

Name:

Fiction: Review – Q4:3

Date:

As you answer this week's questions, highlight your evidence in the text.

## Dining out with Joy

Celine wheeled her chair up the ramp of The Spoon River Diner as her older cousin walked beside her. "You don't have to treat me to lunch, Makenna. I liked helping you babysit, and besides, Mrs. Katzman paid me. You don't owe me anything."

"Not true." Makenna held the door open for Celine. "I owe you my sanity. I've been sitting for the twins for years, but this was my first time since their baby brother was born. Every time I tried to set Noah down, he'd start crying. I mean, he's super cute, but how do such big screams come out of such a tiny baby? It was easier, and quieter, just to hold him. No way I could have done that and kept the twins entertained without you, Celine. You're a natural with kids."

Celine wheeled herself up to the "Please Wait to Be Seated" sign. There were several empty tables, but no waitress or waiter in sight. Some of the customers turned to look at Celine. She was used to her wheelchair attracting **inquisitive** stares from curious people, but it still sometimes felt weird. Sometimes she felt like just blurting out, *No, I wasn't in an accident, I was born with cerebral palsy. I can't walk, but the rest of me works just fine, especially my brain.* Those were the things adults and kids her own age wanted to know. Toddlers were different. They'd ask for a ride, or how fast she could go, or how many times she could spin around without getting dizzy.

"Really, you think I'm a natural?" repeated Celine.

"Definitely. When Ruthie wanted to play dolls and Robby wanted to hear a story, you pretended the doll was reading the story. That was genius. You should think about working with kids when you grow up."

"I do think about that," said Celine. "But I also think I might want to be a lawyer. Or an architect. Or a sportscaster."

A waitress came through a set of swinging doors at the back of the restaurant. She carried a pot of coffee. Makenna attempted to wave her down.

"Hi, are you Alice? I called ahead to make sure the diner could accommodate a wheelchair, and spoke to someone named Alice."

"I'm Joy. Alice left." Joy brushed past Celine and Makenna to fill the cups of two men in business suits.

"Um, I want regular coffee and he wants decaf. What's in that pot?" asked one of the men.

"Sir, I don't make the coffee, I just serve it. You want to get all picky, go to Starbucks."

Joy set the mystery coffee pot down on an empty booth table next to a stack of dirty dishes. She cleared a nearby table, added more plates to the pile, then **hoisted** them up in her arms and headed back toward the kitchen.

Makenna tried to flag her down again. "Maybe it would be easiest if we just sat ourselves?"

"Sure. Fine. Whatever." Joy pointed to a jukebox with an "Out of Order" sign scotch-taped to it. "The highchairs are behind the jukebox. Go ahead and grab one."

"Highchair?" said Makenna, confused.

"Didn't you just say something about needing a highchair?"

"No," Makenna said. "I said I need a table that accommodates my cousin's wheelchair."

"I'll be twelve next summer," Celine chimed in.

"Well, 'Miss Almost Twelve', you mind grabbing me the coffee pot I left on the table? I kind of got my arms full."

"Um, sure." Celine steered herself to the booth and brought Joy back the coffee pot.

Joy grasped the pot handle with two fingers. "You ladies can take any table in the center. Grab some menus, but not the kids' menu. They're just for kids 10 and under."

Joy pushed open the swinging doors with her backside and disappeared into the kitchen.

"Do you want to go eat somewhere else?" asked Makenna.

"Why would I want to do that?" Celine grabbed two adult menus.

"Because of how she just treated you," said Makenna.

"Actually," smiled Celine. "That's why I want to stay."

Fiction: Review – Q4:3

<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>
<p>Based on the title, what do you think the story will be about?</p> <hr/>	<p>What did Celine do to help Makenna before the story began?</p> <hr/>
<p>Who is the main character in the story? Name one supporting character.</p> <hr/>	<p>How do the other customers react to Celine when she enters the restaurant?</p> <hr/>
<p>Where does the story take place?</p> <hr/>	<p>How do the other customers' reactions make Celine feel? Support your answer.</p> <hr/>
<p>Determine the meaning of the word <b>inquisitive</b> in the story.</p> <hr/>	<p>What evidence does Makenna give for stating that Celine was a natural with kids?</p> <hr/>
<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>
<p>Determine the meaning of the word <b>hoisted</b> in the story.</p> <hr/>	<p>How are Celine and Makenna's feeling about Joy different?</p> <hr/>
<p>What can you learn about Joy when she serves the two businessmen coffee?</p> <hr/>	<p>What evidence from the story helped you answer the question above?</p> <hr/>
<p>How was Joy's reaction to Celine different from the other customers?</p> <hr/>	<p>At the end of the story, why does Celine want to stay?</p> <hr/>
<p>How did Celine feel when Joy asked her to help by grabbing the coffee pot?</p> <hr/>	<p>Based on the text, what is one belief the author might have about people in wheelchairs?</p> <hr/>

Name:

Weekly Math Review - Q1:4

Date:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Find the product. $18 \times 524 =$	Find the product. $16 \times 48 =$	Find the product. $103 \times 91 =$	Find the product. $91 \times 548 =$
Find the quotient. $12 \overline{) 996}$	Find the quotient. $15 \overline{) 1,230}$	Find the quotient. $8 \overline{) 544}$	Find the quotient. $7 \overline{) 1,106}$
Find the sum. $\begin{array}{r} 22.66 \\ + 1.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Find the difference. $\begin{array}{r} 29.22 \\ - 27.54 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Find the sum. $88.51 + 4.8 =$	Find the difference. $16.98 - 11.08 =$
<, >, or = $33.88 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 33.80$ $62.90 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 62.09$	<, >, or = $99.01 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 99.10$ $55.405 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 55.045$	<, >, or = $31.010 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 31.01$ $49.220 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 49.22$	<, >, or = $10.001 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 10.01$ $20.10 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 20.1$
Solve. $(7+5) \div 6 + 10^2$	Add parenthesis to the expression below. $63 - 15 + 4 \times 5$	Solve. $4 [5 (12+3) - 2] - 7$	Write two expressions where the solution is 4.
Find the factors. Prime or Composite? 16:	Find the factors. Prime or Composite? 21:	Find the factors. Prime or Composite? 42:	Find the factors. Prime or Composite? 83:
Order the numbers from greatest to least. 56.01, 56.10, 56.011	Order the numbers from greatest to least. 44.012, 44.102, 44.120	Order the numbers from greatest to least. 6.002, 6.200, 6.020	Order the numbers from greatest to least. 73.05, 74.01, 73.50
What is the value of the underlined digit? $5,67\underline{8}.321$	What is the value of the underlined digit? $5,678.\underline{3}21$	What is the value of the underlined digit? $\underline{5},678.321$	What is the value of the underlined digit? $5,678.32\underline{1}$
Find the Product. $8 \times 8 =$ $7 \times 7 =$ $8 \times 9 =$ $9 \times 9 =$ $7 \times 6 =$	Find the Product. $12 \times 10$ $12 \times 1$ $12 \times 0.1$ $12 \times 0.01$	Find the Product. $6 \times 10$ $6 \times 1$ $6 \times 0.1$ $6 \times 0.01$	Find the Product. $33 \times 10$ $33 \times 1$ $33 \times 0.1$ $33 \times 0.01$
Solve. $7.4 \times 1 =$ $7.4 \times 10 =$ $7.4 \times 100 =$ $7.4 \times 1,000 =$	Solve. $45.3 \div 1 =$ $45.3 \div 10 =$ $45.3 \div 100 =$ $45.3 \div 1,000 =$	Solve. $3.28 \times 10 =$ $3.28 \times 10^2 =$ $3.28 \times 10^3 =$ $3.28 \times 10^4 =$	Solve. $73.1 \div 10 =$ $73.1 \div 10^2 =$ $73.1 \div 10^3 =$ $73.1 \div 10^4 =$

# My Work

Monday	Tuesday
Wednesday	Thursday

# My Progress

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY
# of questions _____			
# correct _____	# correct _____	# correct _____	# correct _____
I need more help with... _____			
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

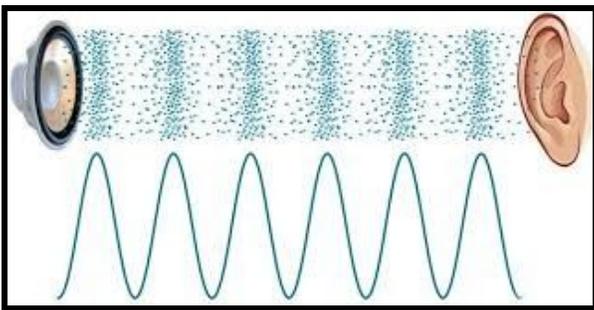
Answer Key - Weekly Math Review - Q1:4

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Find the product. $18 \times 524 = \mathbf{9,432}$	Find the product. $16 \times 48 = \mathbf{768}$	Find the product. $103 \times 91 = \mathbf{9,373}$	Find the product. $91 \times 548 = \mathbf{49,868}$
Find the quotient. $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{83} \\ 12 \overline{) 996} \end{array}$	Find the quotient. $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{82} \\ 15 \overline{) 1,230} \end{array}$	Find the quotient. $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{68} \\ 8 \overline{) 544} \end{array}$	Find the quotient. $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{158} \\ 7 \overline{) 1,106} \end{array}$
Find the sum. $\begin{array}{r} 22.66 \\ + 1.40 \\ \hline \mathbf{24.06} \end{array}$	Find the difference. $\begin{array}{r} 29.22 \\ - 27.54 \\ \hline \mathbf{1.68} \end{array}$	Find the sum. $88.51 + 4.8 = \mathbf{93.31}$	Find the difference. $16.98 - 11.08 = \mathbf{5.9}$
<, >, or = $33.88 > 33.80$ $62.90 > 62.09$	<, >, or = $99.01 < 99.10$ $55.405 > 55.045$	<, >, or = $31.010 = 31.01$ $49.220 = 49.22$	<, >, or = $10.001 < 10.01$ $20.10 = 20.1$
Solve. $(7+5) \div 6 + 10^2$ $\mathbf{102}$	Add parenthesis to the expression below. $63 - 15 + \mathbf{(4 \times 5)}$	Solve. $4 [5 (12+3) - 2] - 7$ $\mathbf{285}$	Write two expressions where the solution is 4.
Find the factors. Prime or Composite? $16: \mathbf{1, 2, 4, 8, 16}$ $\mathbf{composite}$	Find the factors. Prime or Composite? $21: \mathbf{1, 3, 7, 21}$ $\mathbf{composite}$	Find the factors. Prime or Composite? $42: \mathbf{1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42}$ $\mathbf{composite}$	Find the factors. Prime or Composite? $83: \mathbf{1, 83}$ $\mathbf{prime}$
Order the numbers from greatest to least. $56.01, 56.10, 56.011$ $\mathbf{56.10, 56.011, 56.01}$	Order the numbers from greatest to least. $44.012, 44.102, 44.120$ $\mathbf{44.120, 44.102, 44.012}$	Order the numbers from greatest to least. $6.002, 6.200, 6.020$ $\mathbf{6.200, 6.020, 6.002}$	Order the numbers from greatest to least. $73.05, 74.01, 73.50$ $\mathbf{74.01, 73.50, 73.05}$
What is the value of the underlined digit? $5,\underline{6}78.321$ $\mathbf{ones}$	What is the value of the underlined digit? $5,678.\underline{3}21$ $\mathbf{Hundredths}$	What is the value of the underlined digit? $\underline{5},678.321$ $\mathbf{Thousands}$	What is the value of the underlined digit? $5,678.\underline{3}21$ $\mathbf{thousandths}$
Find the Product. $8 \times 8 = \mathbf{64}$ $7 \times 7 = \mathbf{49}$ $8 \times 9 = \mathbf{72}$ $9 \times 9 = \mathbf{81}$ $7 \times 6 = \mathbf{42}$	Find the Product. $\begin{array}{r} 12 \quad 12 \quad 12 \quad 12 \\ \times 10 \quad \times 1 \quad \times 0.1 \quad \times 0.01 \\ \hline \mathbf{120} \quad \mathbf{12} \quad \mathbf{1.2} \quad \mathbf{0.12} \end{array}$	Find the Product. $\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 6 \quad 6 \quad 6 \\ \times 10 \quad \times 1 \quad \times 0.1 \quad \times 0.01 \\ \hline \mathbf{60} \quad \mathbf{6} \quad \mathbf{0.6} \quad \mathbf{0.06} \end{array}$	Find the Product. $\begin{array}{r} 33 \quad 33 \quad 33 \quad 33 \\ \times 10 \quad \times 1 \quad \times 0.1 \quad \times 0.01 \\ \hline \mathbf{330} \quad \mathbf{33} \quad \mathbf{3.3} \quad \mathbf{0.33} \end{array}$
Solve. $7.4 \times 1 = \mathbf{7.4}$ $7.4 \times 10 = \mathbf{74}$ $7.4 \times 100 = \mathbf{740}$ $7.4 \times 1,000 = \mathbf{7400}$	Solve. $45.3 \div 1 = \mathbf{45.3}$ $45.3 \div 10 = \mathbf{4.53}$ $45.3 \div 100 = \mathbf{.453}$ $45.3 \div 1,000 = \mathbf{.0453}$	Solve. $3.28 \times 10 = \mathbf{32.8}$ $3.28 \times 10^2 = \mathbf{328}$ $3.28 \times 10^3 = \mathbf{3,280}$ $3.28 \times 10^4 = \mathbf{32,800}$	Solve. $73.1 \div 10 = \mathbf{7.31}$ $73.1 \div 10^2 = \mathbf{.731}$ $73.1 \div 10^3 = \mathbf{.0731}$ $73.1 \div 10^4 = \mathbf{.00731}$

Hello 5th grade students!! Let me take a minute to thank you for working so hard and continuing to learn at home. This is not easy for you and you should be so proud of your dedication!!

## SOUND- Medium & Speed

This week we are still learning about sound, but we are going to learn about how sound travels through a medium and how the medium changes the speed of sound. Ok, so first, what is a medium? **A medium may be a solid, liquid or gas.** So basically, that can be anything, except a vacuum. What is a vacuum? A vacuum (not like the sweeper you use to clean the floor) is an area that **lacks a medium.** This happens naturally outside of our planet and outside of the atmosphere that surrounds our planet, which we call outer space.



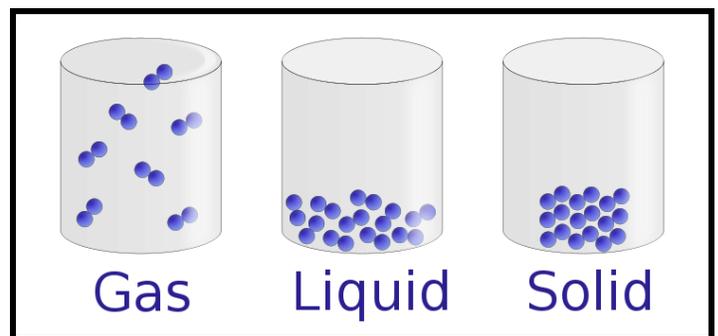
There is basically nothing between planets, stars or moons, no medium! No solid, no liquid, no gas! **So, no medium means no sound!** That means, if there is an explosion on the sun, the light can travel to Earth, the heat can travel to Earth, but **no sound** will make it here. Strange, right?

So we learned that sound is made by a vibration, and that vibration moves the particles close to it, all the way across the room or across a field, and all the way to your ear. It's shown

in this diagram from last week. The little dots represent the air (gas) between the speaker and the ear.

**Sound MUST travel through a material (medium) to move from one place to another. This medium may be a solid, liquid or gas.** So the little dots in this diagram can be particles of air, but it can also be the particles of a liquid or of a solid.

SO, that brings us to the point of understanding the differences between solid, liquids and gases. The diagram below shows us those differences. Gas particles like in the air in your house are spread apart. The particles in a liquid, like your milk, are closer together, but still have some gaps between the particles. In a solid, the particles are very close together. So the wood of a table has particles packed tightly together. Make sense?



**Let's put these two concepts together.** Sound needs a solid, liquid or gas to travel across an area. Sound makes the particles vibrate by bumping against each other. If the particles are close together, it can bump into the next particle quickly, which makes the sound travel **FASTEST in a SOLID!** In the classroom, I would have all of you, the students, line up shoulder to shoulder and bump one kid at the end, and watch "the bump" move quickly down the line.

Now, if I had each kid step apart a little and did the same thing, moving the "bump" down the line would take a



little longer because each kid may have to take a step to get to the next kid. This is like a liquid. Sound moves a little slower in a liquid than it does in a solid, because it takes the particles a little longer to pass the vibration on to the next particle. Maybe you have been swimming and you tried to talk to your friends while under water. You can make sound and hear sounds underwater!

Ok, so if we continue with this concept and sound travels fastest in a solid, a little slower in a liquid, then what do you think about through a gas? Fastest or slowest? \_\_\_\_\_ If you chose slowest, you are right! Even though it seems like we can hear a sound instantly through air (gas), it is actually the slowest way for sound to travel. If I were going to use kids to demonstrate this concept I would space kids far apart, so to bump into each other they would have to each take about 5 steps to get to the next kid. This would take a lot longer than when the kids were standing side-by-side. Make sense? I hope so!!

***Sound travels at different speeds through different media.***

***NOW YOU KNOW!!***

*Now, use your new knowledge to answer a few questions!*

1. The vibrations that cause sound can travel through  
A. gases.      B. liquids.      C. solids.      D. all of these
2. Kenny watched a film in which a spaceship exploded in space with a loud noise. Why was this explosion in space not realistic?  
A. The real explosion would have been louder.  
B. The real explosion would have been quieter.  
C. The real explosion would not have made a sound since there is no air in space.  
D. The real explosion would have had a higher pitch.

3. A group of engineers tested the speed at which sound travels through several different materials. For each test, the sound traveled 500 meters through the material. The engineers measured the time it took for the sound to travel this distance. The results of their tests are shown in the table.

Material	Time (seconds)
copper	0.1
glass	0.2
water	0.3
helium	0.5
oxygen	1.5

What conclusion can the engineers make based on these results?

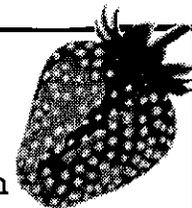
- A. Sound travels slower through solids than through liquids or gases.
- B. Sound travels slower through liquids than through gases or solids.
- C. Sound travels faster through solids than through liquids or gases.
- D. Sound travels faster through gases than through liquids or solids.

4. Kelly is in a room and the door is shut, as shown below. Even though the door is shut, Kelly can still hear the radio in the room next door. How does the sound get into Kelly's room?



- A. The sound is carried by a moving object.
- B. The sound moves by heat transfer.
- C. The sound travels through the wall.
- D. The sound travels through vacuum.

## Supply and Demand



Producers need to know how much of a good to make in order to have enough products to sell and to trade. Producers have to decide how much product to supply in order to meet the demand for their product. **Supply** is the amount of something that is available. **Demand** is the number of people who want or need something. Producers want to have just the right amount of product available because the size of the supply will affect the price.

The price of an item will go down if the supply of the item goes up. In June, when lots of strawberries are ripe, there is an increase in the supply of strawberries available at the grocery stores. Because all of the stores have plenty of strawberries they need to sell before the strawberries go bad, the stores will lower the price of strawberries to encourage more consumers to buy strawberries.

If the supply of a good decreases, the price of the good will increase. In January, not many places have strawberries that are ripe, so very few grocery stores will have strawberries to sell. The store that does have strawberries will raise the price because consumers will not be able to get strawberries for a cheaper price at another store. Consumers who want strawberries in January might be willing to pay the higher price. But if the price is too high, consumers might not buy the strawberries at all.

A change in the demand for a good will cause a change in the price. If the demand for an item goes down, the price for an item will go down. In December, the price of sunscreen goes down because not many people are going to the beach. The demand for sunscreen is low in December. On February 15, the demand for Valentine cards is very low. If stores have any supply of Valentine cards left, they will put the cards on sale. They hope that a very low price will make more consumers buy the leftover Valentine cards.



If the demand for an item goes up, the price will go up. The price of something will go up because the seller thinks he can get more money for whatever he is selling. If more people want something, they will be willing to pay more for it. In June, the demand for sunscreen goes up, so the price of sunscreen goes up, too.

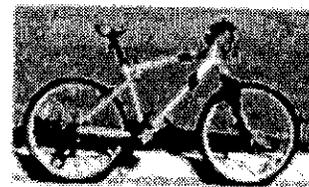
## ADVERTISING

Advertising affects demand, too. Sometimes people buy products they don't need because ads for them make people think the products will make their lives better.

People buy advertised items because they want to look better, feel better, and fit in better.

Advertising is used to create demand for a particular product. Many companies hire celebrities to advertise their products. The company wants you to think that you will have the same athletic ability or be as popular if you buy their product.

# FOR SALE



Mountain Bike \$500

Find it in the classifieds page 10. Super value and features. Get it now. This one is not to be missed. Call today. 1-800-368-3688. www.1-800-368-3688.com



# Saving and Spending

People **spend** money on goods and services. Goods are used up. Goods wear out. Sometimes you have to spend money to buy new things. But you should try to save money, too. One of the most important things you can do with money is to save it. When you **save** money, you wait until later to spend it. People may save money to buy an expensive item, like a car. People save money to have in an emergency.

There are many ways to save money. Some people put their money in a piggy bank, or hide it under a mattress. A smarter place to save your money is in a bank. When you give your money to a bank, it's called a **deposit**. When you deposit money in a bank, it's kept safe in a special account with your name on it. When you use the money you've saved, you go to the bank and make a **withdrawal**.

When you let a bank keep your money safe, the bank lends your money to other people! You can still get your money whenever you need it. The bank pays you for using your money. The money the bank pays you is called **interest**. For example, if you put \$100 into a bank account, the bank might pay you \$2 in interest.

Why would a bank give you money just for putting your money in their bank? The bank earns interest, too, when it lends your money to another person. People who borrow money from the bank have to pay the bank interest for the privilege of using someone else's money. If you borrow money from the bank, you will have to pay the bank back the amount that you borrowed, plus some extra money. For instance, if you borrow \$100, you might have to pay the bank \$110. It would cost you \$10 to borrow that \$100 from the bank. That's how banks earn money. But without people who deposit money in the bank, the bank wouldn't have any money to lend. That's why banks will pay interest to the people who deposit money.

By saving your money in a bank, you can earn money while you lie on your bed and listen to music!

People work hard to earn their money, so it's important to spend it wisely. The next time you're thinking of spending money, ask yourself these questions. Do I really need this? How many other things like this do I already have? How much will I use it? Will I still want this in two weeks, or a month, or six months? If I buy this, what will I have to give up?

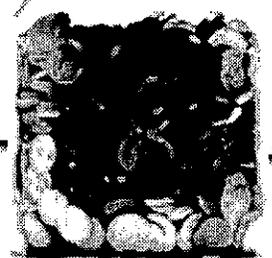
If you decide that you really do want to buy the item, be a smart shopper. Different stores can have different prices, so shopping around can save you money. Wait for the item to be on sale, or look for a coupon. But don't just buy something because it's on sale. If you don't really need something, it's not a good deal even if it is on sale.

Remember that the best way to save the most money is to not buy anything at all!

## It Adds Up!

By saving just a few cents a day, you can have a good amount saved by the end of the week, month, or year.

If you save just 10 cents every day, at the end of the month you will have \$3.00. That's enough to spend on a special treat or a book! If you don't spend your money at the end of the month, and you keep saving for a year, you would have \$36.50.



# Supply and Demand/Advertising

	Before	After
1. The price of an item depends on how many people want to buy that item.		
2. Advertising is used to make more people buy a certain product.		
3. The price of an item depends on how much of that item is available.		

1. Why do producers want to have just the right amount of product available to sell?

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2. What will happen to the price of Christmas trees on December 26? Why?

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# Saving and Spending

	Before	After
1. You can earn more money by putting your money in a bank account.		
2. When you put your money in the bank, the bank lets other people use your money.		
3. Banks make money by letting people borrow money.		

1. When do you earn interest? When do you pay interest?

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