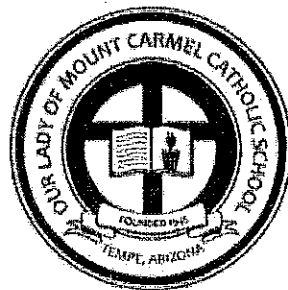


HAVE AN AMAZINGLY, BLESSED SUMMER!

SAY HELLO...



TO ANOTHER SUMMER!



INCOMING 5TH GRADE SUMMER PACKET 2024-2025

NAME: _____

5th Grade Novel Study List for the 2024-2025 School Year

Esperanza Rising

The Devil's Arithmetic

Where the Red Fern Grows

5TH GRADE SUPPLY LIST 2024-2025

- Two Packs of Loose Leaf Paper
- 6 Blue Erasable Pens + 6 Black Erasable Pens (12 Total)
- 2 Dozen #2 Pencils
- 6 Black, Chisel Tip Dry Erase Markers
- 1 Dry Erase Board Eraser
- 2 Pink Erasers
- 1 Pack of 3x5 Lined Index Cards
- 1 Pack of 5x7 Lined Index Cards
- 1 Pack of 3x5 Sticky Notes
- 1 Pack of Sticky Note Tabs
- 1 12" Ruler with Center Holes
- 2 One Subject Notebooks (Social Studies-Yellow)
- 1 One Subject Notebook (Math-Red)
- 1 One Subject Notebook (Science-Green)
- 2 100 Page Composition Books (Language Arts-Blue)
- 1 Spiral College Ruled Notebook (Fine Arts-Blue)
- 1 100 page Composition Book (Spanish)
- 2-3 Elmer's Glue Sticks
- 1 Pair of Scissors
- 1 Set of Crayola Markers
- 1 Set of Crayola Colored Pencils
- 1 Set of Crayola Crayons
- 1 Pencil/Storage Case (To store glue stick, pencils, pens, scissors, etc)
- 1 Roll of Scotch Tape
- 1 Pack of Multi-color Highlighters
- 2 Red, Heavy Duty 2-pocket Plastic Folders (Math)
- 2 Blue, Heavy Duty 2-pocket Plastic Folders (Language Arts)
- 2 Yellow, Heavy Duty 2-pocket Plastic Folders (Social Studies)
- 2 Green, Heavy Duty 2-pocket Plastic Folders (Science)
- 1 Blue Poly Folder with Prongs (Fine Arts)

Name: _____

The past perfect verb tense is the past participle tense used with the past tense of an auxiliary verb *to have*.

Past tense: She *ate*.

Past perfect tense: She *had eaten*.

The past perfect tense is used for showing an action that was finished in the past before another action.

Example 1: Past tense - She *ate* dinner when the show began.

In this example she did not start eating until the show began.

Example 2: Past perfect - She *had eaten* dinner when the show began.

In this example she had finished dinner before the show began.

Part I: Circle the past perfect verb tense in each of the following sentences.

1. They had collected all the money for the field trip when the bell rang.
2. I had dreamt of monsters before I woke up.
3. Before the dog came to live with us, he had belonged to my grandmother.
4. When he entered the house, Carlos had removed his hat.
5. If she had looked closely, she would have seen the lost key.

Part II: Fill in the blank with the past perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

1. She _____ (enjoy) her lunch before the waiter brought the bill
2. Walter _____ (ask) Rosemary to the dance six times before she said yes.
3. Alice _____ (return) to the house by the time her cousins arrived.
4. He _____ (fall) three times since he started wearing his new shoes.
5. Before he rode the pinto, the cowboy _____ (ride) only black horses.

Name: _____

A phrasal verb is a two-word phrase made up of a verb and an adverb or a verb and a preposition.

Example: My sister fell down at school.
The phrasal verb is *fell down*.

Below are sentences with phrasal verbs. Circle the phrasal verbs in each sentence.

1. It's hard for me to **get up** in the morning.
2. Will you please **turn up** the volume on the television?
3. Tom must **look after** his brother at the park.
4. The teacher **looked for** volunteers for the project.
5. She likes to **dress up** her dog in shiny sweaters.
6. When you **hang up** the phone, we'll finish the game.
7. They **cut off** their conversation when Sally arrived.
8. Our neighbors are **fixing up** their yard for the summer.
9. He wants to **show off** his new bicycle.
10. Don't let anyone **in** if you don't know who it is.

Name: _____

Write the correct form of the verb *to dive* in the space.

Simple Present

Simple Past

1st person singular	I _____ .	I _____ .
1st person plural	We _____ .	We _____ .
2nd person singular	You _____ .	You _____ .
2nd person plural	You _____ .	You _____ .
3rd person singular	He _____ .	She _____ .
3rd person plural	They _____ .	They _____ .

Present Participle (Continuous)

Past Perfect

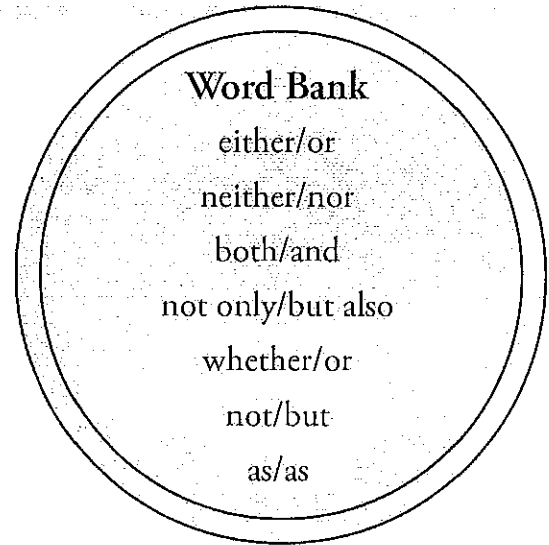
1st person singular	I am _____ .	I had _____ .
1st person plural	We are _____ .	We had _____ .
2nd person singular	You are _____ .	You had _____ .
2nd person plural	You are _____ .	You had _____ .
3rd person singular	He is _____ .	She had _____ .
3rd person plural	They are _____ .	They had _____ .

Correlating conjunctions are special coordinating conjunctions. They use pairs of words to connect words, phrases or clauses.

Example: Whether you come with us or stay at home, you must do your chores.

The correlating conjunction is *whether* and *or*. The words link the phrases *come with us* and *stay at home*.

In the word bank are the most common correlating conjunctions. Use them below to make complete sentences. Use each set only once.



1. _____ Zack _____ Zilpha want to go to the fair.

2. I'm not sure _____ the homework is due today _____ tomorrow.

3. In order to learn, a student must _____ listen closely _____ understand.

4. The Coopers will go to the beach _____ in June _____ in August.

5. The library is _____ close _____ the museum.

6. It's _____ about how you look _____ how you act.

Name: _____

Some words can either be a noun or a verb depending on how they are used in a sentence. Write two sentences for each word below. In one sentence, use the word as a noun. In the other, use the word as a verb. You may change the word to make it singular or plural, or change the tense.

Example: cook

Noun: The cook was in the kitchen.

Verb: He will cook dinner tonight.

1. break

Noun: _____

Verb: _____

2. practice

Noun: _____

Verb: _____

3. light

Noun: _____

Verb: _____

4. wreck

Noun: _____

Verb: _____

5. milk

Noun: _____

Verb: _____

Some words can either be a noun or a verb depending on how they are used in a sentence. Write two sentences for each word below. In one sentence, use the word as a noun. In the other, use the word as a verb. You may change the word to make it singular or plural, or change the tense.

Example: cook

Noun: The cook was in the kitchen.

Verb: He will cook dinner tonight.

1. break Students answers will vary; examples of correct answers:

Noun: _____ **We took a break from studying.**

Verb: _____ **Did you break the cup?**

2. practice

Noun: _____ **Baseball practice has been canceled.**

Verb: _____ **I practiced my speech this morning.**

3. light

Noun: _____ **That light is very bright.**

Verb: _____ **Violet can light the candles.**

4. wreck

Noun: _____ **We saw a wreck on the highway.**

Verb: _____ **My brother wrecked his car.**

5. milk

Noun: _____ **I like to drink milk with cookies.**

Verb: _____ **The farmer milked the cow.**

Name: _____

Rewrite each sentence below adding a semicolon in the correct place.

1. On our vacation we will visit Paris, France Rome, Italy and Vienna, Austria.

2. The three color combinations for the house are red, beige, and green blue, white, and yellow or brown, blue, and red.

3. The plane stopped in Chicago, Illinois Atlanta, Georgia and Houston, Texas.

4. The dinner choices were a steak, potatoes, and spinach a hamburger, fruit salad, and beans or chicken, rice, and peas.

5. The students on each three-player team were James, Amy, and Paul Violet, William, and Meg and Brett, Tara, and Casey.

6. July 4, 1776 December 7, 1941 and September 11, 2001 are important dates in U.S. history.

Name: _____

An introductory element in a sentence is the word, phrase, or clause that appears at the beginning of the sentence and before the main clause.

Example 1: Yesterday we went to the water park.

In Example 1 *Yesterday* is an introductory element. The main clause begins with the subject of the sentence, *we*. The introductory element is a single word, *Yesterday*. If the introductory element is only modifying the verb or other specific part of the sentence, it does not require a comma following it. That is the case with Example 1, as *Yesterday* modifies only the verb.

If the single word introductory element applies to the whole sentence, a comma is needed.

Example 2: Happily, they all survived the shipwreck.

In Example 2 *Happily* is an introductory element that is a single word. It modifies the entire sentence. There should be a comma after this introductory element.

Rewrite the sentences below, adding commas in the correct places.

1. Quickly he walked into the elevator.
2. First we must make the beds.
3. Meanwhile the other clowns did somersaults.
4. Softly Arabella sang a lullaby.
5. However Kyle would know more about dinosaurs than George.

Name: _____

Tag questions, sometimes called question tags, are phrases added at the end of a sentence that turn a declarative sentence into an interrogative. A comma separates the tag question from the rest of the sentence. A question mark is the ending punctuation.

Example: You're late. Sentence with tag question: You're late, aren't you?

Rewrite each sentence below using a tag question from the list. Remember to add the comma and the question mark.

isn't it
didn't they
don't you
aren't they

hasn't he
won't you
shouldn't he
can't they

doesn't she
is she
will he

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. James should apologize. | 5. She wants to go with us. |
| 2. Your favorite sport is football. | 6. The puppies went to good homes. |
| 3. The children are very polite. | 7. You'll give me a ride. |
| 4. Lisa's mother isn't angry. | 8. Seth won't cut in line. |

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

Name: _____

The titles of major works are set apart from regular text. When you are handwriting, you underline the title of the major work. If you are typing, you put the title in italics.

Titles of smaller works are put in quotation marks.

Below are titles of works with a short description. Rewrite the title using the correct format.

1. Inspector Gadget (television show)

2. Peter Pan, or The Boy Who Wouldn't Grow Up (play)

3. The 12 Best Places to Read Books (magazine article)

4. Los Angeles Times (newspaper)

5. How to Train Your Dragon (movie)

6. The Gift of the Magi (short story)

7. USS Arizona (a battleship)

8. Casey at the Bat (a short poem)

9. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (book)

10. The Journey to the Great Oz (book chapter title)

Name: _____

Onomatopoeia is the use of a word or phrase that imitates the sound of something.

Example: sizzle: I heard the bacon **sizzle** in the pan.

Sizzle is a word that sounds like the bacon frying in the pan.

Write the name of a thing that would make each sound below.

1.

Thud

2.

Bang

3.

clink

4.

clip-clop

Now write a sentence using the thing you wrote above and its onomatopoeia word.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Onomatopoeia is the use of a word or phrase that imitates the sound of something.

Example: sizzle: I heard the bacon **sizzle** in the pan.

Sizzle is a word that sounds like the bacon frying in the pan.

Write the name of a thing that would make each sound below.

1. **Thud** 2. **Bang** 3. **clink** 4. **clip-clop**

Actual student answers will vary. Example of correct answers:

box firecracker coins horses

Now write a sentence using the thing you wrote above and its onomatopoeia word.

1. The box fell with a thud.

2. The firecracker made a big bang when it exploded.

3. The coins clinked in the jar.

4. I heard the clip-clop of the horses.

Name _____

An antonym for a word is its opposite. Change the meaning of each sentence below by replacing the underlined word with its antonym. Use a thesaurus or dictionary to help you.

1. Mr. Miller is a rich _____ man if you look at his bank account.
2. He never does anything thrifty _____.
3. To Mr. Miller, a quiet evening at home is less desirable _____ to an evening out.
4. Mr. Miller seldom _____ entertains his many friends.
5. They dissociate _____ over good, simple food.
6. No one is ever satisfied _____ with Mr. Miller's hospitality.
7. A morning _____ spent with Mr. Miller is a _____ well spent.
8. Not all wealth can be measured non-financially _____.
9. Mr. Miller is a deceptively _____ kind and simple man!

Name: _____

A metaphor compares two things directly. A simile compares two things using either *like* or *as*.

Example of a metaphor: The sound of the Christmas carols danced around the neighborhood.

The metaphor compares the sound of the carols to a dancer.

Example of a simile: The presents spilled out from under the tree like a waterfall.

The simile compares the presents to a waterfall.

Part 1: Write a Simile

Fill in the blank to create a Christmas simile.

1. The Christmas tree was as big as _____.
2. The Christmas bells sounded like _____.
3. On Christmas Eve the house was as quiet as _____.
4. Like _____ the snow began to fall.
5. Lacy wrapped the present as carefully as _____.

Part 2: Write a Metaphor

Below are traditional Christmas items. Write a sentence for each one that includes a metaphor.

1. stocking
2. candy cane
3. star
4. ornament
5. cookies

Name: _____

Idioms are sayings that have a figurative meaning that is different from its literal, or real, meaning.

Example: It rained cats and dogs yesterday.

The idiom in the example is *rained cats and dogs*.

The figurative meaning is heavy rainfall.

Idioms make sentences more interesting.

It rained cats and dogs yesterday is more interesting than saying "It rained very hard."

Idiom Bank

cut to the chase

slap on the wrist

under the weather

raincheck

bent over backwards

bull in a china shop

spitting image

head in the clouds

pulling my leg

hit the hay

Below are plain sentences. Rewrite each one using an idiom from the idiom bank.

1. Mrs. Campbell tried very hard to help me.
2. George is walking in a daze.
3. Emma is not feeling well.
4. Fred can't go to the movies today; he wants us to ask him another time.
5. Wendy looks exactly like her older sister.
6. I'm tired, so I'm going to sleep.
7. Are you kidding me?
8. Will you get to the point!

Name: _____

Basic Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Time: _____ minutes Score: _____ out of 50

Name: _____

Basic Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Time: _____ minutes Score: _____ out of 50

Name: _____

3-Digit by 1-Digit Multiplication

The Invisible Man Goes to the Doctor

Find the products. Then, solve the riddle by matching the letters to the blank lines below.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Q} \ 134 \\ \times \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{O} \ 223 \\ \times \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{I} \ 413 \\ \times \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{G} \ 976 \\ \times \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{S} \ 908 \\ \times \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \ 232 \\ \times \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{R} \ 144 \\ \times \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{E} \ 622 \\ \times \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{N} \ 567 \\ \times \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{S} \ 400 \\ \times \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{E} \ 167 \\ \times \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{R} \ 444 \\ \times \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{N} \ 128 \\ \times \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{I} \ 349 \\ \times \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{W} \ 987 \\ \times \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Y} \ 987 \\ \times \ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{R} \ 500 \\ \times \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{A} \ 756 \\ \times \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T} \ 287 \\ \times \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

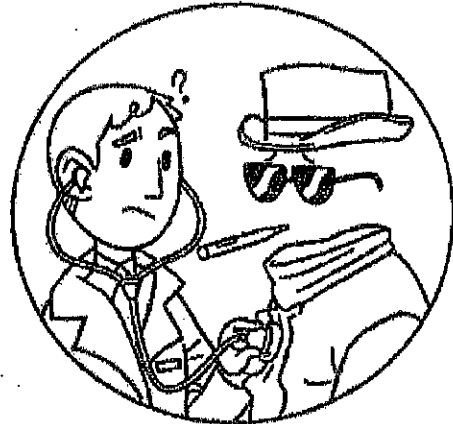
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H} \ 107 \\ \times \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Y} \ 128 \\ \times \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{O} \ 510 \\ \times \ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{U} \ 546 \\ \times \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{C} \ 600 \\ \times \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



What did the doctor say to the invisible man?

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 1,816 \quad 1,338 \quad 1,008 \quad 1,776 \quad 987 \quad 2,792 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 1,800 \quad 6,804 \quad 512 \quad 1,160 \quad 1,600 \quad 501 \quad 4,976 \quad 256 \quad 3,060 \quad 1,092 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 3,500 \quad 3,304 \quad 8,784 \quad 749 \quad 1,148 \quad 1,701 \quad 670 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

Name: _____

Multiplication

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b.
$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 87 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c.
$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

e.
$$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ \times 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

g.
$$\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ \times 99 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

h.
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ \times 73 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

i.
$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \times 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

j.
$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \times 61 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

k.
$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

l.
$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Name: _____

Division: 4-Digit Dividends; 3-Digit Quotients

Graph Paper Division

a.

$$5 \overline{) 1,478}$$

b.

$$4 \overline{) 3,475}$$

c.

$$3 \overline{) 1,165}$$

d.

$$4 \overline{) 3,264}$$

e.

$$7 \overline{) 2,355}$$

f.

$$3 \overline{) 2,194}$$

g.

$$4 \overline{) 2,760}$$

h.

$$6 \overline{) 2,562}$$

i.

$$8 \overline{) 3,385}$$

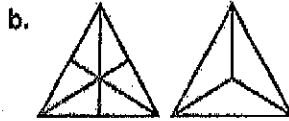
Name: _____

Equivalent Fractions

Fill in the missing fraction parts.



$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$$



$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{\quad}{3}$$



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{10}$$

d. $\frac{6}{12} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

e. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

f. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

g. $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

h. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{9}$

i. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\quad}{6}$

j. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

k. $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{\quad}{3}$

l. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

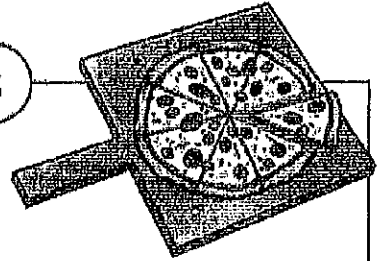
m. $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

n. $\frac{5}{7} = \frac{\quad}{14}$

o. $\frac{14}{16} = \frac{\quad}{8}$

Name: _____

Simplifying Fractions



Simplify each fraction.

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

b. $\frac{4}{10} =$

c. $\frac{3}{6} =$

d. $\frac{4}{12} =$

e. $\frac{7}{14} =$

f. $\frac{2}{20} =$

g. $\frac{3}{9} =$

h. $\frac{6}{9} =$

i. $\frac{8}{10} =$

j. $\frac{5}{15} =$

k. $\frac{8}{72} =$

l. $\frac{5}{20} =$

m. $\frac{4}{6} =$

n. $\frac{21}{28} =$

o. $\frac{4}{18} =$

p. $\frac{33}{55} =$

q. What is $\frac{3}{18}$ written in simplest form? Explain how you found your answer.
