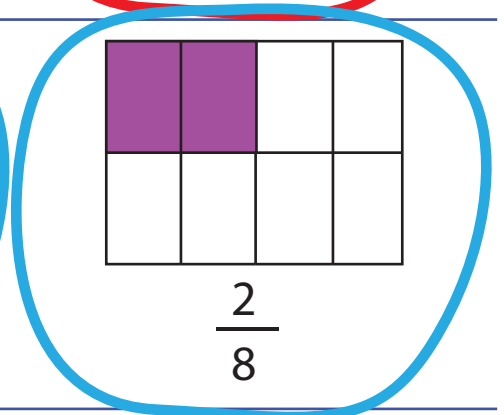
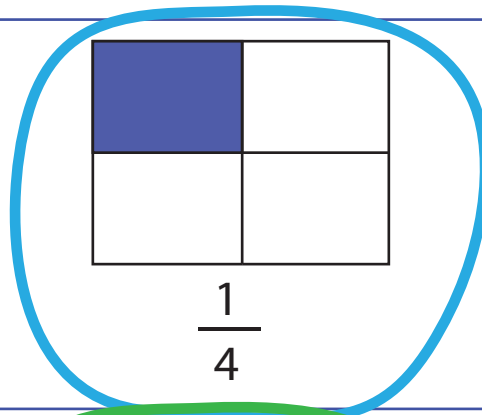
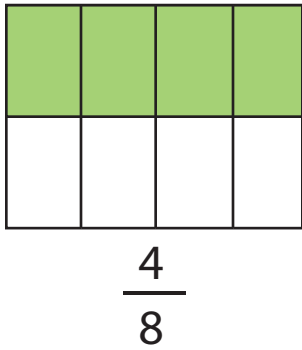
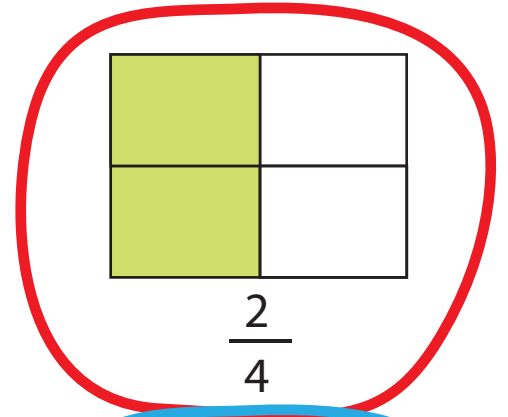
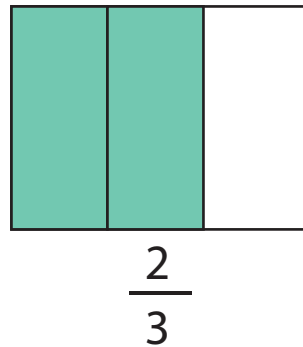
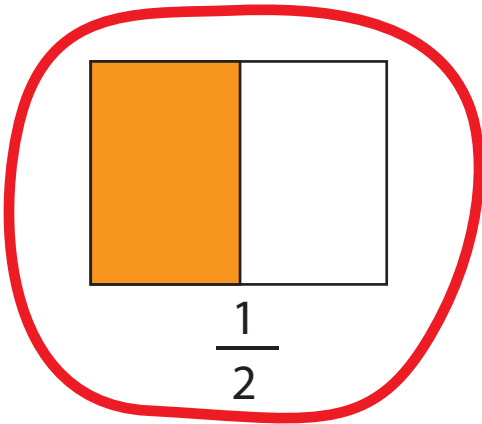


Equal Fractions

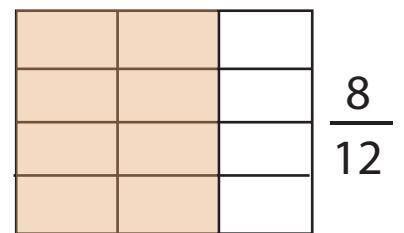
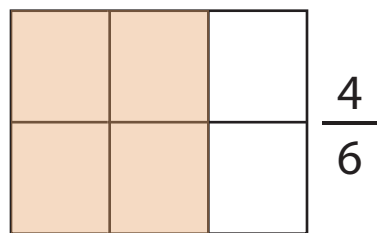
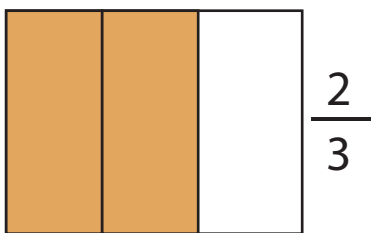
Name ANSWER KEY

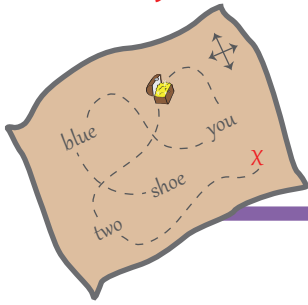
Date _____

Look at the shaded areas of the pictures below, then circle the ones that are equal.



Look at the fraction on the left. Color the boxes on the right so they are each equal to the one on the left.





Rhyme Scheme: Mapping the Rhyme

Rhymes fall into patterns. In order to find the pattern we use letters.

Find the pattern in this poem. Put the correct letter at the end of each line.

The first two stanzas (poem paragraphs) are mostly done for you. Every time a new rhyme occurs, you add a new letter. See line three below.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening by Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.	<u> A </u>
His house is in the village, though;	<u> A </u>
He will not see me stopping here	<u> B </u>
To watch his woods fill up with snow.	<u> A </u>

My little horse must think it's queer	<u> B </u>
To stop without a farmhouse near	<u> B </u>
Between the woods and frozen lake	<u> C </u>
The darkest evening of the year.	<u> B </u>

He gives his harness bells a shake	<u> C </u>
To ask if there's some mistake.	<u> C </u>
The only other sound's the sweep	<u> D </u>
Of easy wind and downy flake.	<u> C </u>

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep,	<u> D </u>
But I have promises to keep,	<u> D </u>
And miles to go before I sleep,	<u> D </u>
And miles to go before I sleep.	<u> D </u>

Name _____ Date _____

Answer Key

Making Sense of Figurative Language

Figurative Language is a tool that authors use to help readers visualize what is happening in a story or poem.

A **simile** is a comparison of two unlike things, using the words like or as.

Example: *He ran as fast as a cheetah.*

This compares a boy and a cheetah. It is saying that they both run fast. However, a cheetah runs about 70 mph. That is not humanly possible for a boy to do!



Directions: Read the sentences below and determine the meaning of the underlined simile. Write your answer on the line.

1. Our new camping tent is as big as an elephant, and it has room for all of us.

The camping tent is very big.

2. The football player will work like a dog to prepare for the championship game.

The football player will work very hard.

3. Even though we really do love each other, my brother and I fight like cats and dogs.

We fight and argue all the time.

4. The children scattered like ants when they arrived at the playground.

The children ran in different directions.

5. My grandfather slept like a log after a day at the museum.

He slept deeply.

6. After a long day at school, I am as hungry as a bear when I get home.

I am very hungry and ready to eat.

7. The boy shook the soda bottle, and it exploded like a volcano all over the cafeteria.

The contents of the soda bottle sprayed out of it.

8. The choir sings like angels as they perform on stage at the concert.

They sang beautifully.

9. Cleaning was as easy as ABC when I put on some good music and opened the windows!

Cleaning was an easy task.

Name: _____

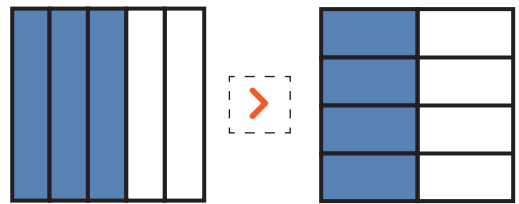
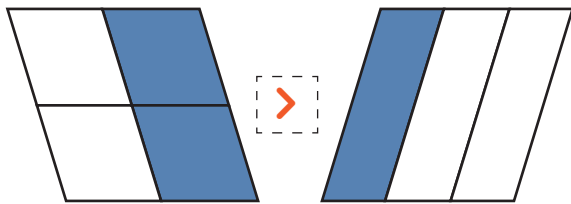
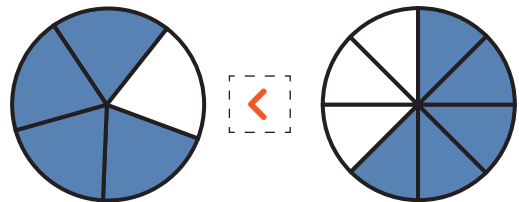
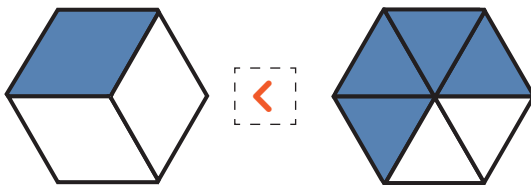
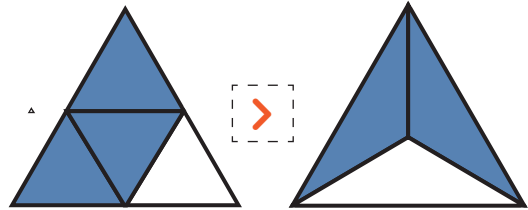
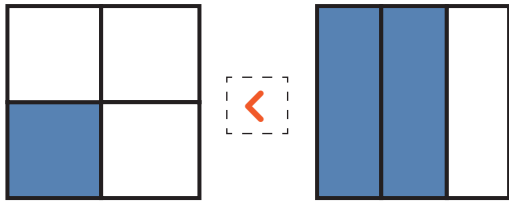
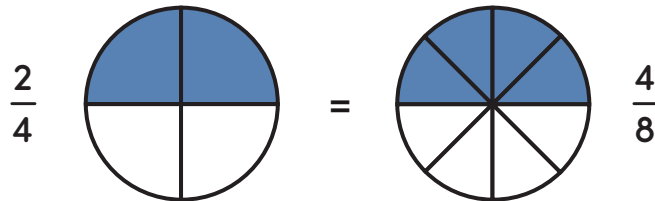
Date: _____

Answer Key

Comparing Fractions

For each problem below, write less than (<), greater than (>), or equal to (=) in the space provided to compare the fractions represented by the shapes.

EXAMPLE:



Rewrite the fractions below in order from smallest to largest.

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

Answer Key

Compare Like Fractions with Tape Diagrams

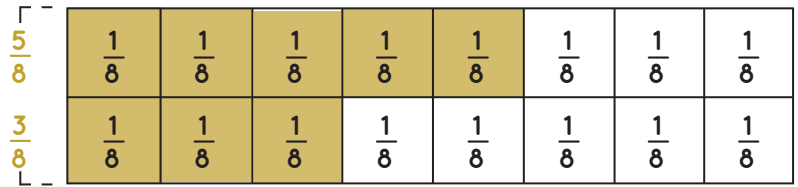
Name _____

Date _____

Compare the following fractions with tape diagrams. Use $<$, $>$, or $=$.

EXAMPLE: Compare $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$.

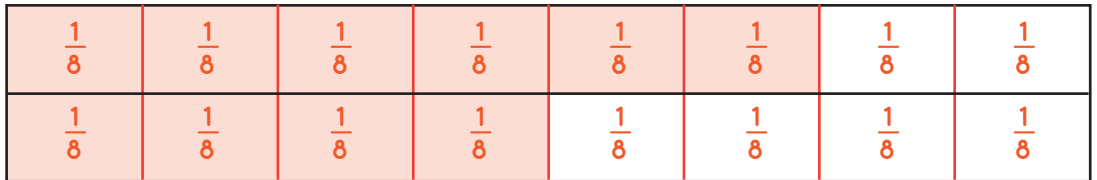
Assign each tape diagram a fraction, shade them in by the numerator amount (how many out of the total pieces), and the comparison will be easy to see!



Looking at the two fractions in these tape models you can see that $\frac{5}{8}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$, so: $\frac{5}{8} > \frac{3}{8}$.

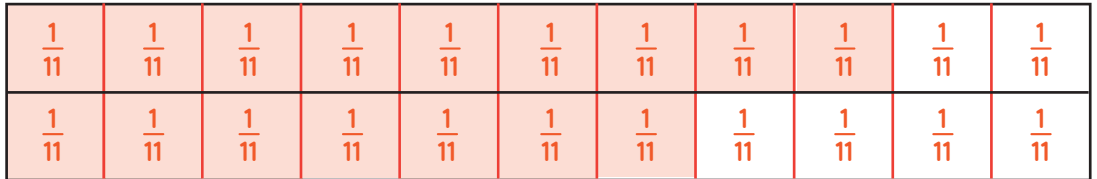
Compare $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$.

$$\frac{6}{8} > \frac{4}{8}$$



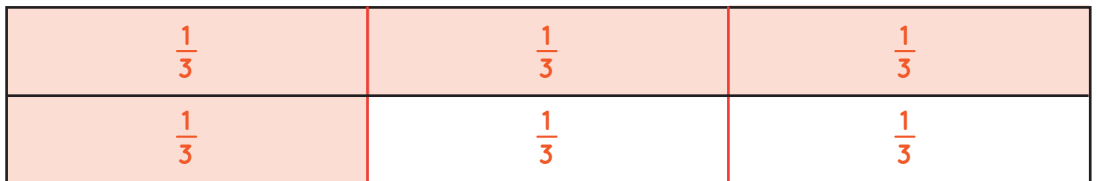
Compare $\frac{9}{11}$ and $\frac{7}{11}$.

$$\frac{9}{11} > \frac{7}{11}$$



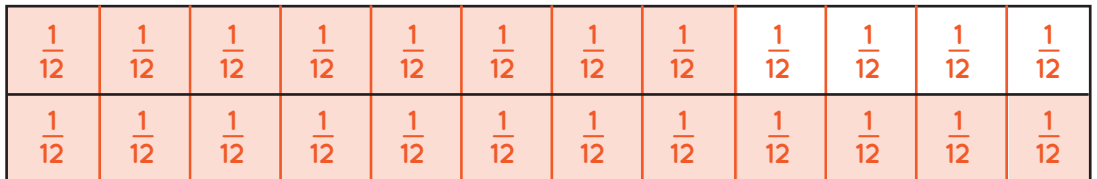
Compare $\frac{3}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

$$\frac{3}{3} > \frac{1}{3}$$



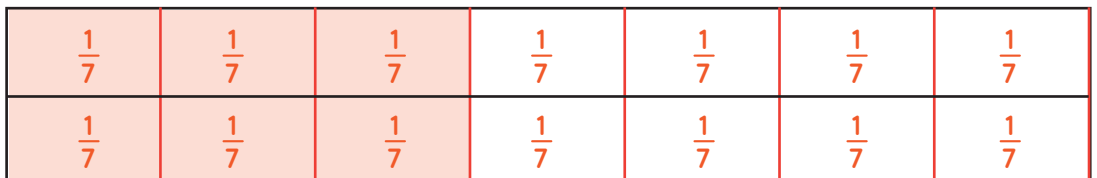
Compare $\frac{8}{12}$ and $\frac{12}{12}$.

$$\frac{8}{12} < \frac{12}{12}$$



Compare $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$.

$$\frac{3}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$$



Word Search: The Olympics

Try to find all the hidden words about the Olympics.

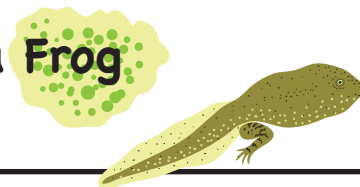
Remember, words can be diagonal, vertical, horizontal, forward or backwards. Good luck!



FINISH LINE	LEAGUE	JAVELIN	HURDLE	TEAM	BALL
SCORE	RACE	ATHLETE	BRONZE	MEDAL	COMPETE
CHAMPION	GOAL	COACH	STADIUM	SILVER	GOLD

Answer Key

Point of View Practice: Life Cycle of a Frog



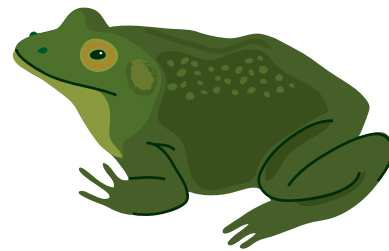
Directions: Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

★ In an informational text, the author shares his or her point of view.

The **point of view** is also known as the author’s personal attitude, feelings, or opinion on the subject.

When you read, ask yourself:

- What point is the author trying to make?
- What does he or she believe about the topic?
- What evidence does the author give to support his point of view?



Life Cycle of a Frog

All living things have life cycles. It is incredible to learn about the different types of life cycles. Butterflies, humans, frogs, and all other animals go through life cycles. Even plants have a life cycle. Some life cycles are simple. Some life cycles are more complicated, like the frog’s.

A frog has a more complicated life cycle than most animals. Frogs undergo metamorphosis, which is the series of physical changes it must go through in order to become an adult. Metamorphosis is a big change.

A frog is a type of amphibian. Amphibians are born with tails and gills for their life in the water. As they grow, they fully develop lungs and legs for their life on land.

The first stage in the life cycle of a frog happens when a tadpole hatches from an egg. Tadpoles do not have legs, because this part of their childhood is spent underwater. Tadpoles breathe with gills and they move with tails.

The next stage in the frog’s life cycle is when it becomes a tadpole with legs. At this stage, its home is still found underneath the water.

Then a tadpole moves to land and begins breathing with lungs. It becomes a froglet, or a young frog. This is a stage when the amphibian looks like a fully grown frog with arms and legs, but is just smaller. It is fascinating to see these tiny frogs and know they just grew their arms and legs. Another major physical change is that the frog does not have the tail anymore.

The adult frog is fully developed. At this stage, a frog can reproduce and lay more eggs. This is where the life cycle will start over again. New frogs can live and grow even after the frog grows old and dies.

1. What is the author’s viewpoint on the frog’s life cycle?

The author is interested in learning about the frog’s life cycle. He thinks that it is incredible and fascinating.

Text Evidence:

It is incredible to learn about the different types of life cycles. (paragraph 1)

2. How does the author feel about the frog’s life cycle based on the information in paragraph 6?

The author thinks that the frog’s life cycle is interesting. He states that it is fascinating to think about how a tiny frog just recently grew its arms and legs.

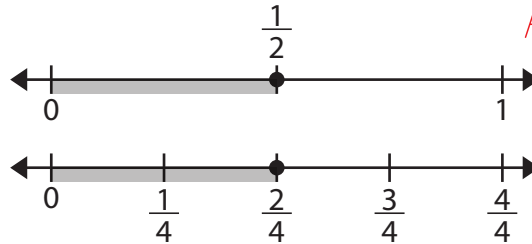
3. How do you feel about the frog’s cycle? How does your viewpoint compare to the author’s viewpoint?

Student answers will vary.

Equivalent Fractions: Number Lines

Number lines can help you find equivalent fractions. See the example below.

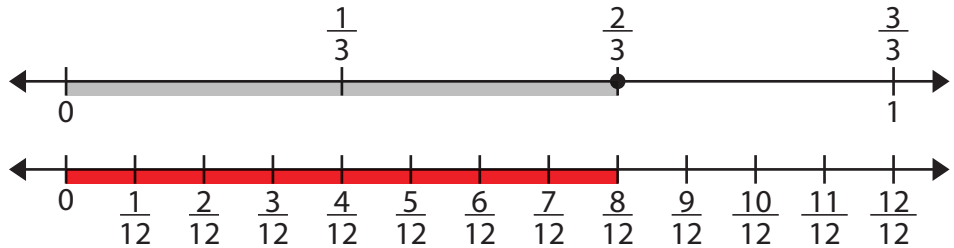
Example: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$



ANSWER KEY

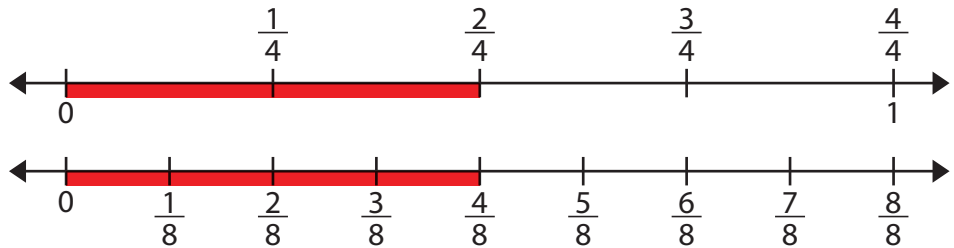
Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{2}{3}$. Show the equivalent fraction on the second number line.

1. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$



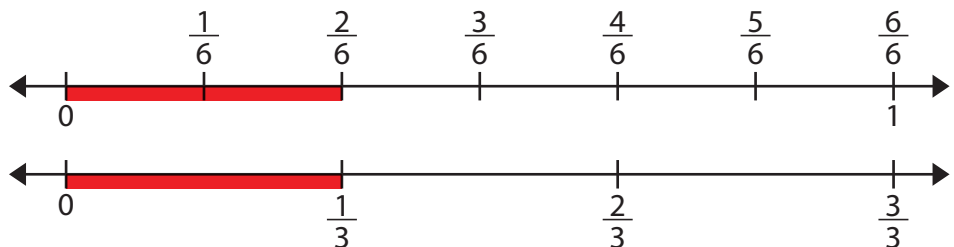
Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{2}{4}$. Show the equivalent fractions on the number lines.

2. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$



Find the equivalent fraction of $\frac{2}{6}$. Show the equivalent fractions on the number lines.

3. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$



Name: _____

Date: _____

Fractions Learning Check **Answer Key**



Part 1: Writing Fractions

Directions: Write the fraction of the shaded area.

1.


 $\frac{1}{6}$

2.


 $\frac{4}{9}$

3.


 $\frac{3}{7}$

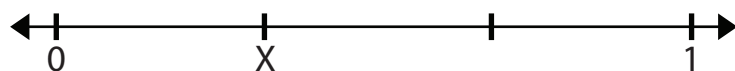
4.


 $\frac{5}{17}$

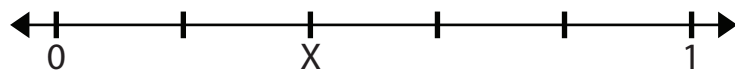
Part 2: Fractions on a Number Line

Directions: Write the fraction that is represented by the X.

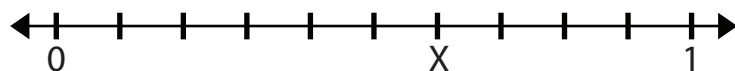
1.


 $x = \frac{1}{3}$

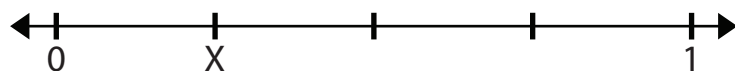
2.


 $x = \frac{2}{5}$

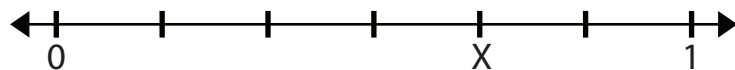
3.


 $x = \frac{6}{10}$

4.


 $x = \frac{1}{4}$

5.


 $x = \frac{4}{6}$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Fractions Learning Check **Answer Key**



Part 3: Equivalent Fractions

Directions: Fill in the missing number to create equivalent fractions.

1. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\boxed{3}}{6}$

2. $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{\boxed{2}}{4}$

3. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\boxed{1}}{3}$

4. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{3}}{9}$

5. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\boxed{9}}{12}$

Part 4: Comparing Fractions

Directions: Write $<$, $>$, or $=$ to compare the fractions.

1. $\frac{2}{10} \boxed{>} \frac{1}{10}$

2. $\frac{2}{4} \boxed{<} \frac{3}{4}$

3. $\frac{5}{5} \boxed{>} \frac{5}{6}$

4. $\frac{4}{5} \boxed{>} \frac{3}{5}$

5. $\frac{1}{3} \boxed{<} \frac{3}{3}$

6. $\frac{2}{4} \boxed{=} \frac{4}{8}$

Answer Key**A Math Riddle to Learn History**

How many U.S. Presidents were under 40 years old when they started their terms?
Read and follow the directions to find out.

1. Start with the number of senators in the U.S. Senate.
Subtract the number of stars on the U.S. flag.

There are 100 Senators,
and there are 50 stars
on the U.S. flag.

$$100 - 50 = 50$$

2. Divide that number by the number of letters in the last
name of the first president of the United States.

There are 10 letters in
the last name Washington.

$$50 \div 10 = 5$$

3. Use that total and add the number of letters of
the largest state in the United States.

The largest state in the U.S.
is Alaska. Alaska has 6 letters.

$$5 + 6 = 11$$

4. Subtract the number of letters of the smallest
state in the United States.

The smallest state in the U.S.
is Rhode Island. Rhode Island
has 11 letters.

$$11 - 11 = 0$$

5. You will now have the number of U.S. presidents
that were under the age of 40 when they started
their terms.

The final answer is zero.