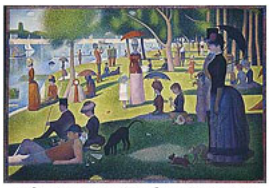
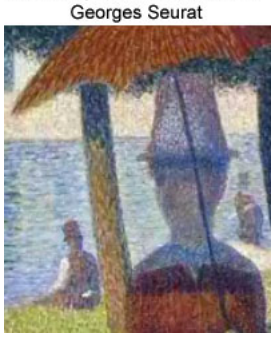
Name: _____

What Is Pointillism?

By Colleen Messina



A Sunday on La Grande Jatte
Georges Seurat



If you like polka dots, you will love pointillism. Pointillism is a style of art. Artists who paint in this style use thousands of tiny dots to create their paintings. Pointillist artists must have a lot of patience!

Pointillists used confetti-size dots on their canvases. These dots do a strange thing when you look at them from far away. Different color dots blend together to create new colors. They also look like they shimmer. This is because the dots play a trick on your eyes. This trick is called "optical mixing." The artists who used dots felt that optical mixing made their pictures look brighter. It was a reward for all of their patience.

The pointillist artists used dots in the three primary colors. The primary colors are red, yellow, and blue. In order to create a secondary color, the artist put dots in two primary colors next to each other. The secondary colors are green, purple, and orange. For example, to create green, the artists placed yellow and blue dots close together. To make orange, the artists used red and yellow dots, and to create purple, the artists used red and blue dots. The artists had to think a lot about what they were doing.

The first artist to paint in this style was Georges Seurat. He was determined to create a new style of art that was based more on science than on inspiration. He lived in the 19th century in the city of Paris, and his family made sure he never had to worry about money. He had a lot of time to just hang out and be an artist, and he loved to study colors. The study of how colors work together is called color theory.

Mr. Seurat decided to use tiny dots of color to create his new style. In his most famous painting, he showed people along a river on a bright summer day. This painting was very large and measured 81 inches by 120 inches. At first, everyone laughed at his dots, but he never gave up. Later, everyone liked this unique style. Someone once calculated that Mr. Seurat used approximately 3,456,000 dots to paint *A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte.* It took him two years to do this painting. Today, it is in the Art Institute of Chicago.

Another French artist who helped develop this style was Paul Signac. He grew up in a wealthy family and loved both literature and art. He eventually chose to become an artist and became friends with Georges Seurat. He thought Mr. Seurat had many good ideas about colors.

Pointillism only lasted from the early 1880s until 1900. Georges Seurat died at the young age of 31. Paul Signac carried on his work. The movement may have died out because many people thought that putting thousands of dots all over a large space was tedious. However, pointillism did influence later styles of modern art. So Georges Seurat made a point after all.

What Is Pointillism?

Questions

_____ 1. Which shape creates a pointillist painting?

A. dots
B. triangles
C. cubes
D. ovals

Name: _____ edHelper

_____ 2. How large are the dots in this style of painting?

A. confetti size
B. basketball size
C. baseball size
D. microscopic size

_____ 3. What is the name for the trick that the dots play on your eyes from far away?

A. optical mixing
B. creative blending
C. polka dot mixing
D. optical illusion

_____ 4. What is the name for the colors red, blue, and yellow?

A. secondary colors
B. primary colors
C. bright colors
D. pretty colors

_____ 5. What is the color green?

A. a secondary color
B. a scientific color
C. a primary color
D. a natural color

_____ 6. Which artist created pointillism?

A. Rembrandt
B. Renoir
C. Leonardo da Vinci
D. Georges Seurat

_____ 7. Which artist kept up the pointillist style after Georges Seurat?

A. Paul Signac
B. Michelangelo
C. Jackson Pollack
D. Monet

8. True or false? Artists painted in the pointillism style for a long time.

_____

_____

What is the least common multiple of 5 and 7?	What is the greatest common factor of 9 and 6?	What is the greatest common factor of 9 and 15?

word root **in** can mean **in or not** **induction, inscribe, invisible**

Name: _____

Mr. Robinson is running for mayor. He spent a total of nine weeks working on his campaign. He gave speeches for five weeks. The rest of the time he worked in his office. He worked every day of the week. How many days did he spend in his office?

Peter has to read a book about Brazil. He wants to finish it on April 23. He started reading it 4 days before April 23. On what date did he start reading?

Anne wants a new notebook for school. It costs $4.25. She has 6 quarters, 7 dimes, and 3 nickels. How much more does she need to buy the notebook?

Adam is building a log cabin. He started on it at 9:31 a.m. He will have to stop at 5:12 p.m. for dinner. How long does he have to work?

Anne started brushing her hair at 3:22 p.m. She brushed until 3:32 p.m. How much time passed?

A tumbleweed doesn't travel by itself. When the wind blows, the tumbleweeds move around. If a tumbleweed is traveling at 5.5 miles per hour, how far will it travel in 8 hours?

word root **dom** can mean **rule** **domain, dominate**

Name: _____

"Want to try climbing this tree?" asked Emma.
Jessica didn't need to answer. She wanted to be the first one up this apple tree. "Look, there has to be at least 26 apples on this tree!" she yelled to Emma below.
"How do you know?" asked Emma.
"Simple!" replied Jessica, trying to sound as if she knew. "There are exactly seven main branches. Each main branch has 6 little branches coming off it, and each of those little branches has 2 apples on it."
"Huh, that makes no sense. Shouldn't there be 33 apples then? Plus one apple just fell, so maybe it's 32 apples now."
How many apples are there on the tree now that one has fallen?

Show your work.

Name: _____

The Black Death

By Sharon Fabian

A frightening rumor was spreading across Europe in 1347. It was told in horrifying detail by travelers returning from the East.

According to the rumor, a mysterious force was killing people. It wasn't like any ordinary disease. A person hardly had time to become sick, and before you knew it, he was gone. And as if that wasn't bad enough, this mysterious killer disposed of its victims in a most grisly manner. There were reports of bodies exploding with the foul sickness. Victims, as soon as they began to feel sick, reportedly gave off such a stench that no one would go near them.

Were the reports true? What was this mysterious killer? And what made it spread?

People in medieval Europe soon found out the answer to the first question. The reports were true. An unknown but gruesome sickness was spreading across Europe, and it was taking the lives of its victims. The plague spread gradually, making its way across Europe at the rate of a few miles each day.

As the plague spread, peasants abandoned their villages and fled, just as they would if an invading army was approaching.

What about the second question? What was this horrible killer? Scholars at the University of Paris tried to find the answer. Their conclusions were based on the best knowledge available at the time. They blamed the pestilence on a combination of the earthquakes that had shaken the continent around that time and the forces of astrology. They hypothesized that storms created by an unusual alignment of the planets had spread the evil forces released by the earthquakes.

Before they could continue their investigations, many of the scholars were also struck down by the plague.

The plague was actually a contagious disease like the flu.

The answer to the third question? Germs. Medieval men and women didn't know what we know today - that diseases are spread by germs. The plague was spread from Asia to Europe, and then across Europe, by passing germs. It seems that the germs had lived on rats for many years. Fleas that lived on the rats could pass the germs from one creature to another. After some of the infected rats made their way to Europe in the cargo hold of a trading ship, the fleas began to bite, not just other rats, but people too.

The flea bite passed the plague germs into a person's bloodstream. It caused symptoms that we all recognize from milder illnesses that are common today: headaches, chills, fever, and nausea. But the Black Death didn't stop there. The form called the bubonic plague, probably the most common one, caused large swellings to appear at the site of the flea bite, often in an enclosed area of the body such as an armpit. These swellings, filled with infection, turned black and became as large as an egg. Soon, they burst open. Soon after that, the person died.

The Black Death was a painful way to die. It was also disgusting; an infected person smelled so bad that no one would go near him. As a result, a sick person became an outcast, and often, no one would care for him.

People tried to control the epidemic. They burned down houses and even whole villages infected by the plague, but their efforts had little effect.

The plague had arrived in Europe in 1347, and by 1348, it had made its way across the whole continent to England. Within a few years, about 25 million people had died. Thirty percent or more of Europe's population had been wiped out. After all of the invasions and wars that had killed so many people in the Middle Ages, the Black Death turned out to be the biggest killer of all.

Name: _____

The Black Death

Questions

_____ 1. The first reports of the Black Death came from _____.

A. farmers
B. travelers who had been to the East
C. doctors in medieval hospitals
D. monks

_____ 2. The Black Death lasted for _____ years.

A. a few
B. 20
C. 50
D. many

_____ 3. The Black Death was spread by _____.

A. food
B. germs
C. plants
D. chemicals

_____ 4. Another name for the Black Death is _____.

A. radiation
B. cancer
C. plague
D. pneumonia

_____ 5. Once people realized that the Black Death was spreading across Europe, they began to _____.

A. call their doctors
B. flee
C. sleep
D. take medicine

_____ 6. The Black Death killed about _____ of the population of Europe.

A. 1/3
B. 1/30
C. half
D. 100%

_____ 7. _____ were the carriers that passed the Black Death germs from rats to humans.

A. fleas
B. mice
C. mosquitoes
D. dogs

_____ 8. _____ blamed the Black Death on earthquakes and astrology.

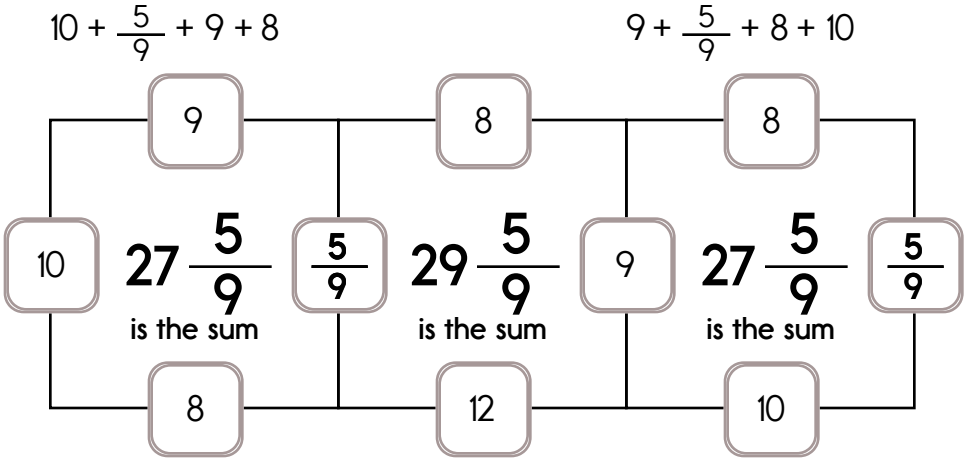
A. doctors
B. peasants
C. scholars
D. sailors

word root **voc** can mean **voice** **vocal, vocalist**

Name: _____

This puzzle has a large number in the middle, which is the sum of the four numbers that surround it.

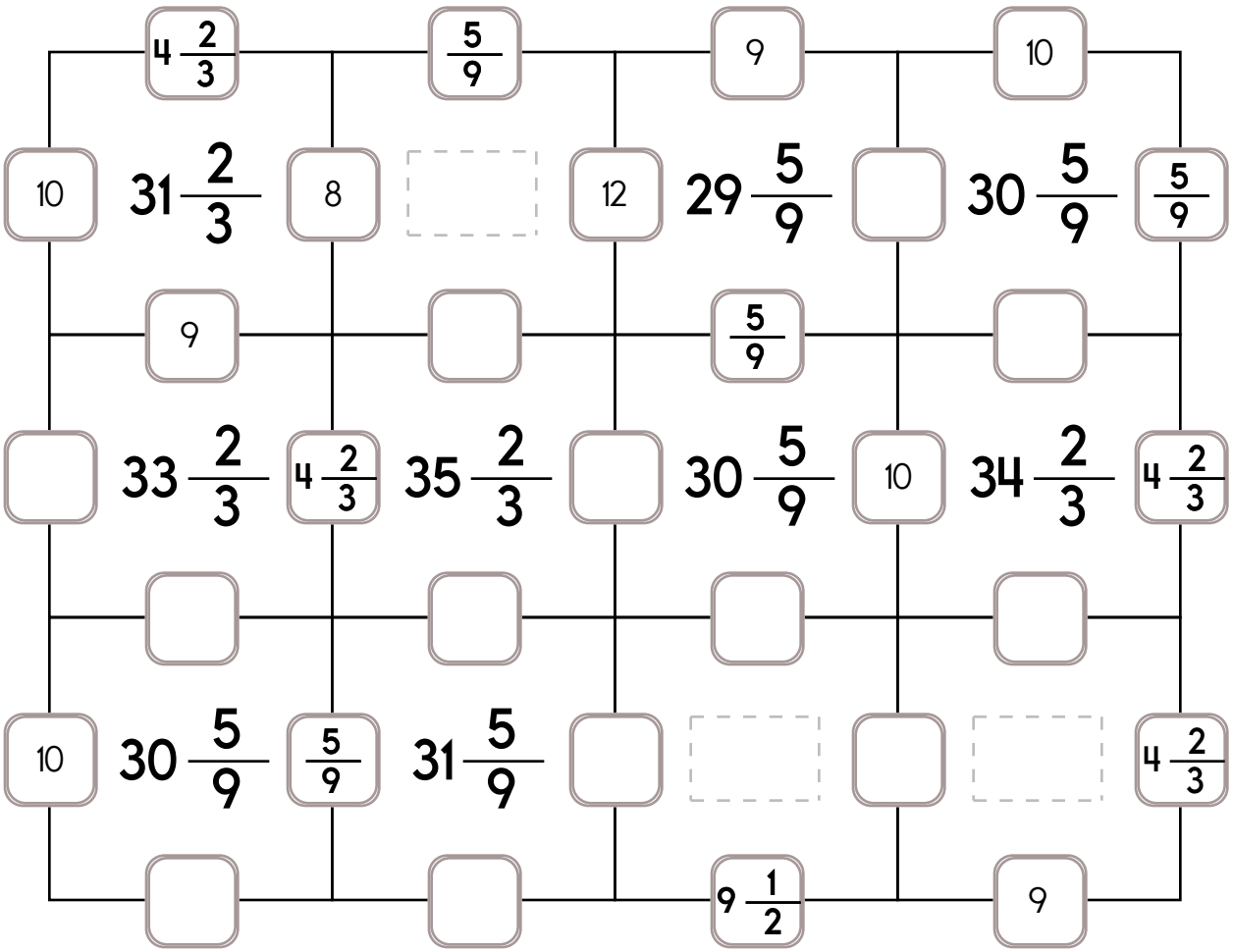
Sample:



Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square.

Exactly one of the four numbers has to be one of these numbers: $4\frac{2}{3}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{5}{9}$.

The other three numbers have to all be DIFFERENT and must be from these: 9, 12, 8, or 10.

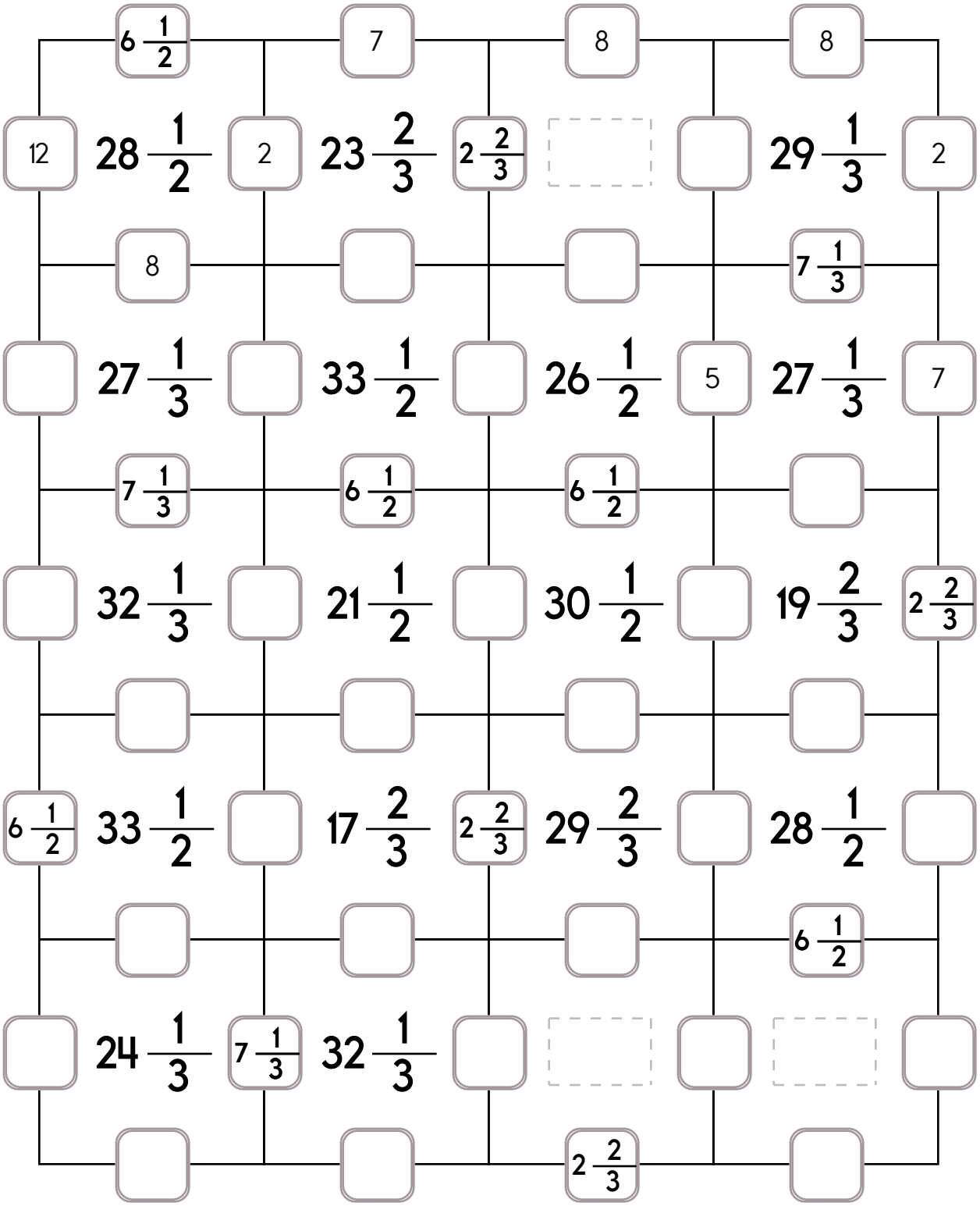


Name: _____

Fill in the missing numbers. How? The sum of the four surrounding numbers is in the center of each square.

Exactly one of the four numbers has to be one of these numbers: $7\frac{1}{3}$, $2\frac{2}{3}$, or $6\frac{1}{2}$.

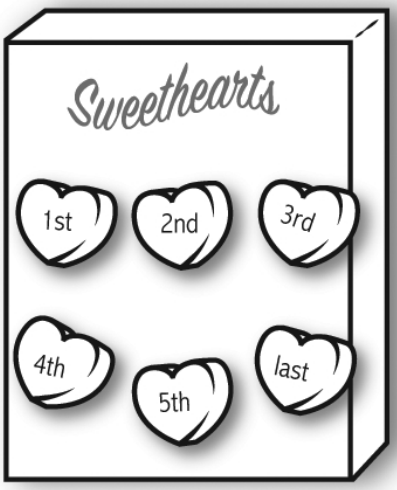
The other three numbers have to all be DIFFERENT and must be from these: 7, 2, 5, 8, or 12.



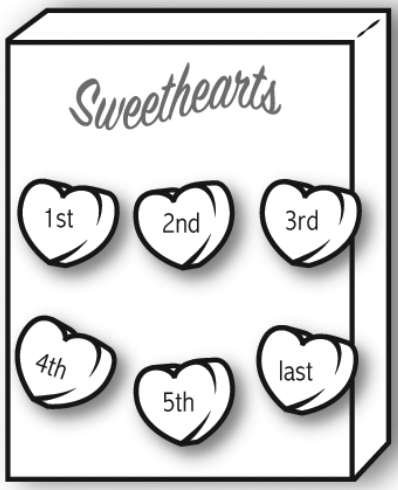
Name: _____

Solve the Sweet Sequences

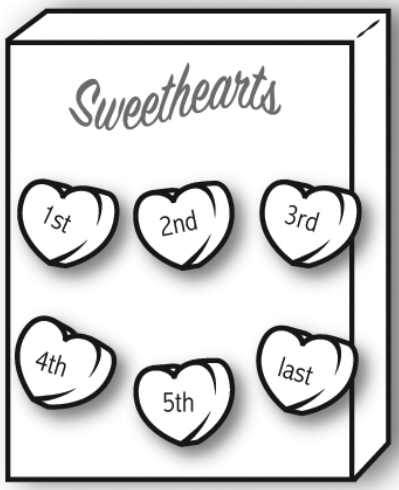
In each box there are six different-colored candies- red, pink, purple, orange, blue, and yellow. Read the text below each box to find out how to color the candy.



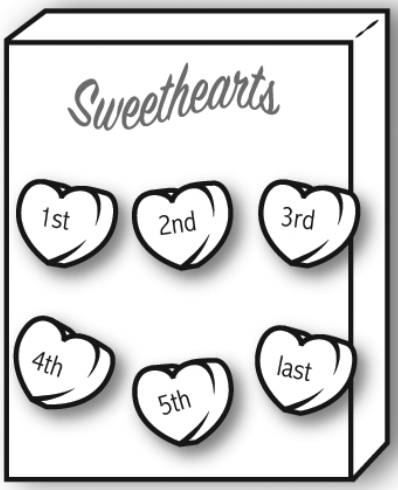
- The 1st candy is pink.
- The last candy is yellow.
- The blue candy is directly below the red candy.
- The orange candy is not below the pink candy.



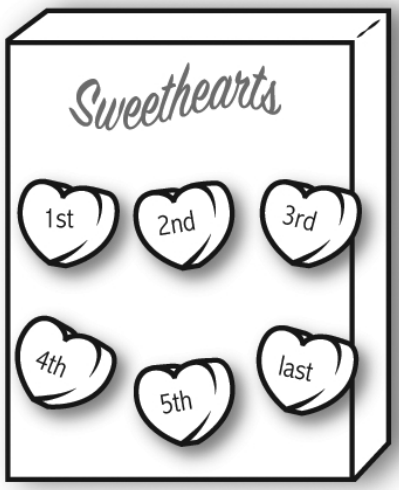
- The 4th candy is blue.
- The last candy is orange.
- The purple candy is not 1st.
- The pink candy is between the purple and red candies.



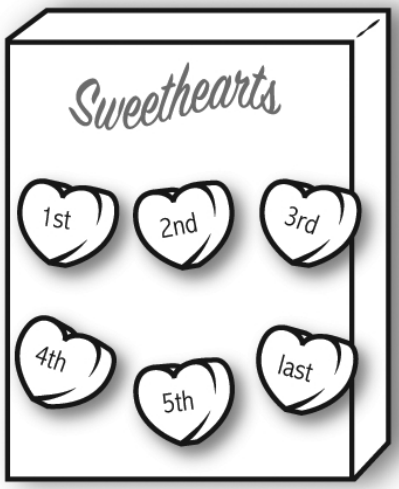
- The 2nd candy is orange.
- The 5th candy is red.
- The pink candy is not next to the red candy.
- The purple candy is not next to the red candy.
- The blue candy is directly below the purple candy.
- The yellow candy is last.



- The 2nd candy is blue.
- The 5th candy is purple.
- The orange candy is not 1st.
- The red candy is not 1st.
- The orange candy is directly above the pink candy.



- The 3rd candy is blue.
- The orange candy is above the pink candy.
- The purple candy is below the yellow candy.
- The purple candy is not next to the red candy.



- Purple, blue, and red candies are on the top row.
- The red candy is not 1st or next to the blue candy.
- The yellow candy is not near the pink or blue candy.

Name: _____

Draw a line to match each problem with the same answer.

8 + 88 =	2 + 100 =	18 ÷ 9 =	7 + 113 =
476 + 990 =	6 + 104 =	4 + 124 =	12 ÷ 6 =
5 + 57 =	54 ÷ 6 =	6 ÷ 2 =	334 + 374 =
10 x 11 =	418 + 553 =	5 + 67 =	9 + 119 =
63 ÷ 9 =	6 + 90 =	971 + 586 =	12 x 6 =
4 + 98 =	492 + 974 =	10 x 12 =	21 ÷ 7 =
81 ÷ 9 =	21 ÷ 3 =	351 + 357 =	961 + 596 =
414 + 557 =	2 + 60 =		

4 x 4 + 1

This number is one thousand more than 7,143.

11 + (4 + 8)

Amy gave out a survey. The answers she got back were 6, 26, 25, 14, and 8. What is the range of these numbers?

7 x __ = 84 = __ x 6

6 x 6 = __ = 4 x __

5 x __ = __ = 3 x 15

9 x __ = 54 = __ x 2

Gavin earns $16 an hour. He worked 4 hours. How much did he make?

word root **rupt** can mean **break** **erupt, interrupt**

Name: _____

Not a Nut

By Kathleen W. Redman

There are a lot of nuts out there. There are walnuts, chestnuts, pecans, Brazil nuts, cashews, pistachios, and many others. And then there's the cheap, easy-to-open, grown-in-the-dirt peanut. It is very popular, but it's not a nut. It's a legume, part of the pea family.

Peanuts are very common. Unlike nuts that grow on trees, peanuts grow underground. Peanut farms grow them by the truckload, making peanuts fairly inexpensive. Although they are not nuts, most people think of them as nuts.

Some peanuts are dry roasted. Some peanuts are boiled. Still other peanuts are ground up to make - you guessed it - peanut butter. Some cooking oils are even made from peanuts. There are lots of uses for peanuts.

Peanuts are also used for desserts, too. Many people like ground up peanuts on ice cream. They can be used in cakes, muffins, pies, and candies.

One very popular peanut-based candy is called peanut brittle. It's an easy candy to make that's especially sweet and tasty!

Peanut brittle is made by cooking sugar, water, and corn syrup into a gooey mixture then adding baking soda, vanilla, butter, salt, and, of course, peanuts. The sticky concoction is spread out on a flat surface and left to cool. The sugar hardens as it cools, leaving you with a big sheet of peanut brittle.

It gets its name from the fact that the candy is actually very brittle. The sheet of peanut brittle is broken up into smaller pieces to eat.

National Peanut Brittle Day is January 26, when peanut brittle fans across the country eat their favorite candy and try new peanut brittle recipes. If you've not had peanut brittle or haven't tried making your own, National Peanut Brittle Day would be a good day to do it!

Not a Nut

Questions

1. Name three kinds of nuts.

   _____

   _____

_____ 2. Peanuts grow _____.

   A. in a tree
   B. in a flowerpot
   C. in a bush
   D. underground

Name: _____

_____ 3. Peanuts are not nuts. They are _____.

A. green beans
B. candy
C. legumes
D. a member of the corn family

_____ 4. Peanuts are ground up to make _____.

A. cupcakes
B. cookies
C. peanut butter
D. dry roasted peanuts

5. Peanuts can be used in many desserts. Name three of them.

_____

_____

6. Name three of the ingredients in peanut brittle.

_____

_____

_____ 7. The sugar hardens as it _____.

A. gets bigger
B. cools
C. heats up
D. is pulled

_____ 8. When is Peanut Brittle Day celebrated?

A. January 25
B. January 16
C. January 6
D. January 26

What is the sum of 10 and 578?	12 ÷ 6 =	7 x 12 + 9

Name: _____

Wendy made three posters for her classroom. The first poster illustrated the steps in making butterscotch pudding. The second poster was a graph of the results of her "Favorite Pudding" survey. The third poster was a giant picture of a bowl of butterscotch pudding decorated with whipped cream, crushed nuts, and bright red cherries. Each poster was twenty-six inches wide and thirty-seven inches high. How many square feet of poster board did she use for the three posters?

Peter is setting up the bulletin board for Polar Bear Day. He put three large pictures of the bears on the board. Two of the pictures are 20 inches long and 14 inches wide. The other picture is 25 inches long and 18 inches wide. What is the total area of the pictures?

Hannah is 8 years younger than Nathan. Rosa is 2 years younger than Nathan. Peter is 7 years younger than Rosa. Rosa is 23 years old.

How old is everyone else?

The number 82 is more than the number 6 by how much?

I, K, M, O, _____, S, U, W, Y

29 + ___ + 20 = 63

Name: _____

Which of these numbers: 33, 80, 72, 132, 32, 88 are

multiples of 10? 80 _____ multiples of 8? _____

multiples of 12? _____ multiples of 11? _____

What is the area of a square that measures 3 ft on one of its sides?

_____

Write a fraction to represent what is shaded.

_____

Write how many should go into each box.

Put 99 toys into 11 boxes. 9 toys per box

Put 4 toys into 2 boxes. _____

Put 60 toys into 5 boxes. _____

Put 108 toys into 9 boxes. _____

Put 80 toys into 8 boxes. _____

Put 63 toys into 7 boxes. _____

Add. Fill in the blanks.

+	5	4
7		
2	7	6
8		12

+	4	
5	9	
4	8	9
	5	6

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ -\ 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

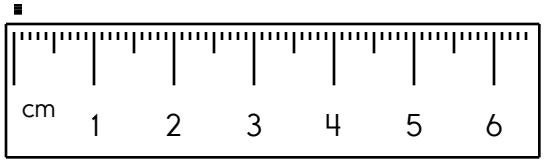
The factors of 8 are ____ 2 ____ 8

Insert a comma in the appropriate place in this sentence.

I love scrapbooking but my mother says she doesn't have a creative bone in her body.

Write the length in centimeters.

_____



word root **mob** can mean **move** **mobilize, immobile**

Name: _____

grabbed • herself • cherries • daughter • scraps • talons

Each row, column, and box must have all the words from the word list. Write in the missing words.

			herself		scraps
herself					cherries
	cherries		talons		grabbed
daughter	herself			grabbed	
grabbed		scraps			

Write the final part of each math analogy.

three dimes and three pennies : $0.33 :: six dimes and five pennies : _____

Explain why you think your answer is correct.

572 : 592 :: 814 : _____

Explain why you think your answer is correct.

Add the correct end punctuation for this sentence.

Do you think that the Language Arts test will be difficult

How many days are in March?

_____

Name: _____

The Great Pyramid

By Erin Horner

If you were to visit Egypt today, you could see many amazing things. One of the most famous Egyptian objects is the pyramid. There are nearly eighty pyramids in Egypt. The Great Pyramid of Pharaoh Khufu is the largest. Originally built as a tomb, it was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. The pyramid of Khafre, Khufu's son, is the second-largest of the pyramids. Khafre (also known as Chefren), ruled from around 2558 to 2532 B.C. I guess Khafre didn't want to be second-best. Khafre had his pyramid (pictured above) built on a small hill to make it look larger. All of the pyramids are massive and are impressive to look at. They are even more impressive when you realize when and how they were built. The Great Pyramid is the oldest and largest. It was built by hand more than 4,500 years ago. The pyramid was 480 feet tall. Its base is a giant square. Each side is longer than two football fields. It is made up of more than two million stones. Each one weighs 4,000 pounds. That is more than most cars weigh! The ancient Egyptians did not have any power tools. So how did they build these huge structures? No one knows exactly. Experts think that the workers may have used ramps and rolling logs to help them lug the giant blocks. They may have also used copper chisels and wooden hammers to shape the stones. Simple rods and strings may have been used to make sure that each block was straight. For twenty years, men worked year-round to build the Great Pyramid. It is estimated that 4,000 people worked on the pyramid. They did a great job! Now, 4,500 years later, their hard work can still be seen and admired.

The Great Pyramid

Questions

1. What is an opinion found in the story?

   _____

   _____

_____ 2. The author probably wrote this article to _____.

   A. demonstrate how to build a pyramid
   B. describe the best places to stay in Egypt
   C. inform you about some ancient Egyptian pyramids
   D. persuade you to visit the Great Pyramid

_____ 3. Which of the following is true about the Great Pyramid?

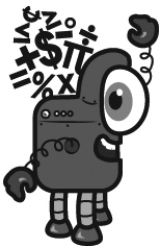
   A. It weighs 5,000 pounds.
   B. It was built for a queen.
   C. It was built by hand.
   D. It took 4,500 years to build.

_____ 4. Choose the best title.

   A. Egypt is Hot!
   B. The Life of Pharaoh Khufu
   C. The Puny Pyramids
   D. What a Wonder: The Pyramids of Egypt

Name: _____

Mental Math — #1 —



- Start with the number of legs on 7 pigs. **28**
- Add 3 tens. _____

  5 0 3 5 8 4 4 7 6 6 (Circle your answer to double check you are correct.)
- Add the number of dimes in a dollar. _____

  5 7 7 3 6 3 6 8 8 5
- Multiply by 10. _____

  4 7 6 8 0 1 7 6 8 0
- Add 3 tens. _____

  9 9 3 9 4 7 1 0 2 5
- Add a dozen. _____

  7 2 2 2 1 6 7 3 6 7
- Subtract 9 tens. _____

  1 4 3 1 6 3 2 7 2 2
- Add 48. _____

  9 6 8 0 2 1 8 5 4 9
- Divide by 10. _____

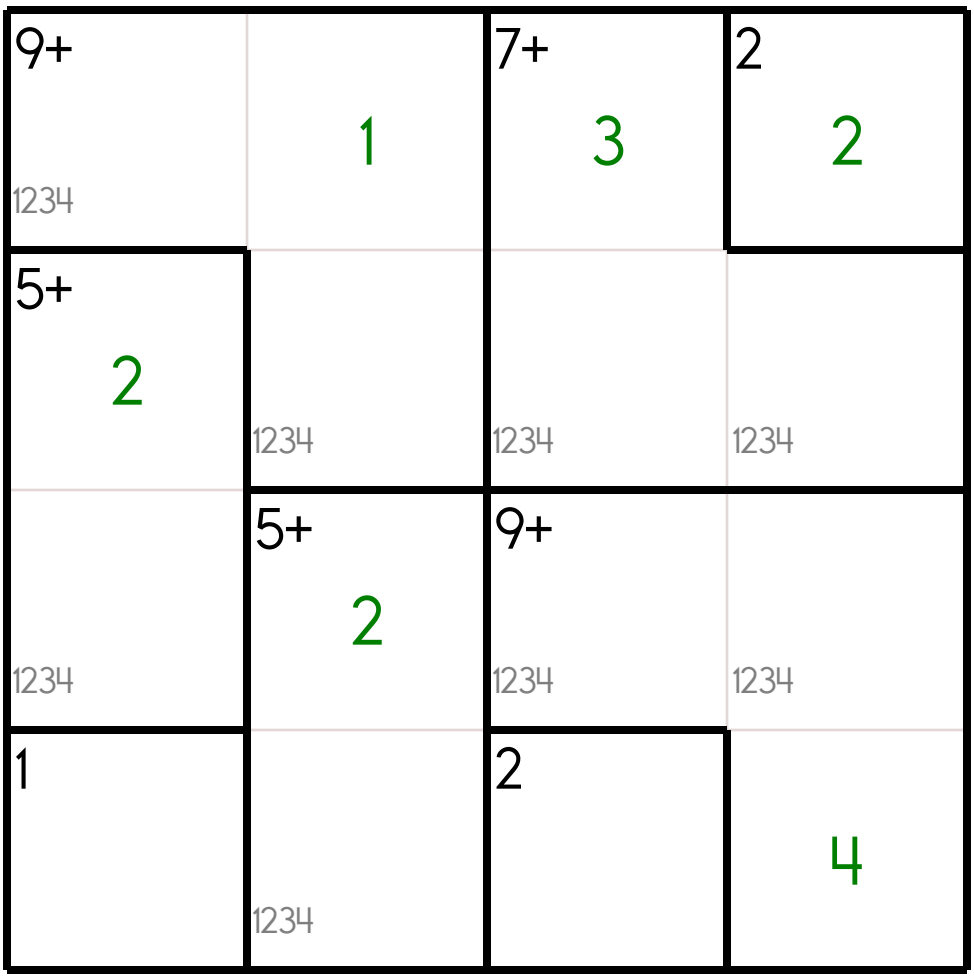
  4 3 6 3 7 0 9 6 8 4
- Add the number of legs on 6 ducks. _____

  2 6 8 7 6 8 0 8 1 9
- Increase that number by 3. _____

  2 8 3 0 1 8 5 8 4 2

Name: _____

Fill in each box of the edHelperKu puzzle, using the numbers from 1 to 4.
Every row must contain the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Every column must contain the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.
In a cage with a plus sign, the given number will be the sum of all the digits in the cage.



Fill in the blanks. These equations are from the puzzle above.

2 + ____ = 5

3 + ____ + ____ = 7

____ + 1 + ____ = 9

2 + ____ = 5

____ + ____ + 4 = 9

Name: _____

Thunderheads

By Cindy Grigg

A thunderstorm is just what its name says it is: a storm with thunder (and lightning). It forms in cumulonimbus clouds. These kinds of clouds are very tall. They have vertical development. They rise like towers or tall buildings. They have large, anvil-shaped tops. These clouds are often called thunderheads. About 1,800 thunderstorms happen each day somewhere on Earth.

Clouds are usually white at the top where the sun illuminates them. The bottom of the cloud is blocked from the sun's direct light. That's why the bottoms of clouds usually look gray instead of white. A thunderhead is usually very dark at the bottom. The cloud is so thick that little light can reach the bottom of it.

Cumulonimbus (or Cb) clouds form when air pressure is lower than average. More water vapor can rise because there is less pressure pushing down so the clouds can grow very tall. Some Cb clouds grow taller than Mount Everest! When clouds are this high, the air in the top of the cloud is much colder than the air at the bottom. The temperature difference causes air in the cloud to move around. Warmer air can hold more moisture than colder air. When warm air moves higher in the cloud and cools, the water condenses. This releases energy. Lightning, and sometimes tornadoes, are the result.

As water droplets and hail within a thunderhead grow larger, they get so heavy that gravity pulls them down. They fall from the cloud. Most thunderstorms only last about thirty minutes.

Thunderheads

Questions

1. Thunderheads are _____ clouds.

_____

_____

_____ 2. What is the cause of cumulonimbus (or Cb) clouds growing very tall?

A. lower amount of water vapor
B. high temperature
C. low air pressure
D. high air pressure

_____ 3. What causes the bottom of a cloud to appear dark?

A. The cloud is so thick that the sun's direct light can't reach it.
B. The air in the top of the cloud is much colder than the air at the bottom.
C. Warmer air can hold more moisture than colder air.
D. none of the above

4. Thunderstorms happen often. Find a sentence in the story to support this statement and write it here.

_____

_____

Name: _____

_____ 5. When you see a tall cloud that has a top shaped like an anvil, you can _____.

A. expect a thunderstorm and rain
B. know that the air pressure has dropped recently
C. both A and B
D. none of the above

A book has 3 pages. Each page has 12 dimes. How many dimes in the book?

How much greater is 170 than 48?

How many total legs are on 10 chickens?

150, 165, 180, 195, 210, 225, 240, _____, 270, 285

How many total legs are on 11 elephants?

What number is halfway between 0 and 8?

Circle the three numbers whose sum equals 24.

8	4	6	7
13	5	17	4
11	9	15	6

Circle the six numbers whose sum equals 45.

5	8	5	5
11	1	7	6
2	10	10	4

B, B, K, 1, 1, B, B, K, 1, 1, B, B, K, _____, 1, B

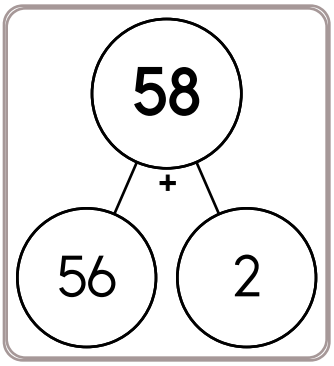
28 ÷ 4 =

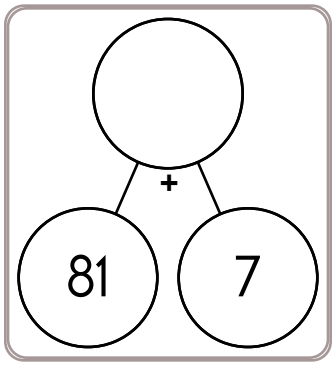
This number is one ten less than 2,986.

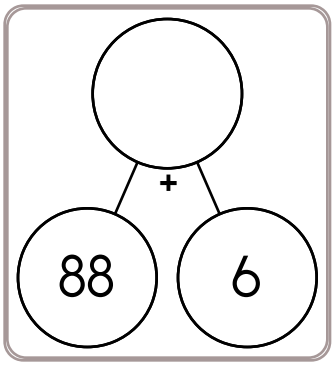
Which number has exactly 4 millions?

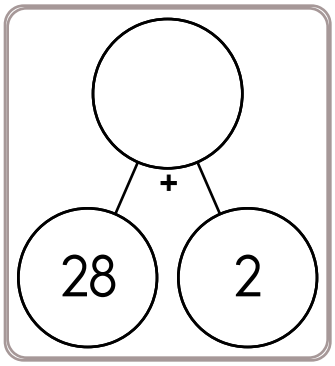
Name: _____

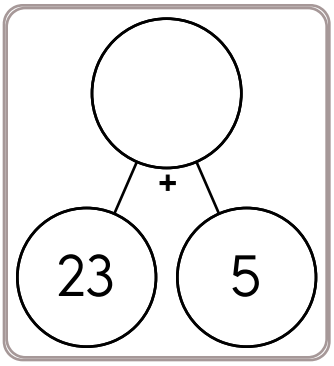
30 + ___ = 33	___ + 9 = 48	___ + 8 = 38
14 + ___ = 22	___ + 6 = 96	45 + ___ = 47
___ + 9 = 86	13 + ___ = 18	___ + 3 = 84
98 + ___ = 103	___ + 9 = 88	89 + ___ = 93

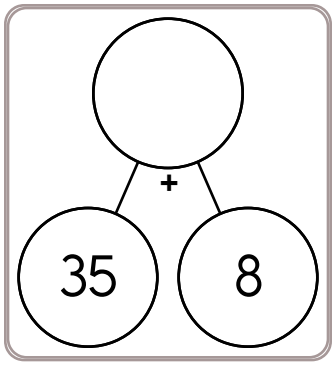


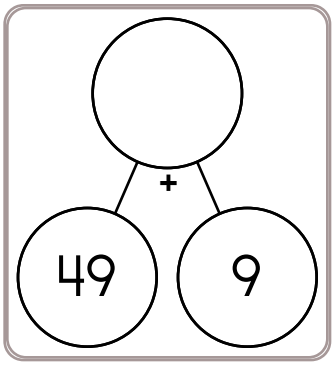


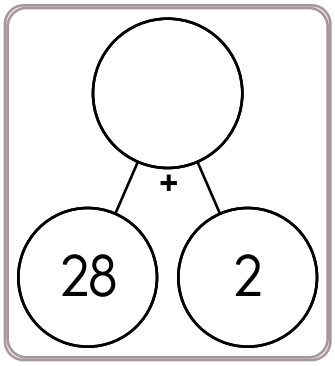


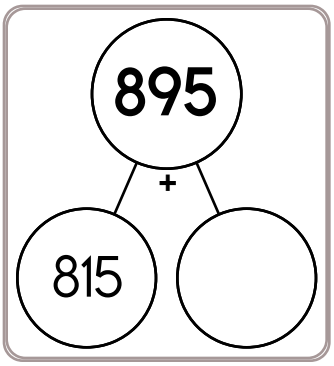


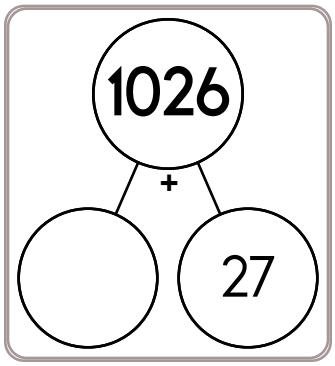


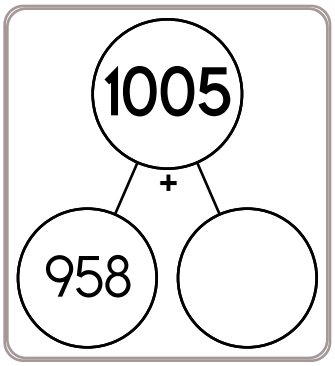


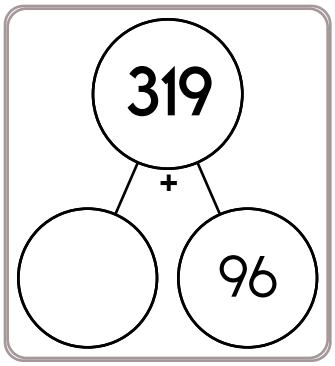












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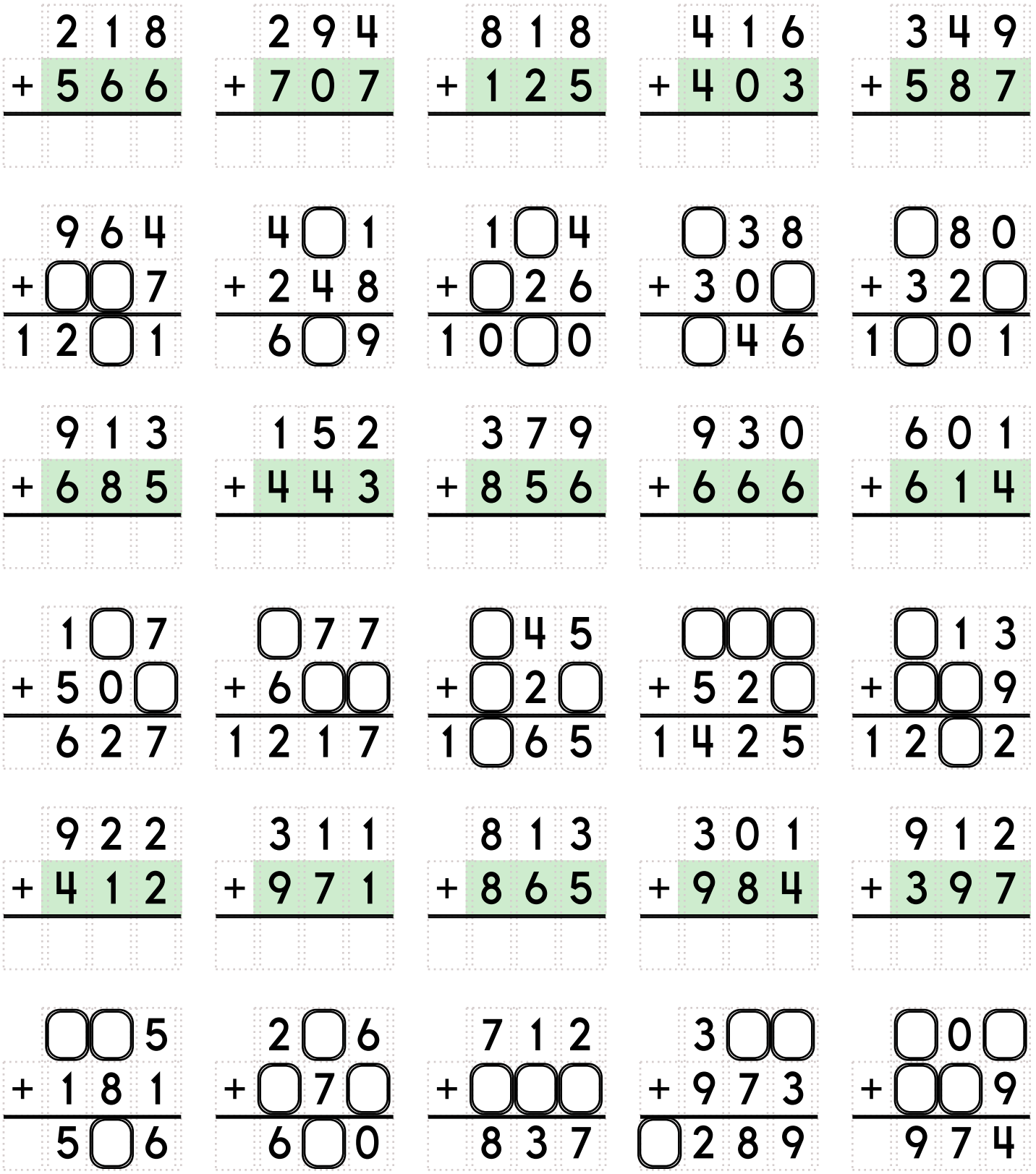
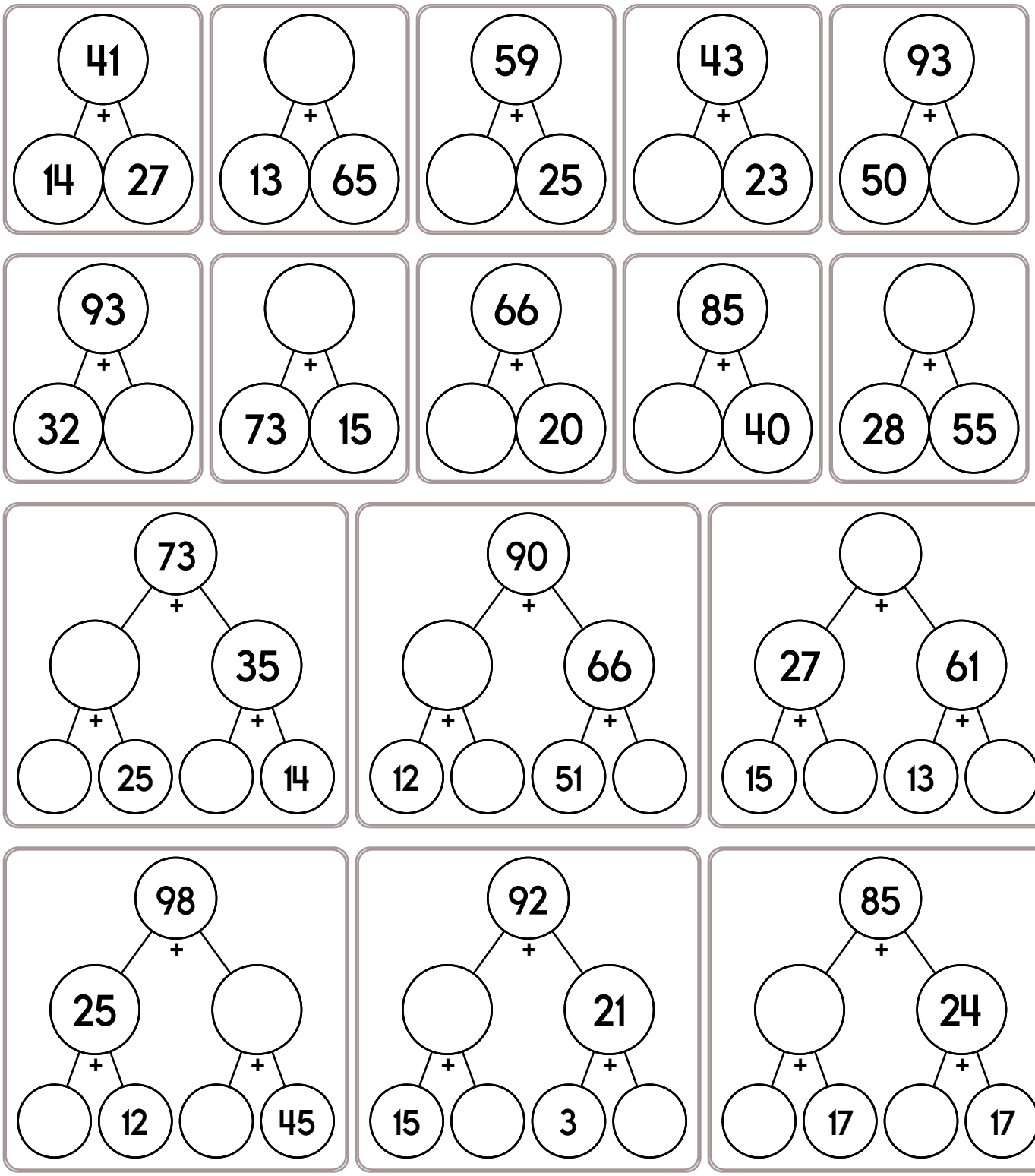

218 + 566
294 + 707
818 + 125
416 + 403
349 + 587
964 + □□7 = 1201
4□1 + 248 = 6□9
1□4 + □26 = 100□
□38 + 30□ = □46
□80 + 32□ = 1□01
913 + 685
152 + 443
379 + 856
930 + 666
601 + 614
1□7 + 50□ = 627
□77 + 6□□ = 1217
□45 + □2□ = 1□65
□□□ + 52□ = 1425
□13 + □□9 = 12□2
922 + 412
311 + 971
813 + 865
301 + 984
912 + 397
□□5 + 181 = 5□6
2□6 + □7□ = 6□0
712 + □□□ = 837
3□□ + 973 = □289
□0□ + □□9 = 974

Name: _____



Write as a decimal.
Seventeen and ninety-two hundredths

Write as a decimal.

$7\frac{85}{100}$

Write as a decimal.
Twenty-eight thousandths

Name: _____

Cold, Cold Winter

By Cindy Grigg

Late in the fall (autumn), the air gets colder. Nights get longer. Days get shorter. It gets dark earlier in the evening. Leaves fall from trees. Grass turns brown. When we look outside, we don't see many green plants. Winter has come. Winter is one of four seasons. The seasons are winter, spring, summer, and fall. Winter means cold weather in many places. It may snow. Winter is a time for warm clothes like sweaters. We wear warm coats. We wear mittens and scarves. We can make a snowman. We can walk in the snow. We can ice skate or go sledding. We can cuddle up inside and read a good book. Some animals sleep all winter. Many birds fly south. Think about the birds that live here in winter. Maybe we could give them bird seed to eat. They will thank us for it! After winter ends, spring comes again.

Cold, Cold Winter

Questions

1. What season comes before winter?

_____

_____

_____ 2. What season comes after winter?

A. fall
B. autumn
C. summer
D. spring

_____ 3. What kind of clothes do people wear in winter?

A. sweaters
B. warm coats
C. mitten and scarves
D. all of the above

_____ 4. What do animals do in winter?

A. Many birds fly south.
B. Some animals sleep all winter.
C. all of the above

Name: _____

Connor made little bags of bright yellow jellybeans for all the students in his class. He put yellow smiley face stickers on them. If there are 16 students in his class and he put 4 jellybeans in each bag, how many jellybeans did he use?

Robert had to make 15 visits to the dentist last year to take care of his braces. Each visit cost $119. How much did the visits cost in all?

Emma invited her friends over to celebrate her birthday. She has 33 boxes of strawberry sour mints to give her friends. In their goodie bags she gave them each 4 boxes of strawberry sour mints. She has 17 boxes left. How many goodie bags did she give out?

"How many buildings are yours?" asked Anna as they were playing the Build as Fast as You Can game, which is the best new game on their HBox.

"Not telling!" replied Jenna.

Anna would have to use the clue on the screen. If she can guess correctly, she will get 50 more points. The clue said, "If you double the number of buildings that Anna has, Anna will have 4 less than the number of buildings that Jenna has. Start building fast!"

Anna has 15 buildings. How many buildings does Jenna have?

Name: _____

Reduce $\frac{8}{20}$ to its lowest terms.

Reduce $\frac{24}{56}$ to its lowest terms.

Reduce $\frac{4}{12}$ to its lowest terms.

What is the least common multiple of 3 and 6?

What is the greatest common factor of 8 and 4?

What is the least common multiple of 2 and 8?

Write as a decimal.

$4\frac{7}{10}$

Write as a decimal.
Thirteen and two hundredths

Write as a decimal.

$\frac{9}{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 664 \\ -\ \ 72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 624 \\ +\ \ 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ +\ 94 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Write as a decimal.
Ten and four tenths

Write as a decimal.

$17\frac{773}{1000}$

Write as a decimal.
Twenty-two hundredths

Name: _____

What is the least common multiple of 4 and 7?

What is the least common multiple of 10 and 8?

What is the greatest common factor of 7 and 14?

$$\begin{array}{r} 818 \\ -\ 142 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ +\ 93 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 47{,}664 \\ -\ 8{,}523 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Reduce $\frac{4}{8}$ to its lowest terms.

Reduce $\frac{4}{10}$ to its lowest terms.

Reduce $\frac{15}{18}$ to its lowest terms.

Write as a decimal.

$\frac{8}{10}$

Write as a decimal.
Forty-one hundredths

Write as a decimal.
Eighteen and five tenths

Reduce $\frac{36}{63}$ to its lowest terms.

Reduce $\frac{25}{40}$ to its lowest terms.

Reduce $\frac{24}{40}$ to its lowest terms.

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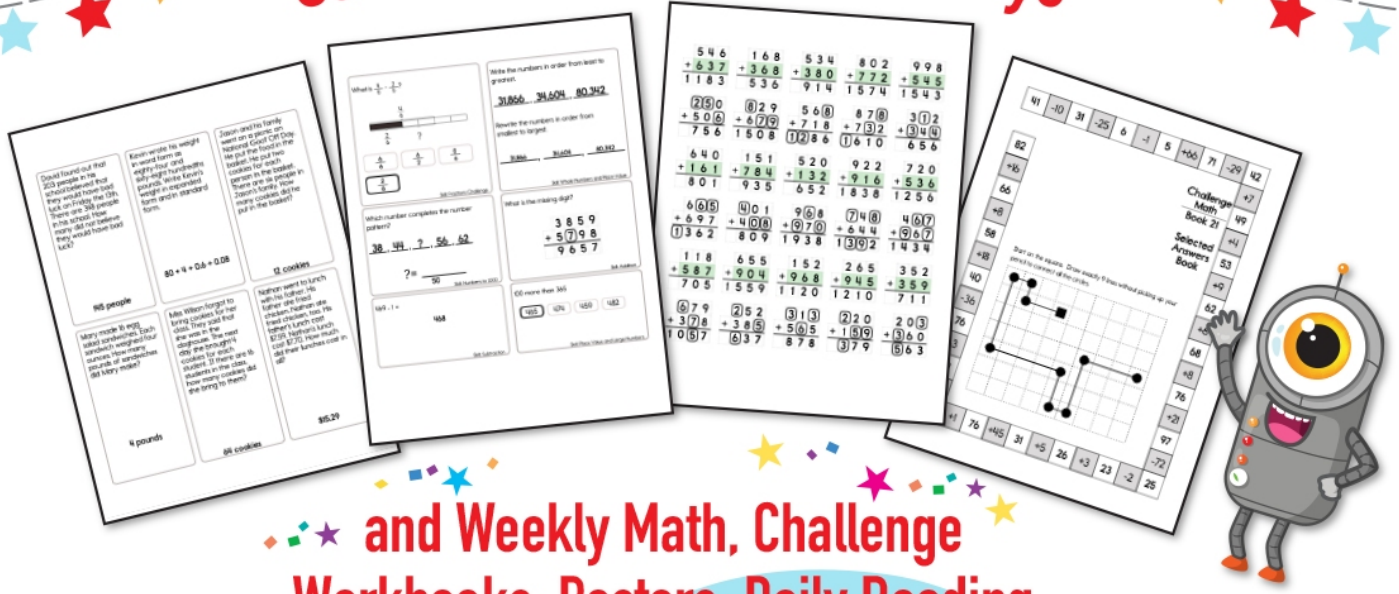

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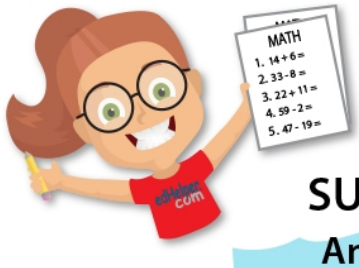

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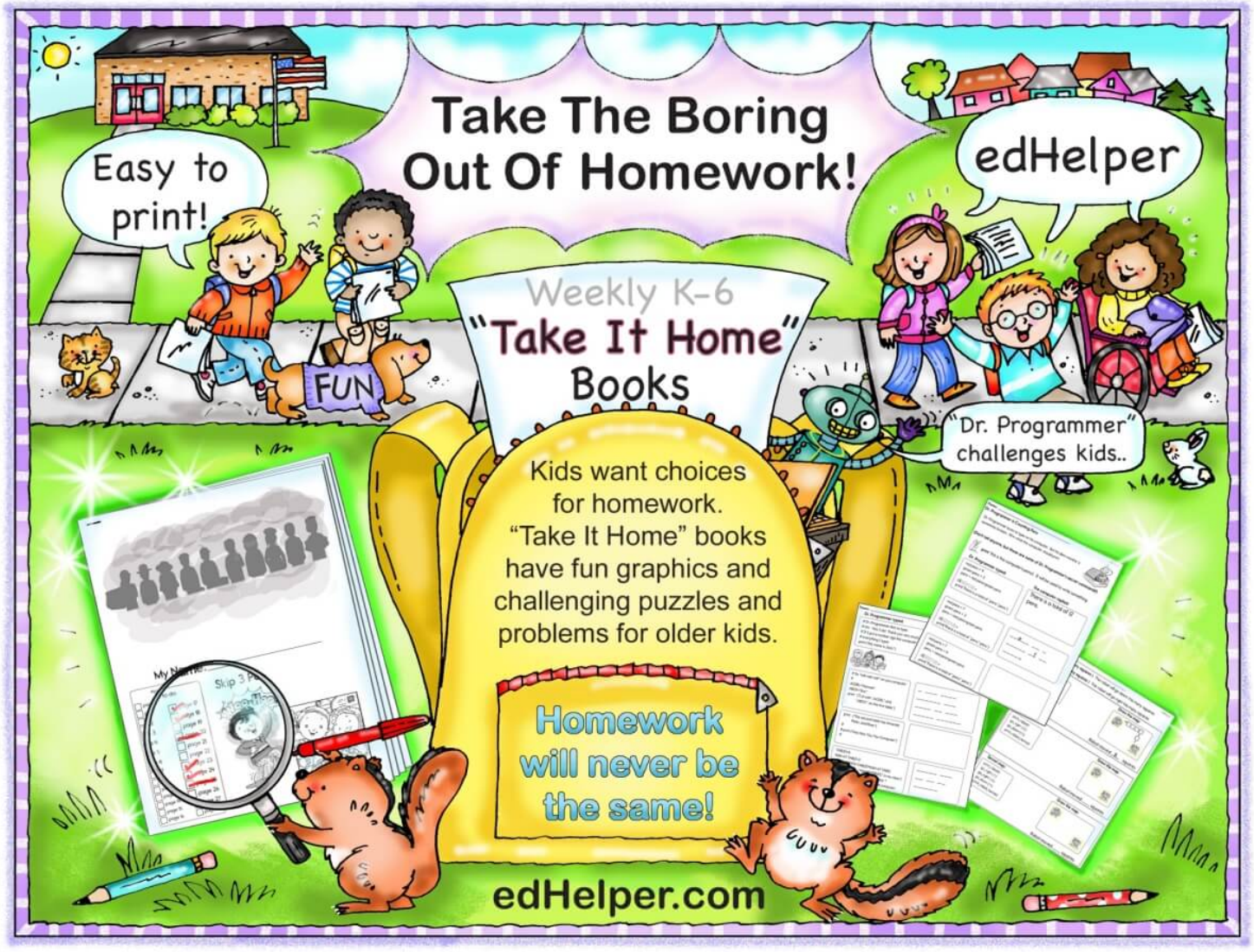
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