Name: _

Pick two numbers that make 7.







Skill: Addition and Subtraction

17 + 8 =







Skill: Addition

One way to make 19 is to add 8 to 11. Write another way to make 19.

> Add this number to this number.

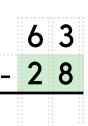
This shape has _____ parts.



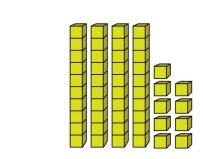
unequal equal

Skill: Fractions

Skill: Numbers to 1,000



Skill: Subtraction



How many? Write the number.

Skill: Numbers to 1,000

$$7 \times 4 =$$



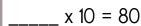








Skill: Multiply 3, 4, or 5



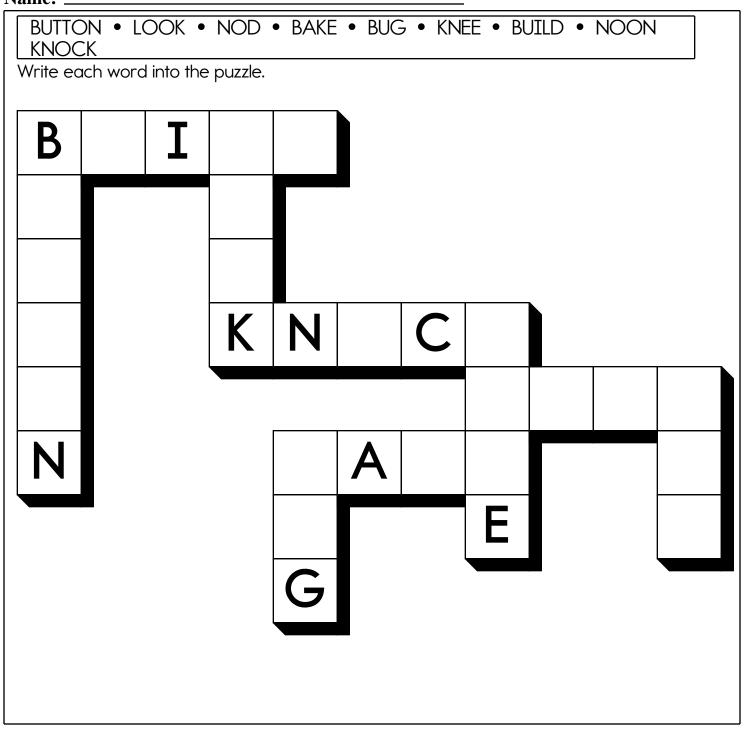






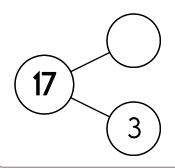


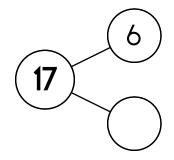
Skill: Multiply 1, 2, or 10

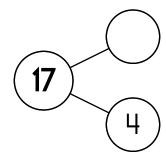


Name: _

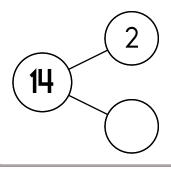
What numbers make 17?

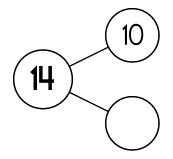


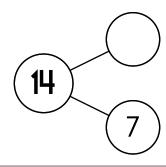




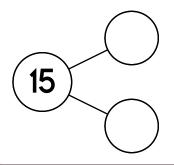
What numbers make 14?

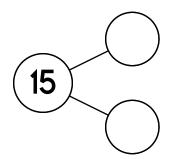


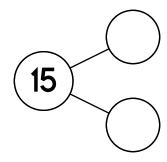




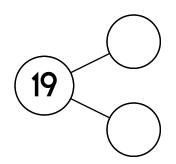
What numbers make 15?

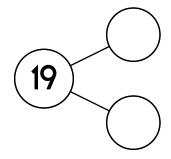


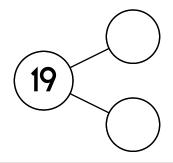




What numbers make 19?





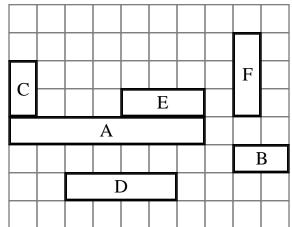


ame:
Proverbs are old sayings that many people know. One example is "A rolling stone gathers no moss."
Have fun with these proverbs by rewriting them and drawing a picture of your very own proverb.
Traditional proverb:
"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."
Now finish the proverb using your own words:
A bird in the hand is worth
Draw a picture of your proverb here:
Traditional proverb: "Don't count your chickens before they hatch."
Now finish the proverb using your own words: Don't count your chickens before
Draw a picture of your proverb here:

Help Robot find Rover. Color the boxes that have a difference of 6, 7, or 5 to make a path.

	→
E	

				-		
	1 3	1 4	7	1 3	1 1	9
	<u>- 8</u>	<u>- 8</u>	<u>- 2</u>	<u>- 6</u>	<u>- 4</u>	<u>- 7</u>
1 4	1 0	1 2	8	1 4	7	7
<u>- 1 0</u>		<u>- 1 1</u>	<u>- 6</u>	<u>- 1 1</u>	<u>- 2</u>	<u>- 2</u>
1 0	1 3	7	1 0	8	9	1 2
<u>- 7</u>	<u>- 1 2</u>	<u>- 5</u>	<u>- 2</u>	<u>- 3</u>	<u>- 2</u>	<u>- 7</u>
8	1 3	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 3	1 4
<u>- 2</u>	<u>- 3</u>		<u>- 3</u>	<u>- 4</u>	<u>- 3</u>	<u>- 6</u>
7	1 3	8	1 1	1 0	8	1 4
<u>- 5</u>	<u>- 5</u>	<u>- 5</u>	<u>- 1 0</u>	<u>- 5</u>	<u>- 2</u>	<u>- 9</u>
8	9	9	1 1	1 5	1 1	100
<u>- 3</u>	<u>- 6</u>	<u>- 8</u>	<u>- 1 0</u>	<u>- 1 2</u>	<u>- 5</u>	



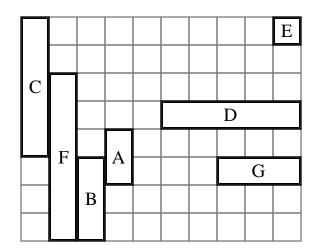
Rectangle E is _____ units long.

Rectangle B is _____ units long.

Rectangle ______ is the longest rectangle.

Rectangle E is larger than rectangle _____

Rectangle C is shorter than rectangle _____



Rectangle D is larger than rectangle _____

Rectangle A is _____ units long.

Rectangle ______ is the shortest rectangle.

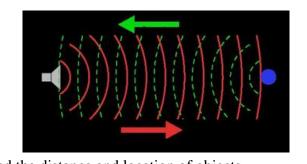
Rectangle A is shorter than rectangle _____



Name:	edHelper
How Does Sonar Work?	

By Cindy Grigg

Have you ever made an echo? An echo is made when sound hits something and bounces back. You can make an echo in a gym or in a canyon. Your voice sends out sound waves. When the waves hit the walls of a gym or a canyon, they bounce back. Your ears pick up the sound waves and you hear your own voice, a few seconds after you made the sound!



Sonar stands for **so**und **na**vigation **r**anging. Sonar uses the way sounds bounce back, or reflect, off objects. A sonar device can be active or passive. Passive sonar just listens for sounds and uses them to find the distance and location of objects.

Sonar has many uses. Passive sonar is used by the navy to find ships and submarines. Scientists use it to find whales or other animals in the sea they want to study. Active sonar is used to measure distance with sound. When sound hits an object, some of the sound waves are reflected back to the device. The distance to the object can be found from the time it takes for the sound to travel to the object and back.

A passive sonar device collects sound made by an object. It can find the direction in which the object is moving. It is not useful to find the distance to the object. Submarines use passive sonar to avoid being heard. Active sonar is used to map the bottoms of oceans and lakes. Fishermen use active sonar to find fish.

Whales, dolphins, and bats use a form of natural sonar called echolocation. They send out sound waves and listen for the echo. Their brains use the echo to find food or their families and to find their way. These animals use sound to "see" what is around them.

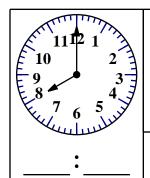
How Does Sonar Work?

Questions

- What do the letters of "sonar" stand for?

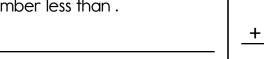
 2. Sonar is like an echo because:
 - 3. What is echolocation?
 - A. active sonar
 - B. passive sonar
 - C. the newest sonar used by the military
 - D. a form of natural sonar used by some animals

- 4. Sonar (or echolocation) helps animals _____.
 - A. see reflections of objects with their eyes
 - B. by showing them what color objects are
 - C. by letting them see objects in the dark
 - D. by using sound to locate objects
- 5. You can guess that sound _____.
 - A. can travel in water but not in air
 - B. cannot be reflected
 - C. can travel in air but not in water
 - D. can travel in both air and water



The number 41 is an odd nι nι

umber. Write an odd
umber less than .



Eight is an odd number.

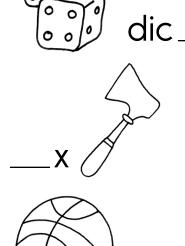
no yes

- O kaawl
- O kiwl O kewl
- \bigcirc call



100 less than 699







Write an addition number sentence using the numbers 9, 11, and 2.

Name: _

