

1) Brainstorm words or phrases that relate to snow (2) Choose one from each column to write your acrostic poem!

S	N	O	W
soft	new	outside	with friends

1) Choose a topic with 4-6 letters. (2) Brainstorm words and phrases for each letter (3) Choose one from each column to write your acrostic poem!

Using Abbreviations for Street Names

Name: _____

An **abbreviation** is a short form of a word used to simplify what you are writing. Abbreviations are commonly used in street names. Here are some that you have probably seen around town:

Street = St.	Drive = Dr.	Road = Rd.	Boulevard = Blvd.	Place = Pl.
Court = Ct.	Circle = Cir.	Highway = Hwy.	Avenue = Ave.	Lane = Ln.

Rewrite each sentence using the appropriate abbreviation for the street names.

1. The store is located on the corner of Main Street and First Avenue.

2. I live near Highway 15, and my bus stop is on Lost Road.

3. We moved from Pebble Place to Boulder Boulevard.

4. My school is on Pine Tree Circle on the other side of town.

5. My aunt and uncle live on Manchester Court in the next city over.

6. The Beatles sang a song about Penny Lane.

7. The pet store is about a mile away on Railroad Canyon Road.

8. If you live on Easy Street, you must have a lot of money.

9. Is Pennsylvania Avenue where the U.S. president lives?

10. Why did you walk on Yorba Linda Boulevard instead of 9th Street?

Name: _____

Measurement Abbreviations

Below are measurements for length, weight, and volume. These are customary and metric abbreviations. Write the abbreviation for each measurement on the line.

1. yard _____
2. liter _____
3. centimeter _____
4. ounce _____
5. teaspoon _____
6. kilometer _____
7. pound _____
8. meter _____
9. milligram _____
10. foot _____
11. cubic centimeter _____
12. quart _____
13. millimeter _____
14. gallon _____
15. kilogram _____
16. gram _____
17. mile _____
18. inch _____
19. milliliter _____
20. tablespoon _____

Measurement Abbreviations

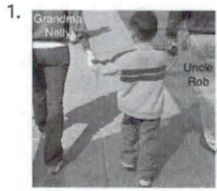
Below are measurements for length, weight, and volume. These are customary and metric abbreviations. Write the abbreviation for each measurement on the line.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. yard | <u>yd.</u> |
| 2. liter | <u>l</u> |
| 3. centimeter | <u>cm</u> |
| 4. ounce | <u>oz.</u> |
| 5. teaspoon | <u>tsp.</u> |
| 6. kilometer | <u>km</u> |
| 7. pound | <u>lb.</u> |
| 8. meter | <u>m</u> |
| 9. milligram | <u>mg</u> |
| 10. foot | <u>ft.</u> |
| 11. cubic centimeter | <u>cc</u> |
| 12. quart | <u>qt.</u> |
| 13. millimeter | <u>mm</u> |
| 14. gallon | <u>gal.</u> |
| 15. kilogram | <u>kg</u> |
| 16. gram | <u>g</u> |
| 17. mile | <u>mi.</u> |
| 18. inch | <u>in.</u> |
| 19. milliliter | <u>ml</u> |
| 20. tablespoon | <u>tbsp.</u> |

Capitalization

"Capitalize"

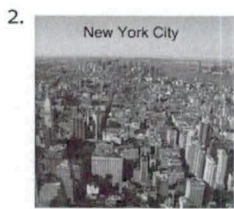
Learn more about this topic! Each section gives more detail on one of the lyrics from the song. Read each section, and then respond by answering the question or taking notes on key ideas.



"Grandma Nelly," "Uncle Rob" and "I" are capitalized because they are names, which are proper nouns. Make sure to capitalize "grandma" or "uncle" if they come before a name. But if you just say, "I love my grandma," you don't

need to capitalize it.

Notes



"New York City" is capitalized because it is a specific city, or proper noun. But if you said, "I live in a city," it wouldn't be capitalized because it is more general. You should capitalize the name of towns, boroughs, states and

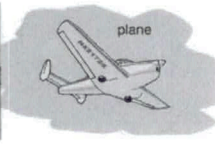
countries. But you don't capitalize the words "town," "state," "borough" and "country."

Notes



"July" is capitalized because it is the name of a specific month, or a proper noun. The season "summer," though, is not capitalized. Similarly, always capitalize the days of the week, like "Friday," "Saturday" or "Sunday." But you don't need to capitalize "week."

Notes



"JetBlue" is the name of a specific airline. So, it is a proper noun, and you capitalize it. But if you just flew on an "airplane," that wouldn't be capitalized. You should always capitalize specific

brands. For example, you should capitalize "Subaru" because that is the name of a car company. But you don't have to capitalize the word "car." And you should capitalize "Coca-Cola" and "Coke." But you shouldn't capitalize "soda."

Notes



"JFK" is the name of an airport, so we capitalize it. It is also named after the president, John F. Kennedy. When you write a person's initials, you always use capital letters.

Notes



"The Met" is a shortened version of "The Metropolitan Museum of Art." Even when we shorten a name, we still capitalize it. If you say, "I like museums," though, "museum"

wouldn't get capitalized. Similarly, "The Mets" are a New York baseball team. You always capitalize the names of teams. But you don't capitalize the word "baseball" or "team."

Notes



In addition to capitalizing Barack Obama's name, always capitalize people's positions when they come before their names. So, "President" gets capitalized when it comes before "Barack Obama." The same is true for

"Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor." But if you're just saying, "The president is the leader of the United States," "president" stays lowercase.

Notes



Always capitalize the titles of TV shows, movies and books, like Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. You only need to capitalize little words like "and" or "the" when they are at the beginning of a title, like The Hunger

Games. But when they fall in the middle of a title, you can leave them lowercase.

Notes



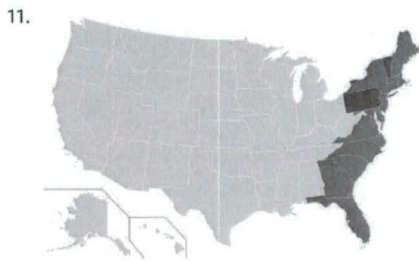
Always capitalize official holidays like "Independence Day," but don't capitalize the word "holiday."

Notes



Capitalize names of languages.

Notes



The "East Coast" is capitalized because it is a specific coast.

Notes

The directions north, south, east and west don't get capitalized when they're referring to the direction you're going. If you're writing, "She drove west on the highway," don't capitalize "west." However, north, south, east and west do get capitalized when they're being used to describe an entire region, like "the West" or "the South." If you're writing, "She's from the West," capitalize "West."

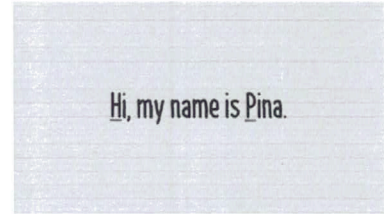
Name _____ Date _____

Capitalization - Vocab Cards

capitalize verb

to make the first letter of a word a capital letter or to write or print in all capitals.

Remember to always *capitalize* the first letter of your name.



Use this word in a sentence or give an example to show you understand its meaning:

Draw this vocab word or an example of it:

month noun

any of the twelve parts into which the year is divided, lasting 28-31 days.

My favorite *month* is October because I love dressing up for Halloween on the 31st.



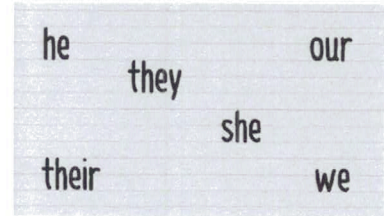
Use this word in a sentence or give an example to show you understand its meaning:

Draw this vocab word or an example of it:

pronoun noun

a word that can be used instead of a noun or noun phrase. "She," "it," "our," and "they" are examples.

In the sentence "She brought the cake for Oliver," the word "she" is a *pronoun*.



Use this word in a sentence or give an example to show you understand its meaning:

Draw this vocab word or an example of it:

proper noun noun

the name of a particular person, place, organization, etc., written with a capital letter.

In the sentence, "I am from the United States," "United States" is a *proper noun*.



Use this word in a sentence or give an example to show you understand its meaning:

Draw this vocab word or an example of it:

specific adjective

exact; particular.

My sister pointed to a *specific* spot on the map and asked me to meet her on that exact corner later that day.

Synonyms: precise; definite

Antonyms: general, vague



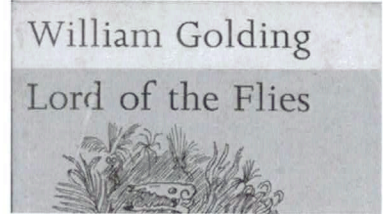
Use this word in a sentence or give an example to show you understand its meaning:

Draw this vocab word or an example of it:

title noun

the name of a work or art like a book, movie, poem, piece of music, etc.

The *title* of my favorite book is "Lord of the Flies."



Use this word in a sentence or give an example to show you understand its meaning:

Draw this vocab word or an example of it:

75 Journal Prompts for Kids

1. The best thing to do on a snow day
2. If I was in the circus, I would _____
3. The best place to play in my neighborhood
4. When I grow up
5. The most important thing I learned in kindergarten
6. Inside my backpack
7. If I could rename 10 different crayon colors
8. If I could be any animal, I would be...
9. Riding on Santa's sleigh
10. If I were a sprinkle, I would go on _____ dessert
11. Running through the forest
12. Becoming tiny and exploring your bedroom
13. Living in an igloo
14. The best kinds of bugs
15. What makes a good tree house
16. Exploring a castle
17. Popping out of a toaster
18. If I could create a new creature...
19. My pets are like my family because...
20. Day at the beach
21. Living in candy land
22. My favorite dessert is...
23. My favorite thing to play at recess
24. If I could learn a new language
25. The best day of the week
26. If I could take any animal on a walk in the park...
27. The greatest present I ever received
28. My favorite game to play when I was younger
29. My hero
30. What I want to be for Halloween
31. I was proud when I _____
32. My favorite season
33. One day when I went to the park
34. I wish I knew more about _____
35. Something that is important to my family
36. My favorite board game
37. What I did last Saturday
38. A dream vacation
39. If I could only eat one food for the rest of my life, it would be _____

75 Journal Prompts for Kids

40. What makes a good playground
41. My favorite subject
42. Inside my backpack
43. The best joke I ever heard
44. A list of things that make me happy
45. If I could visit any planet
46. If dogs could talk
47. If I could have any superpower
48. What if there were no television?
49. If I won an award, it would be for _____
50. Jumping on giant sandwiches
51. The best field trip ever
52. My favorite cartoon character
53. If I could build anything out of legos...
54. Good manners are...
55. My grandparents
56. Five things I'm good at are...
57. Riding on dinosaurs
58. My favorite book character is _____
59. Something my parents used to do when I was little
60. My first memory
61. The greatest thing I've learned so far this year is...
62. If a genie granted me three wishes
63. Something that makes me unique
64. Something that always makes me feel better when I'm sad is...
65. My favorite holiday
66. If I had a thinking cap, it would look like...
67. If I was in charge of the weather
68. I use computers for...
69. My favorite thing about my family
70. If I was king or queen of the world for a day, I would...
71. I wish someone would build _____ by my house
72. Would I rather have three arms or three legs?
73. If I could make anything grow on trees, it would be...
74. My favorite thing to do outside
75. If I was invisible, I would...

Name: _____

Fact vs. Opinion



Do You Know Elephants?

Think about elephants. Those thoughts will either be a fact or an opinion. A fact is something that can be proven as true. An opinion is the way a person thinks or feels about something. A person's opinion may be different from another person's opinion.

In the Fact column below, write the facts you know about elephants. In the Opinion column, write your opinion about elephants.

FACT

OPINION

Find the Main Idea

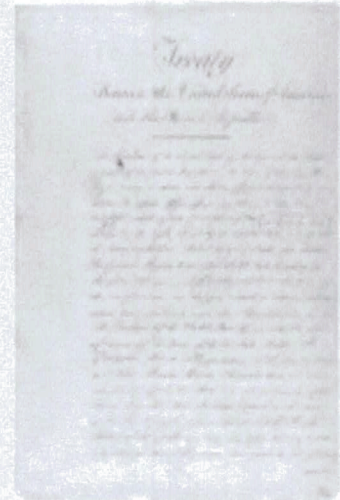
THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson completed a treaty with the French government to purchase a large section of land in North America. This land is now known as the Louisiana Purchase. The purchase was important to the future of the U.S. It was the first major expansion of the U.S. since it had won its independence from Great Britain 20 years earlier. The territory gained in the Louisiana Purchase was the largest in U.S. history, totalling 828,000



1903 map of the Louisiana Purchase from the U.S. Department of the Interior

squares miles, about 23% of the current U.S. land area. The Louisiana Purchase also secured the U.S.'s right to passage along the Mississippi River and allowed access to the important port of New Orleans.



Treaty transferring the Louisiana Purchase from France to the U.S.

Find the Main Idea

Write the main idea of the paragraph in your own words.

Write two supporting ideas for the main idea.

1. _____

2. _____

Find the Main Idea

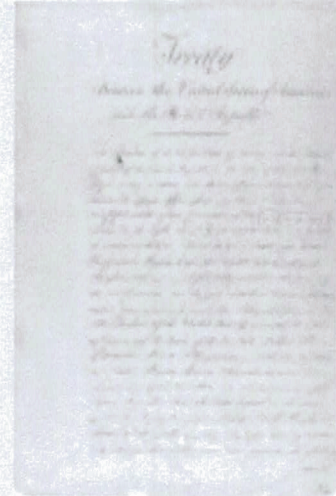
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Treaty transferring the Louisiana Purchase from France to the U.S.

Find the Main Idea

Actual wording and supporting ideas will vary. Example of correct answers:

Write the main idea of the paragraph in your own words.

The Louisiana Purchase was important to the U.S.

Write two supporting ideas for the main idea.

1. The Louisiana Purchase was the first large land purchase in U.S history.

2. The Louisiana Purchase allowed for passage along the Mississippi River.

Homophone Hunt

Name: _____

Recall that **homophones** are words that **sound the same**, but have **different meanings**. For example, a **bear** is a large, hairy animal. Your feet can be **bare** if you have no shoes on them. A dog or other creature can **bare** its teeth to show you it is ready to fight. Sometimes homophones can be easy to mix up, so it's important to check and make sure your words make sense when you edit your writing.

Read one student's story below. Look for homophones which have been used incorrectly. Cross them out, and write the correct spelling of the homophone which should have been used.



Once upon a time, there was a boy named Fred. His real name was Frederick, but he only liked people to call him Fred. One day, he was very bored because it was the winter, and all of his friends were on vacation. He decided to go on a quest. The only problem was Fred didn't know what to look for on his quest, so he didn't know where to find it. Then he remembered a story about a terrible creature with huge claws and red eyes. His brother, Allan, had told him the tale when he was much younger. The creature was supposed to hide in the thicket of trees at the end of the street, but you could hear him howl allowed in bad weather.

Fred knew the story was true because he could hear the creature's noises during the thunderstorm that had hit the town last week. He decided that he would find the monster and shoot it with his BB gun to save the neighborhood from the monster's screeching. However, when Fred finally made it to the thicket, the woods were totally bare except for one chattering squirrel that tried to steal his mittens from off his hands.

"Could this be the monster from my brother's tale?" thought Fred. Then it suddenly began to rain, and Fred ran home when he heard the thunder. He didn't hear the creature until he got inside his house, and that made him realize that the noise wasn't from a monster. Other things could make that noise, too. It was just the wind blowing through the attic.

Homophone Hunt

Name: _____ Key _____

Recall that **homophones** are words that **sound the same**, but have **different meanings**. For example, a **bear** is a large, hairy animal. Your feet can be **bare** if you have no shoes on them. A dog or other creature can **bare** its teeth to show you it is ready to fight. Sometimes homophones can be easy to mix up, so it's important to check and make sure your words make sense when you edit your writing.



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Fred ~~new~~ ^{knew} the story was true because he could hear the creature's noises during the thunderstorm that ~~past~~ ^{passed} ~~threw~~ ^{through} the town last week. He decided that he ~~wood~~ ^{would} find the monster and shoot it with his BB gun to save the neighborhood from the monster's screeching. However, when Fred finally ~~maid~~ ^{made} it to the thicket, the ~~woulds~~ ^{woods} were totally ~~bear~~ ^{bare} except for one chattering squirrel that tried to ~~steel~~ ^{steal} his mittens ~~write~~ ^{right} off his hands.

"Could this be the monster from my brother's ~~tail~~ ^{tale}?" thought Fred. Then it suddenly began to ~~reign~~ ^{rain}, and Fred ran home when he ~~herd~~ ^{heard} the thunder. He didn't ~~here~~ ^{hear} the creature until he got inside his house, and that made him realize that the noise wasn't from a monster. Other things could make that noise, ~~to~~ ^{too}. It was just the wind blowing ~~threw~~ ^{through} the attic.

HAVE A POPPIN' SPRING BREAK WITH GONOODLE!

Move along with the GoNoodle Champs this spring break.
Keep track of how many bubbles you complete and color in the handout each day!

Track how many activities you complete

Name: _____

Play 'Not Dog Time Machine'

Play 'Bubble Pop!'
(NEW GoNoodle Games game!)

Do a calming GoNoodle activity

Dance to 'I Gotta Feeling'

Free Space
Pick your favorite GoNoodle activity and get moving!

Play 'Cookie Boogie'

Pick your favorite video and GoNoodle with a family member!

Color this handout!



Ask a parent to download the new GoNoodle Games app in the Apple store today and coming soon to the Google Play store! Play GoNoodle Games to pop bubbles, make music, race through space, and more with your favorite GoNoodle champs! #GoNoodleGames



Solve each problem.

Answers

14,160

45,136

40,535

70,605

20,788

56,466

43,389

3,555

43,730

31,016

38,941

15,910

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 8,107 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 7,955 \\ \times \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 5,197 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 5,563 \\ \times \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 7,754 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 1,185 \\ \times \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 8,746 \\ \times \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 3,540 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

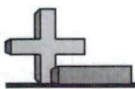
$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad 5,642 \\ \times \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10) \quad 7,845 \\ \times \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11) \quad 9,411 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12) \quad 4,821 \\ \times \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____



Find the sum of the problems.

1) $\frac{3}{100} + \frac{6}{10} =$

2) $\frac{12}{100} + \frac{4}{10} =$

3) $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{1}{100} =$

4) $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{15}{100} =$

5) $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{19}{100} =$

6) $\frac{26}{100} + \frac{4}{10} =$

7) $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{36}{100} =$

8) $\frac{65}{100} + \frac{1}{10} =$

9) $\frac{26}{100} + \frac{5}{10} =$

10) $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{9}{100} =$

11) $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{22}{100} =$

12) $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{47}{100} =$

13) $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{18}{100} =$

14) $\frac{8}{10} + \frac{15}{100} =$

15) $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{5}{100} =$

16) $\frac{7}{10} + \frac{22}{100} =$

17) $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{58}{100} =$

18) $\frac{44}{100} + \frac{4}{10} =$

19) $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{72}{100} =$

20) $\frac{9}{100} + \frac{8}{10} =$

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____



Solve each problem.

Answers

69 r1

104 r2

137 r4

95 r1

141 r4

60 r8

66 r6

157 r1

187 r2

1) $5 \overline{) 937}$

2) $9 \overline{) 622}$

3) $5 \overline{) 689}$

4) $5 \overline{) 476}$

5) $9 \overline{) 548}$

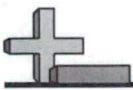
6) $6 \overline{) 943}$

7) $8 \overline{) 534}$

8) $5 \overline{) 709}$

9) $5 \overline{) 522}$

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____



Solve each problem.

$69 \text{ r}1$

$104 \text{ r}2$

$137 \text{ r}4$

$95 \text{ r}1$

$141 \text{ r}4$

$60 \text{ r}8$

$66 \text{ r}6$

$157 \text{ r}1$

$187 \text{ r}2$

1) $5 \overline{) 937}$

2) $9 \overline{) 622}$

3) $5 \overline{) 689}$

4) $5 \overline{) 476}$

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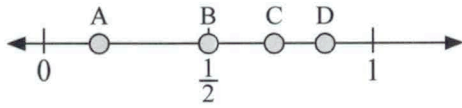
9) $5 \overline{) 522}$

Answers

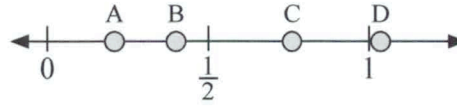
- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____



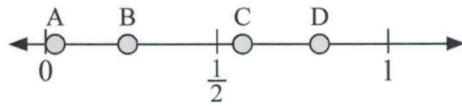
Use the number lines to answer the questions.



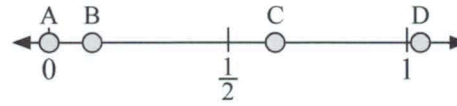
- 1) Which letter best represents the location of 0.70?
- 2) Which letter best represents the location of 0.50?



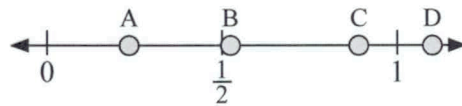
- 3) Which letter best represents the location of 0.40?
- 4) Which letter best represents the location of 0.76?



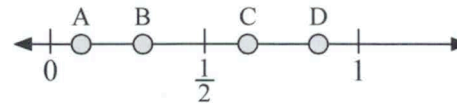
- 5) Which letter best represents the location of 0.8?
- 6) Which letter best represents the location of 0.24?



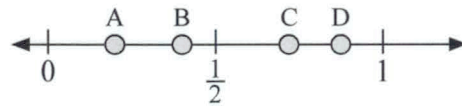
- 7) Which letter best represents the location of 0.0?
- 8) Which letter best represents the location of 0.12?



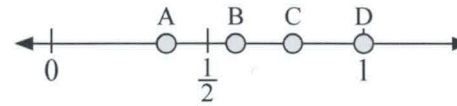
- 9) Which letter best represents the location of 1.1?
- 10) Which letter best represents the location of 0.89?



- 11) Which letter best represents the location of 0.3?
- 12) Which letter best represents the location of 0.64?



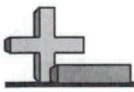
- 13) Which letter best represents the location of 0.20?
- 14) Which letter best represents the location of 0.40?



- 15) Which letter best represents the location of 1.00?
- 16) Which letter best represents the location of 0.59?

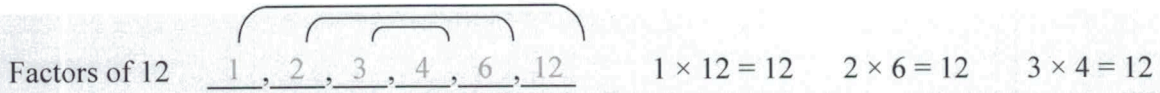
Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____



List the factors for each of the numbers.

Factors are the numbers you multiply together to get another number.



**Note: Negative numbers can also be factors. (ie. -1, -2, -3, -4, -6, -12)*

1) 12 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

2) 61 _____ , _____

3) 69 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

4) 6 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

5) 21 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

6) 51 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

7) 22 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

8) 25 _____ , _____ , _____

9) 43 _____ , _____

10) 62 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

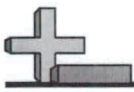
11) 61 _____ , _____

12) 16 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

13) 98 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

14) 86 _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

15) 29 _____ , _____



Determine the number that correctly fills in the blank.

- 1) 27 is _____ times as many as 3.
- 2) 5 times as many as 8 is _____.
- 3) 54 is 6 times as many as _____.
- 4) 3 times as many as 3 is _____.
- 5) 36 is _____ times as many as 4.
- 6) 2 times as many as 2 is _____.
- 7) 36 is _____ times as many as 6.
- 8) 54 is 9 times as many as _____.
- 9) 3 times as many as 2 is _____.
- 10) 14 is 2 times as many as _____.
- 11) 21 is _____ times as many as 7.
- 12) 48 is 6 times as many as _____.
- 13) 45 is _____ times as many as 5.
- 14) 15 is 5 times as many as _____.
- 15) 4 times as many as 7 is _____.
- 16) 24 is 3 times as many as _____.
- 17) 81 is _____ times as many as 9.
- 18) 6 times as many as 5 is _____.
- 19) 9 times as many as 7 is _____.
- 20) 12 is _____ times as many as 4.

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Five Minute Multiplying Frenzy (A)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiply each row number by each column number.
(Range 1 to 10)

×	3	6	7	10	1	8	5	9	2	4
3										
4										
6										
8										
10										
1										
9										
7										
2										
5										

Time: _____

Score: ____/100

×	10	6	3	5	2	1	4	9	8	7
3										
2										
10										
1										
5										
8										
4										
9										
7										
6										

Time: _____

Score: ____/100

×	8	9	1	10	6	4	2	5	3	7
1										
3										
8										
6										
9										
10										
4										
7										
5										
2										

Time: _____

Score: ____/100

×	2	4	9	5	8	3	7	10	1	6
7										
10										
1										
5										
2										
6										
8										
9										
3										
4										

Time: _____

Score: ____/100

Five Minute Multiplying Frenzy (A)

Name: _____

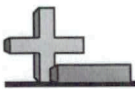
Date: _____

Multiply each row number by each column number.
(Range 5 to 15)

\times	8	9	7	15	6	5	11	14	13	12
9										
14										
15										
8										
6										
13										
7										
10										
11										
5										

Time: _____

Score: _____ /100



Determine the best answer for the following questions.

Ex) 6 times 3 is as close to 23 as you can get, without going over.

$6 \times 3 = 18$

Ex) 8 times 4 is as close to 33 as you can get, without going over.

$8 \times 4 = 32$

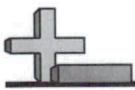
- 1) 9 times _____ is as close to 58 as you can get, without going over.
- 2) 5 times _____ is as close to 54 as you can get, without going over.
- 3) 4 times _____ is as close to 38 as you can get, without going over.
- 4) 8 times _____ is as close to 65 as you can get, without going over.
- 5) 4 times _____ is as close to 15 as you can get, without going over.
- 6) 2 times _____ is as close to 17 as you can get, without going over.
- 7) 6 times _____ is as close to 38 as you can get, without going over.
- 8) 10 times _____ is as close to 104 as you can get, without going over.
- 9) 4 times _____ is as close to 14 as you can get, without going over.
- 10) 7 times _____ is as close to 17 as you can get, without going over.
- 11) 10 times _____ is as close to 32 as you can get, without going over.
- 12) 7 times _____ is as close to 36 as you can get, without going over.
- 13) 5 times _____ is as close to 53 as you can get, without going over.
- 14) 4 times _____ is as close to 18 as you can get, without going over.
- 15) 7 times _____ is as close to 30 as you can get, without going over.
- 16) 5 times _____ is as close to 22 as you can get, without going over.
- 17) 10 times _____ is as close to 86 as you can get, without going over.
- 18) 2 times _____ is as close to 7 as you can get, without going over.
- 19) 9 times _____ is as close to 75 as you can get, without going over.
- 20) 9 times _____ is as close to 87 as you can get, without going over.

Answers

Ex. 3

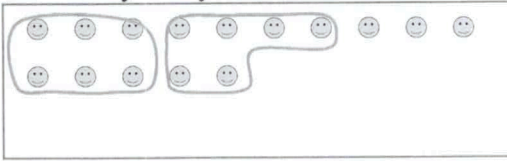
Ex. 4

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

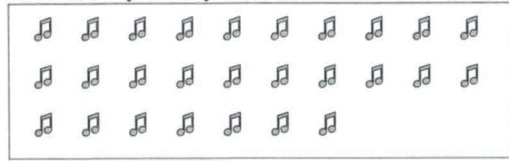


Use the shapes provided to answer the questions.

Ex) There are 15 shapes below. How many groups of 6 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



1) There are 27 shapes below. How many groups of 5 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?

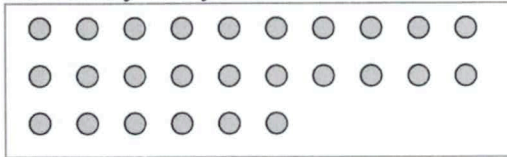


Answers

Ex. 2

Ex. 3

2) There are 26 shapes below. How many groups of 4 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



3) There are 23 shapes below. How many groups of 9 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



1a. _____

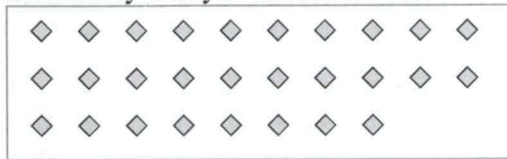
1b. _____

2a. _____

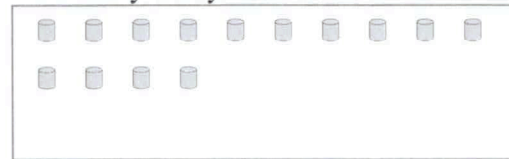
2b. _____

3a. _____

4) There are 28 shapes below. How many groups of 2 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



5) There are 14 shapes below. How many groups of 4 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



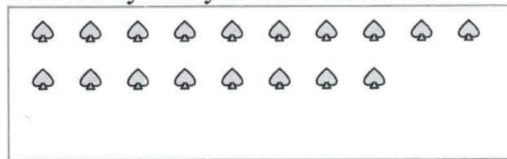
3b. _____

4a. _____

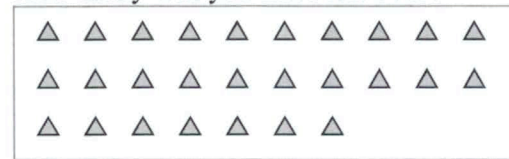
4b. _____

5a. _____

6) There are 18 shapes below. How many groups of 5 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



7) There are 27 shapes below. How many groups of 6 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



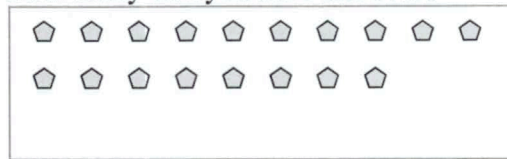
5b. _____

6a. _____

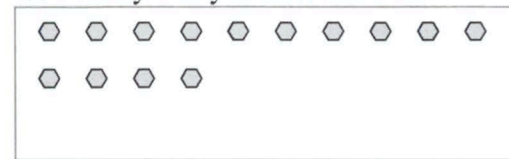
6b. _____

7a. _____

8) There are 18 shapes below. How many groups of 3 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



9) There are 14 shapes below. How many groups of 3 can you make with them? How many will you have left over?



7b. _____

8a. _____

8b. _____

9a. _____

9b. _____

A decorative banner with a ribbon-like border and a central rectangular box containing the text "Arizona Facts".

Arizona Facts

Capital:

Abbreviation:

Population:

Largest City:

Nickname:

Year of Statehood:

Flower:

Tree:

State Motto:

???

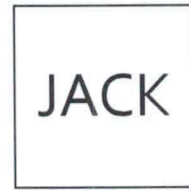
Brain Teasers

Name: _____

See if you can figure out what these tricky brain teasers are trying to say.

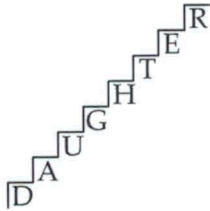
T
O
W
N

AID ←
AID
AID



EZ
IIIIIIII

COVER
AGENT



Rain Sun Sleet
Snow Wind Hail
Feeling

MOONCEON

E Anything
Anything
Anything
Anything

O_ER_T_O_

Must Get Here
Must Get Here
Must Get Here

2 ignore
ignore



LONG
DO

50 State Word Search



- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama | Indiana | Nebraska | South Carolina |
| Alaska | Iowa | Nevada | South Dakota |
| Arizona | Kansas | New Hampshire | Tennessee |
| Arkansas | Kentucky | New Jersey | Texas |
| California | Louisiana | New Mexico | Utah |
| Colorado | Maine | New York | Vermont |
| Connecticut | Maryland | North Carolina | Virginia |
| Delaware | Massachusetts | North Dakota | Washington |
| Florida | Michigan | Ohio | West Virginia |
| Georgia | Minnesota | Oklahoma | Wisconsin |
| Hawaii | Mississippi | Oregon | Wyoming |
| Idaho | Missouri | | |
| Illinois | Montana | | |

Hello WUSD Students!

This is Mr. Taylor again. Here with some fun activities you can do from home. Spring is here and I hope you are going outside, staying in your yard and being safe and healthy. These assignments and activities are for 3rd through 5th grade students. Have fun with these activities and be safe.

1. I want you to find two dice, roll them and multiply the numbers. Whatever the sum is, I want you to find it on the next sheet. The number will be in a box and it will tell you what exercise you are to do. If it says for you to run laps, I want you to run around the outside of your house. That isH considered one lap. The pictures in the boxes will help you figure out what to do. If you do not have dice, write down the numbers of one to six twice, tear off each number, and put them in a bag and draw the number out one at a time.
2. Here is a game you can play inside your home which emphasizes the skills of accuracy, multiplication and throwing. I want you to take 50 pieces of paper and put a large red dot on 10 pieces of paper. Put a blue dot on 10 pieces of paper. Put a green dot on 10 pieces of paper. Put a yellow dot on 10 pieces of paper. Put an orange dot on 10 pieces of paper. Put a small garbage can about 6 feet away from you. You are going to throw each piece of paper. If you throw the paper in the trash you will get some points.
Red dot paper= 5 points
Blue dot paper= 4 points
Green dot paper= 3 points
Yellow dot paper= 2 points
Orange dot paper=1 point
You will add up your points after 50 throws. For example, you make 3 out of 10 shots of the paper with the red dot you get $3 \times 5 = 15$ points. Have fun and challenge your family members to a game.

3. Here is a nutrition game. An average 4th graders should have no more that 500 calories per meal. Anything that is too much higher than this is unhealthy. Follow the directions on the worksheet.

Lunchtime Math - Calorie Count

Find the calories for each lunch item. Add up the total to see how many calories in these lunch meals. Cross out the meals that are too high in calories.

Food	Amount	Calories
Apple	1 medium	93
Baby Carrots	6	21
Chips	1 oz bag	160
Chocolate Chip Cookies	2 medium	118
Grilled Cheese	1	410
Hamburger	1 small	250
Hot Fudge Sundae	1 small	306
Hotdog and Bun	1	280
Large French Fries	1	500
Lowfat Dip	2 Tbsp	60
Salad Dressing, LF	1 Tbsp	18
Milk 1% Fat	8 oz	105
Orange slices	4	62
Soda	12 oz can	143
Sports Drink	12 oz	90
Taco, Beef	1	170
Turkey/LF Cheese Sandwich	2 slices of each	260
Veggie Salad	1 cup	10
Water	12 oz bottle	0

LF = low fat

Veggie Salad with dressing _____

Orange slices _____ +

Water _____

Turkey and Lowfat Cheese Sandwich _____

= _____



Hotdog with Bun _____

Chips _____ +

Hot Fudge Sundae _____

Sports Drink _____

= _____

Hamburger _____

French Fries _____ +

Chocolate Chip Cookies _____

Soda _____

= _____

Beef Taco _____

Apple _____ +

Baby Carrots with Lowfat Dip _____

1% Milk _____

= _____



More Nutrition Fun www.ChiefSolutions.com
Copyright © Nourish Interactive, All Rights Reserved



4.

Double Dice Multiplication - Template #1

1



"4" Stretch
10 secs each

2



20 Arm Circles

3



15 Crunches

4



10 Chest
Raises

5



Quad Stretch
10 secs each

6



25 Jumping
Jacks

7



No Homework
for a Month!

8



Straddle Stretch
20 secs

9



Knee Hugs
10 secs each

10



Jog
2 Laps

11



Free Trip to
Hawaii

12



Leg Stretch
10 secs each

13



Free Tickets to
NFL Game!

14



Unlimited
Recess!

15



15 Modified
Push-Ups

16



Shoulder Stretch
10 secs each

17



Free Pizza for
Everyone!

18



Slide 1 Lap

19



Free Soda for
Everyone!

20



6 Push-Ups

21



Do 100
Cartwheels!

22



Chew Gum All
Day!

23



Ice Cream!

24



"V" Seat for 20
secs

25



Crab Walk 24
Steps

26



Automatic "A" on
Your Next Test!

27



Do 1,000
Cartwheels!

28



Free Candy for
a Week!

29



Win a CD of
Your Choice!

30



Butterfly Stretch
20 secs

31



Win 2 Movie
Tickets!

32



Sing "Alphabet
Song" 3 times!

33



1,000,000
Curl-Ups!

34



Jog 75 Laps!

35



Free Lunch!

36



Jog in Place
40 Steps

Intermediate Grades Art Lesson for April

Title: Tertiary Colors Review

Materials: Drawing paper, Black Marker, Color Pencils

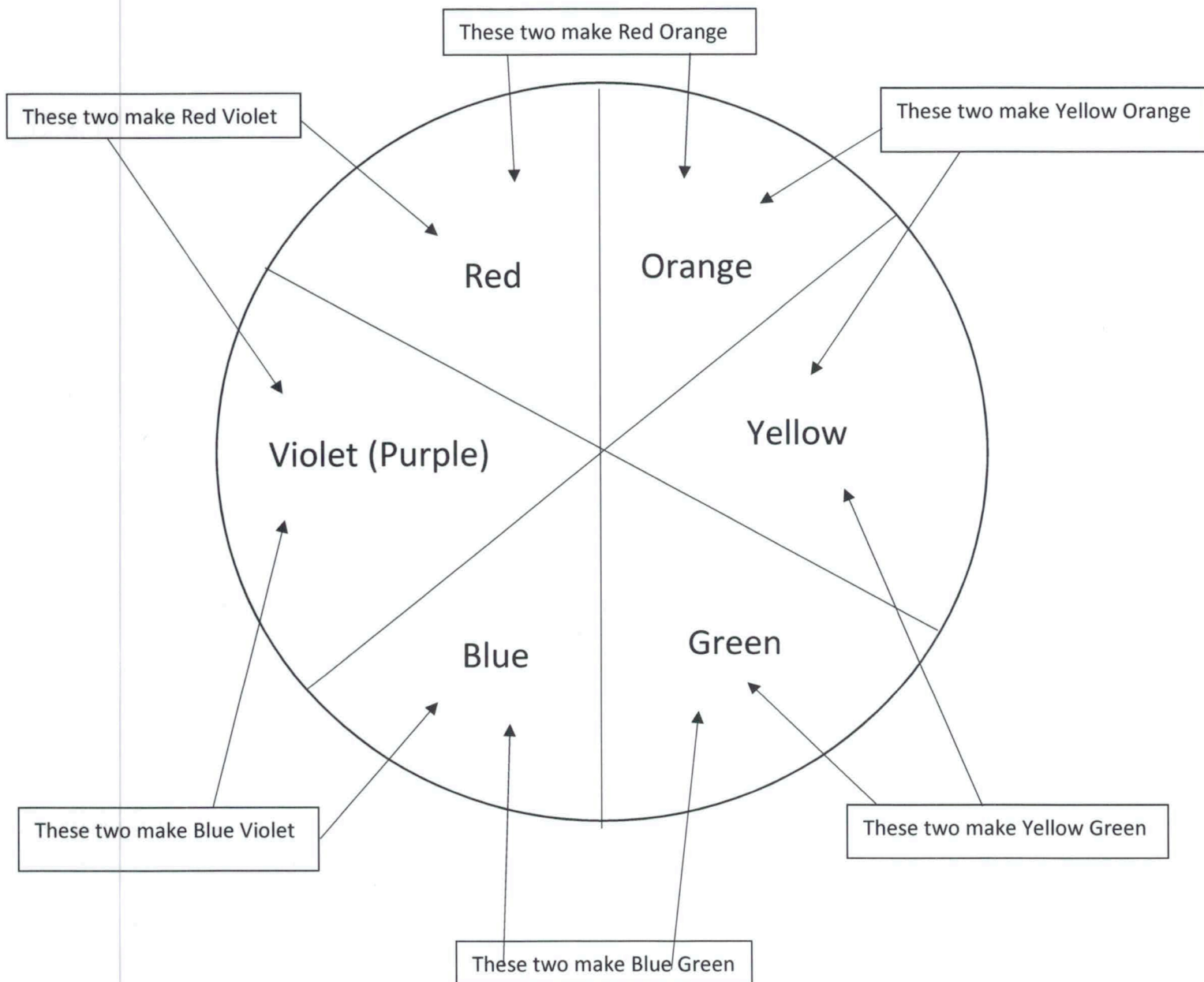
Lesson: Students, remember the past two weeks we have worked with complementary colors and analogous colors. Working with these color schemes has given us the opportunity to work with all colors of the color wheel. This includes the primary colors, secondary colors, and tertiary colors.

Primary Colors: Blue, Yellow, Red

Secondary Colors: Green, Orange, Violet (Purple)

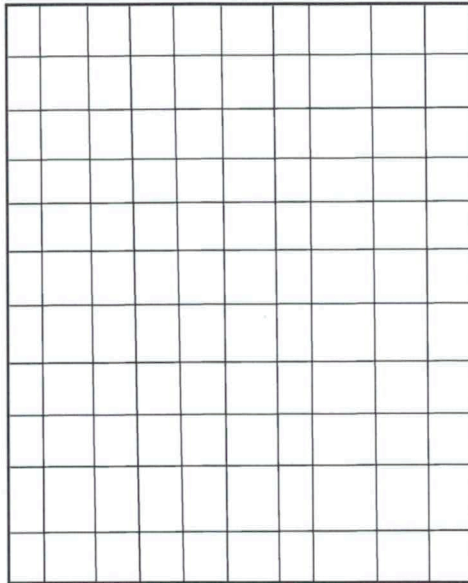
Tertiary Colors: Yellow orange, Red Orange, Red Violet, Blue Violet, Blue Green, Yellow Green

Today we will be working with tertiary colors. Notice that the tertiary colors have a primary color and a secondary color in their names. That's because each tertiary color is created by mixing a primary color with the secondary color next to it on the color wheel. This color wheel will demonstrate:

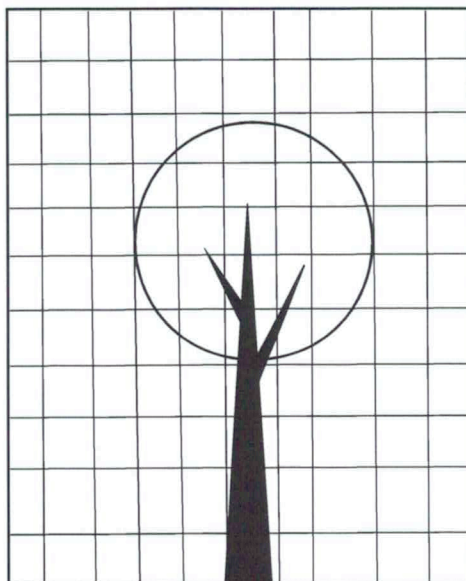


Project: Circle Grid Tree

Step 1: Begin by drawing a grid on your paper using ruler to make one-inch squares or bigger. Go over your lines with a black marker.



Step 2: Now, either with a compass tool or a large cup of some sort, trace a circle onto the middle of the paper. Then draw a tree trunk connecting the bottom of the paper to the circle. You may color in the tree trunk black.

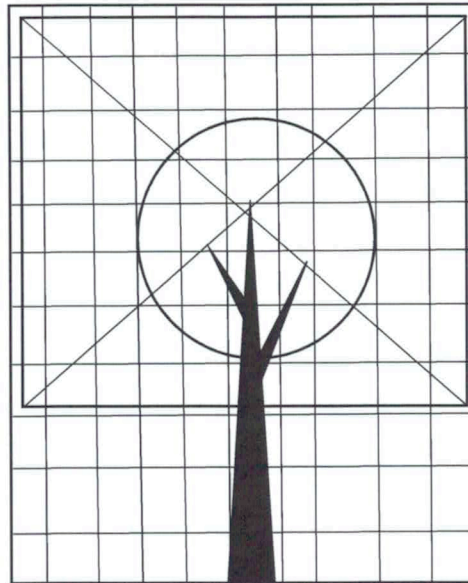


Step 3: Now we begin coloring the squares of our grid according to the color wheel.

Color in the bottom three lines of squares with colors on the green side of the color wheel. Color each square a different type of green.

Ex: Blue Green, Green, and Yellow Green.

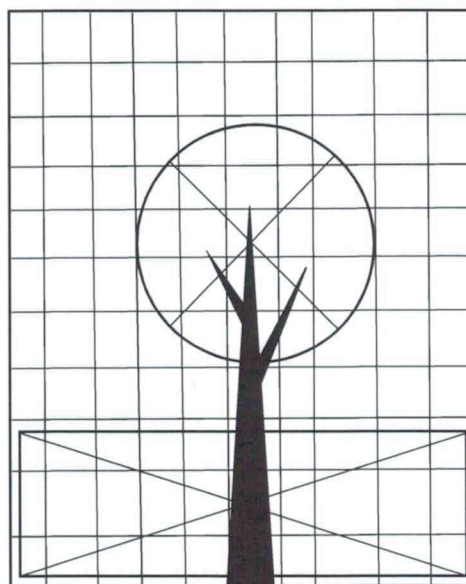
X's are placed over the areas you should avoid for this part of the project.



Color these boxes across with the green colors we mentioned

Step 4: Above those three lines of boxes we just colored, color the rest of the squares outside of the circle with colors around the violet (purple) side of the color wheel.

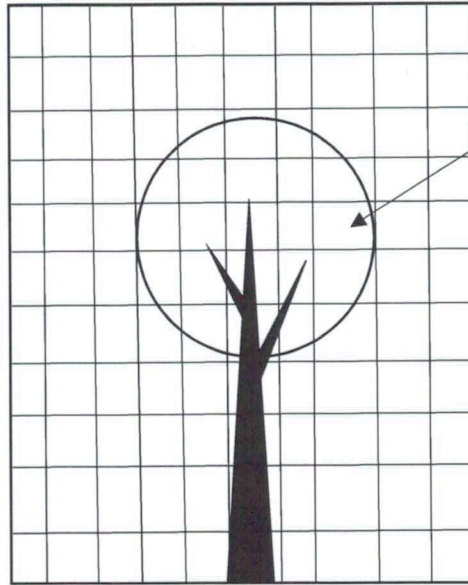
X's are placed over the areas you should avoid for this part of the project.



Color these squares outside of the circle with the purple colors we mentioned.

Step 5: Now color in the squares within the circle with orange colors of the color wheel.

Yellow Orange, Orange, and Red Orange



Inside the circle each square should be colored a different color of orange like we just mentioned.

Now you are done. Great Job! Remember to sign your name on your work. After this project you have gained much experience points in art and are on your way to becoming masters of your craft. Keep up the great work!

APACHE LANGUAGE LESSON PLAN

Teacher: M. Alsenay

THE Week of: April 13-17, 2020

Materials needed: one extra piece of white paper

5th-3rd grade

2nd-Kindergarten

Spiral: Phrases and words say everyday by student as much as they can remember is sufficient

Da'gote-(how are you)? **Da'gostig**-(I am okay). **Shii' Indee is'shlee shil nzhoo**-(I love being Apache).

In Apache Language-The Pledge of Allegiance (hanging up by the flag).

Body Parts in Apache, Counting in Apache, Colors in Apache, Days of the Week in Apache,

LEARNING GOAL: Students will learn and/or demonstrate their mastery of the Apache Language lesson by reading, speaking, writing, or listening via vocabulary words, and/or phrases rehearsed:

Students should be able to know the following vocabulary words for a scenery page.

Yaa-Sky,

Yaak'os-clouds,

Dzil Ligai Si'an-White Mountain

Zas-snow

tunlii-river

dzil K'ee-aspen tree

Dilchi-pine tree

gad-cedar tree

t'iis-cottonwood tree

Gowa-wickiup

kih-house

tal'toh-ramada

I DO/TEACHER/PARENT OR GRANDPARENTS:

I will demonstrate how to say each word. The student should try and help along with someone to read and say words.

I will demonstrate: write each Apache word under each picture on a paper that is enclosed.

YOU DO TOGETHER: Say each word together and/or with other siblings at home.

I Do (Independent)

Student will draw a scene using these words in the picture.

Example: will draw a mountain with snow and put the Apache words: **Dzil Ligai Si'an-White Mountain**

Write each Apache word that goes with a picture, then the student will color with crayons or what is available at home.

Parents/Guardians: please use these words while at home as much as possible. Or pick a certain time of day to have the child repeat the words or phrases to you, sibling, or grandparent. So they can keep up and not lose what we have learned this year.

End of the lesson ask the student: Two ways to say **Thank-you in Apache Language?**

And How do you say: **See you later in Apache Language?**

Yaa-Sky,

Yaak'os-clouds,

Dzil Ligai Si'an-White Mountain

Zas-snow

tunlii-river

dzil K'ee-aspen tree

Dilchi-pine tree

gad-cedar tree

t'iis-cottonwood tree

Gowa-wickiup

kih-house

tal'toh-ramada