Dear Students,

I feel like it has been forever since I last saw you all. I truly do miss you but have been thinking about each and every one of you. During times like this, there are a range of emotions you may be feeling. Some of you may feel worried while others may feel scared. There may be some of you that are feeling angry. As your school counselor, I have always told you that any emotions you feel are okay. The important part is being able to handle that emotion in a healthy way. I am sending you some coping strategies to help you through all of the emotions you may feel during this time. I challenge you to handle those emotions in a healthy way. Try one or try them all -- you will find the one that works for you.

Ms. Sanford, WPES School Counselor

cbsanford@jasper.k12.ga.us

Coping Skills

1. Take Deep Breaths
2. Color a Picture
3. Squeeze a Stress Ball
4. Punch A Pillow
5. Blow Bubbles
6. Read a Book
7. Eat a Healthy Snack
8. Listen to Music
9. Play Outside
10. Talk to an Adult
11. Sing
12. Count to 10
13. Draw a Picture
14. Play a Board Game
15. Walk Away
16. Paint a Picture
17. Rip Paper
18. Play a Video Game
19. Go for a Walk
20. Write in a Journal
21. Talk to a Friend
22. Take a Nap
23. Hug a Stuffed Animal
24. Dance
25. Play with Play-Doh
26. Put Together a Puzzle
27. Play an Instrument
28. Stretch
29. Play a Sport
30. Drink Cold Water
31. Give someone a hug
32. Build with Blocks
33. Play with Legos
34. Yoga
35. Exercise
36. Paint your Nails
37. Take a Bubble Bath
38. Think of Something Funny
39. Take Pictures
40. Close Your Eyes
41. Use a Fidget Spinner
42. Chew Gum
43. Look at Old Pictures
44. Do Something Kind
45. Go for a Run
46. Do A Craft
47. Clean
48. Pet an Animal
49. Watch a Funny Video
50. Bake

We miss you! Keep moving at least 60 minutes per day
♡ - Mrs. Fair

MARCH DEAM Calendar

Drop Everything And Move

BE GOOD by being helpful

Name:	Teacher:

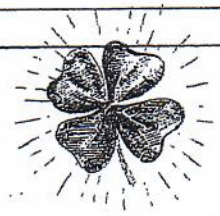
Purpose: *This calendar encourages families to become more physically active and to take steps toward a healthier lifestyle. Each day, students are asked to complete a different activity with a family member (or with adult supervision).*

Directions: *After a student completes a day's activity, adults make a check mark and initial in the space provided. Each week, you can miss one day (activity). If this happens, put an "X" in the space provided for a check mark (do not initial).*

✓ Done	Day	DEAM Activity
	1	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	2	Play with a friend.
	3	Do as many curl-ups as you can.
	4	March Madness: Take 64 imaginary jump shots.
	5	Say your math facts while doing reverse lunges.
	6	Take a walk.
	7	Kids should be active sixty minutes EVERY day! Do 60 jumping jacks.
	8	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	9	Play a game that is active. You decide what that is.
	10	Do as many trunk-lifts as you can.
	11	Take 32 imaginary dunks and 16 cross-over dribbles.
	12	Do push-up shoulder taps while reciting your spelling words.
	13	Take a walk.
	14	Run in place and name 3 reasons why you will never smoke or use tobacco.
	15	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	16	Take a hike.
	17	Do as many squats as you can.
	18	Take 8 pretend chest passes and 4 imaginary foul shots.
	19	Perform squat-jumps while naming the continents.
	20	Take a walk.
	21	How many food groups are there? Do 5 plank-jacks.
	22	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	23	Play outside.
	24	Do as many push-ups as you can.
	25	Take 2 laps around a pretend court and 1 giant star-jump!
	26	Read a book while doing a wall sit.
	27	Take a walk.
	28	About how many glasses of water should you drink each day? Do 8 burpees.
	29	Pick 5 different muscles to stretch. Hold each stretch for 20 seconds.
	30	Go to the park!
	31	Do as many squat-thrusts as you can.

Please Remember

- ✓ Always get adult permission before doing any activity.
- ✓ Return calendar to your teacher at the end of the month.



Can't wait to see you soon! ♡ -Mrs. Pam

SHAPE America

health.moves.minds.™

March 2020
Elementary Mind & Body Calendar

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Mindful Minute For 60 seconds, clear your mind & only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing. Self-Injury Awareness Day	**2 Musical Frogs** This game is just like musical chairs except players hop around like frogs and sit on lily pads (pillows).	**3 Mindful Minute** For 60 seconds, clear your mind & only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.	**4 Walking Race** Pick a distance and challenge a friend to a speed walking race. No running!	**5 Sidewalk Chalk Balance** Draw different kinds of lines on the ground with chalk. Walk along them one foot in front of the other balancing.	**6 Bear Walk** With your bottom in the air, step forward with your right hand & step forward with your left foot. Step forward with the left hand then the right foot. Continue to move across the room.	**7 Wild Arms** As fast as you can complete: 10 Arm Circles front & back 10 Forward punches 10 Raise the Roof's Repeat 3x
8 Sugarcane Pose Hold Sugarcane Pose for 30 seconds on each side. 	**9 Limbo** Grab a broom stick and have 2 people hold it. Take turns going under the stick arching backwards. Lower the stick after each successful pass. How low can you go?	**10 Crazy 8's** 8 jumping jacks 8 leaps 8 frog jumps 8 vertical jumps (as high as you can) Repeat 3 times	**11 Between the Knees** Gather rounded objects of varying size. Starting with the largest try walking around your house keeping the object between your knees.	**12 Happy Baby Pose** Straighten your legs for an added challenge. 	**13 Toe Fencing** With a partner, hold each other's shoulders. Try to tap the other person's toe without having yours tapped.	**14 Chest Pass** Practice your chest passes against a brick wall. Remember to step towards your target.
15 Put a piece of tape on the ground and jump back and forth as quick as you can for 30 seconds.	**16 Mindful Minute** For 60 seconds, clear your mind & only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.	**17 Code Words** While watching TV any time you hear the code words complete 10 jumping jacks. Code words: green, St. Patrick's Day, lucky, leprechaun	**18 Mindful Minute** For 60 seconds, clear your mind & only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.	**19 Pretend!** Pretend to: -Sit in a chair for 10 seconds -Shoot a basketball 10 times - Ride a horse -Be a frog -Lift a car	**20 Commercial Stroll** During a commercial break take a walk around your entire house. Still a commercial? Go again this time speed walking so you don't miss a thing!	**21 Walking Race** Pick a distance and challenge a friend to a speed walking race. No running!
22 Dance, Dance Put on your favorite song or turn on the radio. Dance however you like during the entire song!	**23 Arm and Leg Tag** A regular game of tag, but if someone touches your arm/leg you can no longer use that body part. If both legs are tagged start a new round.	**24 Read & Move** Pick a book to read and select an "action word" that will be repeated often. When the "action word is read stand up and sit down.	**25 Army Crawl** Lay on your stomach resting on your forearms. Crawl across the room dragging your body as if you're moving under barbed wire.	**26 Do this:** -Hop on one leg 30 times, switch legs -Take 10 giant steps -Walk on your knees -Do a silly dance -Sprint for 10 seconds	**27 Set the Menu** Talk with who takes care of you about choosing the dinner menu. Pick whole grains and veggies.	**28 Vertical Jump** Jump as high as you can for 30 seconds. Repeat.
29 Ragdoll Pose Hold Ragdoll Pose for 30 seconds. Repeat. 	**30 Crabby Clean Up** Tidy up while walking like a crab! Carry items on your belly across the room to put them away.	**31 Mindful Minute** For 60 seconds, clear your mind & only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.	**National Health Observances:** • National Nutrition Month • 1st- Self-Injury Awareness Day • 6th -7th National Day of Unplugging (sundown-to-sundown). • 13th National Good Samaritan Day Yoga pictures from www.forteyoga.com		SHAPE America recommends school-age children accumulate at least 60 minutes and up to several hours of physical activity per day. Each bout of physical activity should be followed by cool-down stretches that help reduce soreness and avoid injury. Happy exercising!	

 https://www.shapeamerica.org/publications/resources/teachingtools/teachertoolbox/activity-calendars.aspx

At Home Activities

Use the following chart for ideas for activities that you can try at home. Pick five different exercises to complete, once you have done all five repeat them for three rounds. Be sure to start with a warm-up to get your muscles ready for movement and end with a cool down and stretches to avoid soreness. Once you're done, think about all the activities you did. Circle the activities you enjoyed and star the activities that were challenging. Be sure to try all the activities before repeating.

Vertical Jump Jump as high as you can for 30 seconds. Repeat.	**Fitness Intervals** 10 squats 10 broad jumps 10 second sprints 10 pushups 10 sit-ups	**Cardio Day** 10 Jump rope 10 Mountain climbers 10 Boxing punches (use both arms) 10 Step-ups	**Balance** Stand on your right leg and lift your left knee at a 90 degree angle. Touch your toe without falling repeat 10 times then switch sides	**Core Challenge** Plank 10 seconds 10 crunches 10 sit ups Repeat 5 times with no rest!	**Frog Sit-Ups** Sit down with your knees bent and soles of your feet touching with knees spread. Do a sit-up touching your heels and lower back down.	**Ragdoll Pose** Hold Ragdoll Pose for 30 seconds. Repeat. 
Reverse Lunges to Front Kicks Do a reverse lunge and transition into a front kick with the same leg. 10 then switch. Do at a good pace.	**Boat Pose** Hold Boat Pose three times for 15 seconds 	**10 Chair Squats** Stand about six inches in front of a chair. Squat until your buttocks barely touches the chair and stand back up.	**Jab, Jab, Cross** Jab twice with your right fist then punch across your body with your left. Complete 10 times then switch sides.	**Abs!** 10 knee to elbow planks 10 crunches 10 superman poses	**Fish Pose** Hold fish pose for 60 seconds. Take a break and hold for another 60 seconds. 	**Wild Arms** As fast as you can complete: 10 Arm Circles front & back 10 Forward punches 10 Raise the Roof's Repeat 3x
Kick City 10 side kicks 10 front kicks 10 back kicks	**Scissor Jacks** As you jump, scissor your legs each time. When your right leg is in front, raise left arm. Left leg in front, raise right arm. 4 sets of 10	**Paper Plate Planks** In plank position with paper plates under your feet. Complete 30s each: -mountain climbers -in and out feet -knees to chest	**10 Squat Kicks** Complete a normal squat, as you are standing kick your right leg forward. Repeat on the left leg	**Yogi Squat Pose**  Hold for 30 seconds rest and repeat.	**10 Star Jumps** Jump up with your arms and legs spread out like a star. Rest and repeat.	**Shuffle, Cross** Shuffle three times to your right then punch across your body with your left hand. Repeat in the opposite direction. Repeat 10x.
Flutter Kicks Lie on your stomach. Keeping your legs straight kick them up and down while holding your glutes tight.	**Bridge Pose**  Lie on your back; place your hands and feet on the ground. Push your stomach up towards the sky.	**10 Shuffle Squat** Take 4 shuffle steps to your right and squat, then take 4 shuffle steps to your left and squat.	**10 Lunges with a Hook** Complete a side lunge with a cross-hook punch. Do 10 on each side.	**Power Knees** Bring hands over your head and have your hands and left knee meet in the middle as fast as you can. Repeat 10 times on each leg.	**Plank Jacks** In plank position move your feet in and out like when performing a jumping jack for 30 seconds. Repeat 10 times.	**10 Half Burpees** Start in a push-up position; jump both feet forward into a squatting position and jump back out into pushup position.
Walk Down Superman Walk your hands down to your feet and out until you're flat on your stomach then complete a superman. Walk your hands back to your feet & repeat 10 times.	**Crane Pose** Here's a challenge! Put your hands on the ground, lean forward & balance your knees on your elbows. 	**Tabata** Jump squats 20 seconds of work 10 seconds of rest 8 rounds	**10 Fly Jacks** Done like a normal jumping jack except bring your arms to the side to form a T. Open & close your arms in front as you move your feet.	**10 High Knee Twists** Bring your knee to your opposite elbow and switch. For a challenge add a hop when switching sides.	**Happy Baby Pose**  Straighten your legs for an added challenge.	**Wall Sit** Find an empty space on the wall and pretend to be sitting in a chair. Hold for 30 seconds. Repeat two more times.

Yoga pictures from www.forteyoga.com

Sideways Stories From WAYSIDE SCHOOL

Chapters Eleven, Twelve, & Thirteen
Dana, Jason, & Rondi.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Why did Dana say she could not do arithmetic?

_____

_____

2. How did Mrs. Jewls help Dana's mosquito bites from itching?

_____

_____

3. Why was Dana glad Mrs. Jewls turned her bites into numbers rather than letters?

_____

_____

4. Jason had the second largest _____ in the class.

5. What did Joy do to Jason while he was out of his seat?

_____

_____

6. How did Joy get Jason unstuck from the chair?

_____

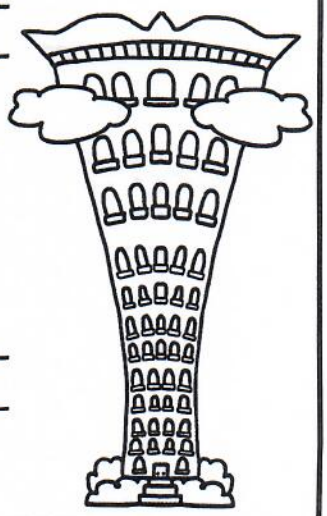
_____

7. Rondi was missing her _____ _____ _____.

8. What did Rondi do when Louis asked to see her two front teeth?

_____

_____



Sideways Stories From WAYSIDE SCHOOL

Chapters Fourteen, Fifteen, & Sixteen
Sammy, Deedee, and D.J.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Why were the students unable to tell what the new kid looked like?

_____

_____

2. What was underneath all of Sammy's raincoats?

_____

_____

3. Mrs. Jewls made Deedee spell _____ before she could go outside for recess.

4. How did Deedee trick Mrs. Jewls into letting her go outside to recess first so she could get a green ball?

_____

_____

5. Describe D.J.

_____

_____

6. Use context clues. What do you think the word pushover (pg. 71) means?

_____

_____

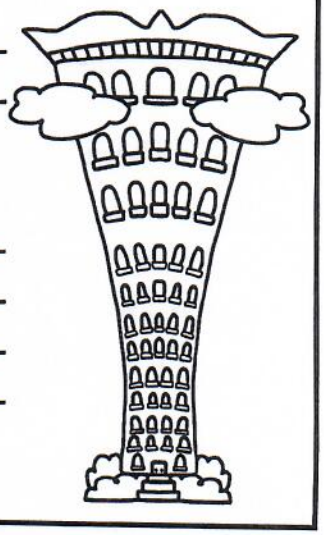
7. What did D.J. tell Louis during recess?

_____

_____

_____

_____



Let's Sort

Name _____

Common and Proper Nouns

A proper noun is the name of an actual person or place.

Write the proper and common nouns under the correct columns. Cross off each word after you use it.

Proper	common

Target kitchen Mr. Smith
Florida bedroom Mary
teacher Matthew sister dog

Proper Nouns
Begin with Capitals

Fix the sentences by adding capital letters to proper nouns.

1. mom likes to go to florida for vacation.

_____.

2. She parks her toyota on potter road in new york.

_____.

3. christmas is a holiday in december.

_____.

4. charlie is in second grade at hills school in texas.

_____.

5. The yankees won the game against the mets.

_____.

6. We live in america which borders mexico.

_____.

Name _____

What is a VERB?

A verb tells us what the noun does.

In the sentences below, underline the verb and circle the noun that the verb directs.

~Example: The (baby) <u>is</u> very tired.~

1. The dog ran away with the owner's dinner.
2. Mrs. Miller ate a giant piece of pizza.
3. The children listened to their teacher.
4. Puppies are friendly and cuddly.
5. School is a great place to learn new things.
6. Matthew likes books about monsters.
7. The little girl was scared by the thunder.
8. The hurricane destroyed the trees.
9. Summer days can be hot and humid.
10. Tim goes to Simmons Elementary School.

Name _____

Using Verbs

Write sentences for each verb on the lines below.

feed	learn	think	ride
like	smile	read	want

1. _____.

2. _____.

3. _____.

4. _____.

5. _____.

6. _____.

7. _____.

8. _____.

Name _____

What is a PRONOUN?

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun.

In the sentences below, underline the pronoun and circle the noun that it replaces.

Example: The rainbow is colorful. It is pretty.

1. The boy is running. He runs fast.
2. Mrs. Jones ate a lot. She must be hungry.
3. Thomas likes bugs. He likes studying them.
4. The children are learning. They are smart.
5. Spring is coming. It is my favorite month.
6. Ed reads non fiction. He loves to read.
7. The little girl was scared. She is young.
8. Flowers are so pretty. They smell nice too.
9. Mom and I are leaving. We are in a hurry.
10. Time goes so fast at school. It flies!

Name _____

Using Pronouns

First, find the first noun(s) in the sentence. Underline.
Next, Rewrite each sentence with a pronoun.

~ Example: <u>Sue</u> likes apples. ⇨ She likes apples. ~

1. Can my brother and I come with you?

_____.

2. The children are listening quietly.

_____.

3. The house has a swimming pool in the backyard.

_____.

4. Samantha has a play date this afternoon.

_____.

5. Mom and Dad are picking me up shortly.

_____

6. The books need to be put away neatly.

_____

Understand
Comparing Fractions

Name: _____

Prerequisite: How do you show equivalent fractions with shapes?

Study the example showing equivalent fractions. Then solve problems 1–8.

Example

Both circles are the same size. Both circles have the same amount of shading.

$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ are equivalent fractions.

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$

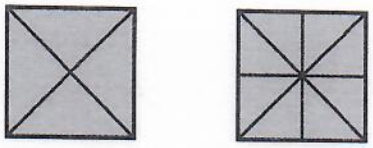
1 part shaded
2 equal parts in the whole
$\frac{1}{2}$

4 parts shaded
8 equal parts in the whole
$\frac{4}{8}$

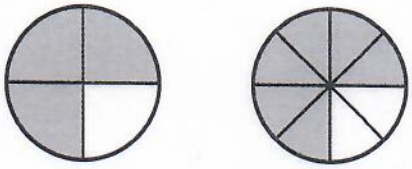
Write equivalent fractions for the shaded parts.

1 

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$

2 

$\frac{4}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3 

$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

Vocabulary

equivalent fractions fractions that name the same number.
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent.

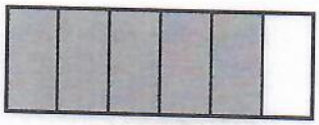
Shade the blank shape to show equivalent fractions. Then write the fractions.

4   $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{6}$

5   $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{3}$

6   $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

7 Write the fraction for each model.

a.  $\frac{\square}{\square}$

b.  $\frac{\square}{\square}$

c.  $\frac{\square}{\square}$

8 Which fraction in problem 7 is equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$?

_____

Name: _____

Use Models to Compare Fractions

Study how the example uses models to compare fractions. Then solve problems 1–8.

Example

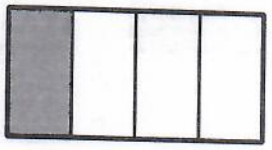
Both rectangles are the same size.

If you make 8 equal parts, the parts are smaller than if you make 4 equal parts.

$\frac{1}{8}$ is less than $\frac{1}{4}$.

$\frac{1}{4}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{8}$.

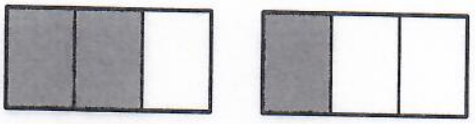
$\frac{1}{8}$



$\frac{1}{4}$

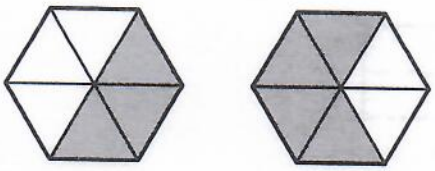
Write the fraction for the shaded parts. Circle the fraction that is *greater*.

1



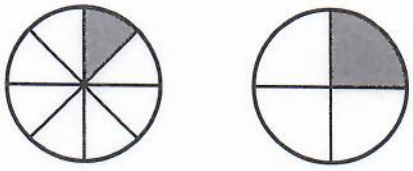
Fractions: _____ _____

2



Fractions: _____ _____

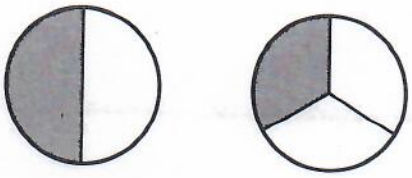
3



Fractions: _____ _____

Write the fraction for the shaded parts. Circle the fraction that is *less*.

4



Fractions: _____ _____

5

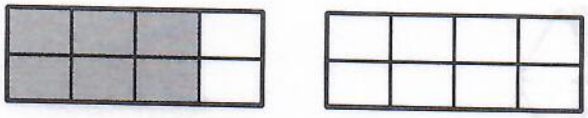
Fractions: _____ _____

6

Fractions: _____ _____

Write the fraction for the shaded rectangle. Then shade the blank rectangle to show a fraction that is less. Write the fraction.

7



Fractions: _____ _____

8 Write a fraction less than $\frac{1}{4}$ that has a numerator of 1.

_____

Name: _____

Reason and Write

Study the example problem. Underline two parts that you think make it a particularly good answer and a helpful example.

Example

Which fraction is greatest: $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, or $\frac{2}{8}$?

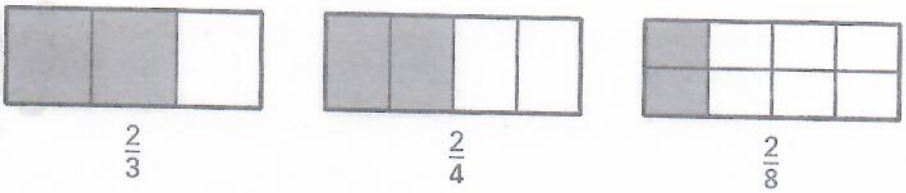
Diane said, "$\frac{2}{8}$ is the greatest."

Sandra said, "$\frac{2}{3}$ is the greatest."

Who is right? Who is wrong? How did you decide? What was the mistake?

Show your work. Use pictures, words, or numbers to explain.

Sandra is right. She saw that 2 is the numerator in each fraction. She looked at the denominators to compare the fractions. I made a model to check the answer.



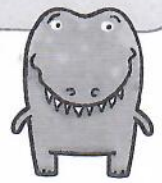
$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$

The model shows that thirds are bigger than fourths and thirds are bigger than eighths. So two thirds is bigger than two fourths.

Diane's answer is wrong. She may have compared the denominators of the fractions. She thought that $\frac{2}{8}$ is greatest because it has the greatest denominator. She may not have used a model or thought about the size of each of the equal parts.

Where does the example . . .

- use a picture to explain?
- use numbers to explain?
- use words to explain?
- give details?



Solve the problem. Use what you learned from the model.

Which fraction is the least: $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, or $\frac{3}{8}$?

Eric said, "$\frac{3}{8}$ is the least."

Bob said, "$\frac{3}{4}$ is the least."

Who is right? Who is wrong? How did you decide? What was the mistake?

Show your work. Use pictures, words, or numbers to explain how you decided what to draw.

Did you . . .

- use a picture to explain?
- use numbers to explain?
- use words to explain?
- give details?

Dear Family,

This week your child is learning about using symbols to compare fractions.

To compare fractions you can use the symbols $<$, $>$ or $=$.

$<$ means *is less than.* $>$ means *is greater than.*

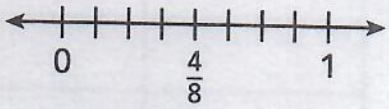
Which symbol would we use to compare $\frac{4}{8}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$?
It can help to use area models to compare fractions.

$\frac{4}{8}$

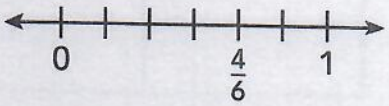
$\frac{4}{6}$

Or, you can use number lines to compare fractions.

The top number line is divided into eighths and shows $\frac{4}{8}$.



This bottom number line is divided into sixths and shows $\frac{4}{6}$.



Both models show that $\frac{4}{8}$ is less than $\frac{4}{6}$. Of course that also means $\frac{4}{6}$ is greater than $\frac{4}{8}$. So, using symbols, we can write the comparison two different ways.

$\frac{4}{8} < \frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{6} > \frac{4}{8}$

Invite your child to share what he or she knows about using symbols to compare fractions by doing the following activity together.

NEXT

Comparing Fractions with Symbols Activity

Materials: number cards below, scissors, 2 bags, recording sheet below

Give your child practice comparing fractions with this activity.

- Cut out the cards below. Put the number cards in one bag and the Numerator/Denominator cards in the other bag. Players take turns.
- Player 1 draws a number from the bag and a Numerator or Denominator card from the other bag.
- Both players write a fraction based on the information. For example, if a 4 and the *Numerator* card are drawn, both players make up a fraction with 4 as the numerator.
- Discuss with your child, then record the correct symbol to compare the fractions. Remember: $<$ *is less than* and $>$ *is greater than*.
- Return both cards to the bags, and draw 2 more. Play a total of 5 rounds.

Player 1 Fraction	< or > or =	Player 2 Fraction

1	2	3	4	6	8
Numerator			Denominator		

Use Symbols to Compare Fractions

Name: _____

Prerequisite: Compare Fractions

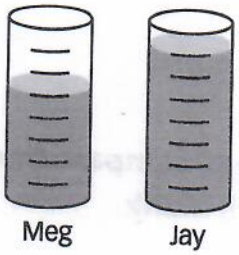
Study the example problem showing how to compare fractions shown with models. Then solve problems 1–9.

Example

Meg and Jay poured pink lemonade for themselves.

Meg's glass was $\frac{5}{8}$ full and

Jay's glass was $\frac{7}{8}$ full.

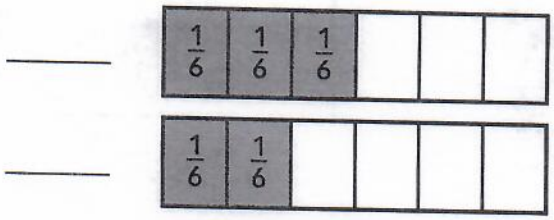


The fractions $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ have the same denominator. Compare the numerators.

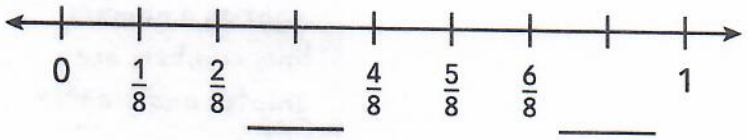
Jay had more lemonade.

Label the model with the correct fractions. Then compare the fractions. Circle the *greater* fraction.

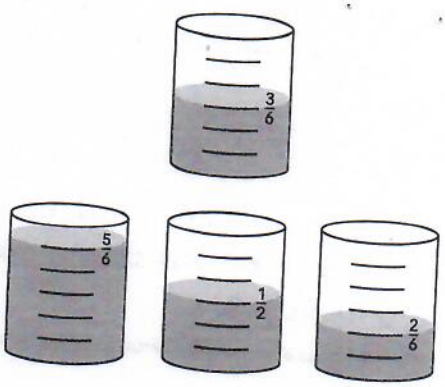
1 $\frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{3}{6}$



2 $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{7}{8}$



Compare each measuring cup with this one that is $\frac{3}{6}$ full. Write the correct fraction in each blank.

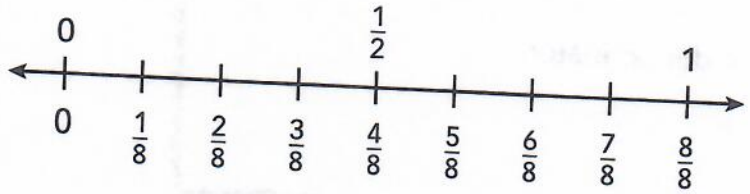


3 _____ is less than $\frac{3}{6}$.

4 _____ is equal to $\frac{3}{6}$.

5 _____ is greater than $\frac{3}{6}$.

Use the number line to compare fractions. Write the correct words in each blank.



6 $\frac{5}{8}$ _____ $\frac{2}{8}$

7 $\frac{4}{8}$ _____ $\frac{1}{2}$

8 $\frac{1}{8}$ _____ $\frac{6}{8}$

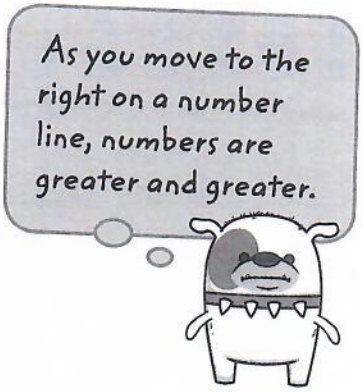
9 $\frac{7}{8}$ _____ $\frac{5}{8}$

Word Bank

is less than

is greater than

is equal to



Name: _____

Compare Fractions Using Symbols

Study the example that shows how to use symbols to compare fractions. Then solve problems 1–16.

Example

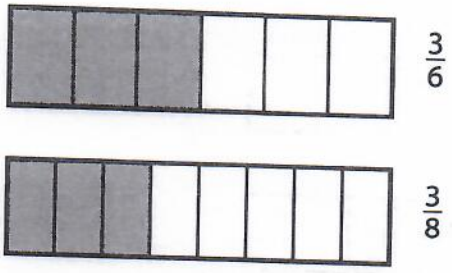
Compare the fractions $\frac{3}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$.

$\frac{3}{6}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$.

$\frac{3}{6} > \frac{3}{8}$

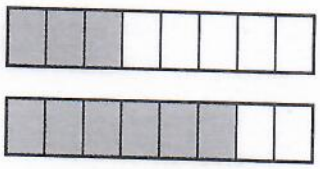
$\frac{3}{8}$ is less than $\frac{3}{6}$.

$\frac{3}{8} < \frac{3}{6}$



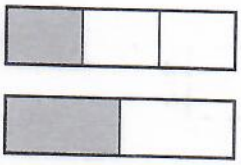
Use the models to compare the fractions in problems 1 and 2. Write <, >, or = .

1



$\frac{3}{8} \square \frac{6}{8}$

2



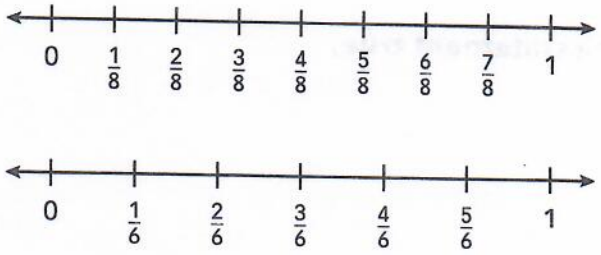
$\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{1}{2}$

Use the number lines to compare the fractions in problems 3–5. Write <, >, or = .

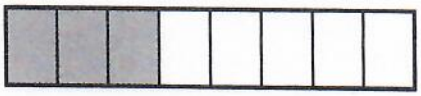
3 $\frac{3}{8} \square \frac{5}{8}$

4 $\frac{4}{6} \square \frac{1}{6}$

5 $\frac{5}{8} \square \frac{5}{6}$



Solve. Write the fraction shown in problems 6–10.

6  _____

7  _____

8  _____

9  _____

10  _____

Compare the fractions. You can use the models above to help you.

11 $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{2}{6}$

$\frac{2}{6} \square \frac{2}{4}$

12 $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{2}{6}$

$\frac{2}{6} \square \frac{2}{3}$

13 $\frac{3}{4} \square \frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{3}{8} \square \frac{3}{4}$

14 $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4} \square \frac{2}{4}$

Write a fraction to make the statement true.

15 $\frac{6}{8} >$ _____

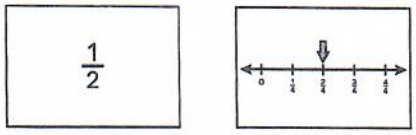
16 $\frac{1}{4} >$ _____

Unit 4 Game

Name: _____

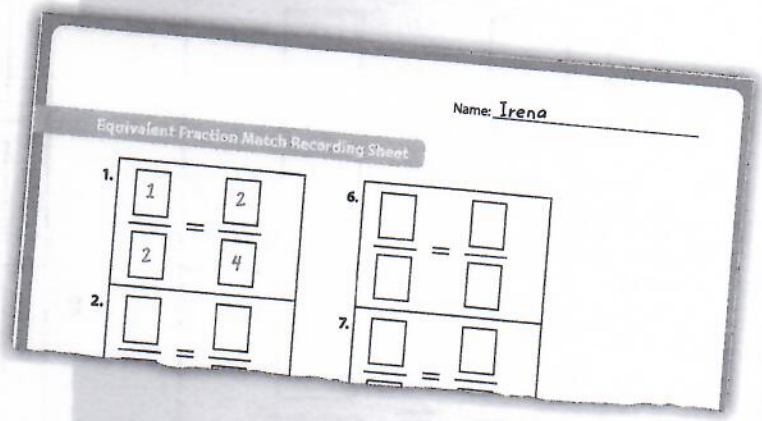
Equivalent Fraction Match

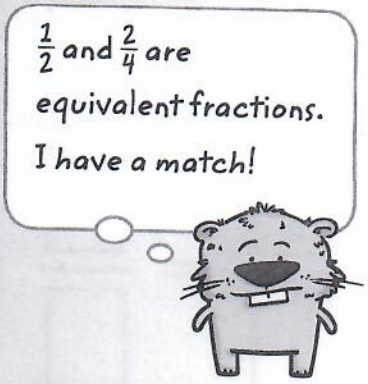
What you need:
Recording Sheet, Game Cards



Directions

- Mix the Game Cards. Lay them face down in 3 rows of 6 cards each.
- Take turns. Flip over two cards.
- If the cards show equivalent fractions, keep the cards. Record the equivalent fractions on the Recording Sheet.
- If the cards do not show equivalent fractions, turn them back over.
- Keep playing until all the cards are matched or no more matches can be found. The player with the most matches is the winner.





Name: _____

Equivalent Fraction Match Recording Sheet

1. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

2. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

3. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

4. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

5. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

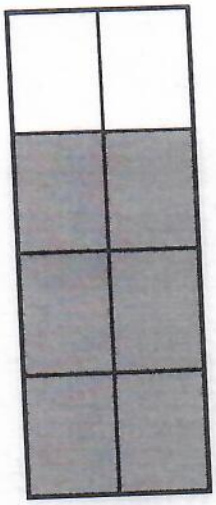
6. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

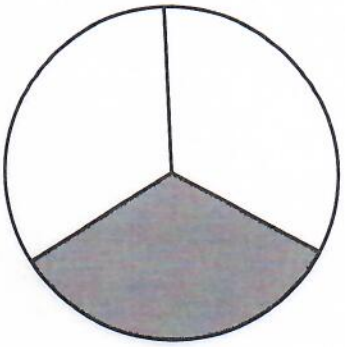
7. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

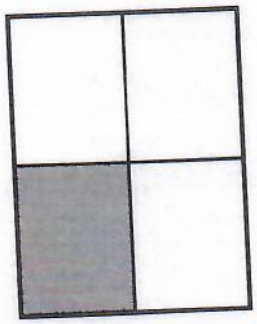
8. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

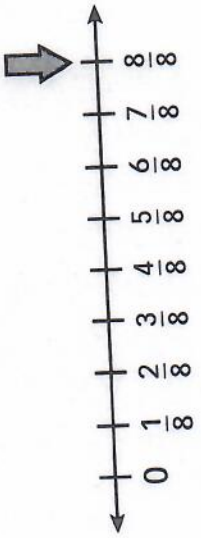
9. $\frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$

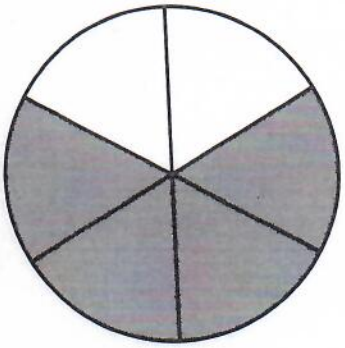
Equivalent Fraction Match Cards

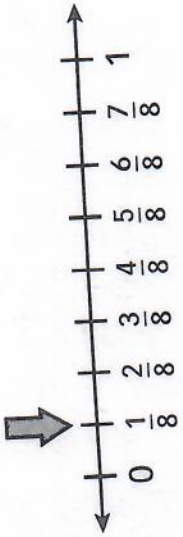


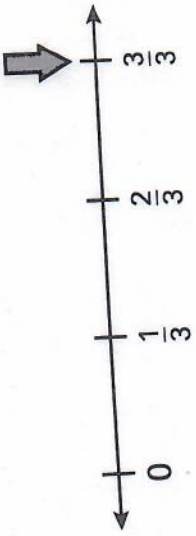


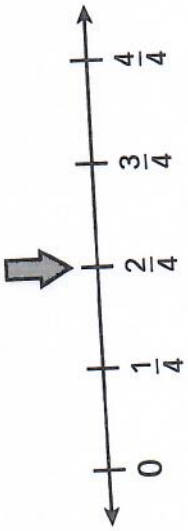












Equivalent Fraction Match Cards

$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$
$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Division Facts—Skills Practice

Name: _____

Divide by 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Form B

1 $24 \div 3 =$ _____	2 $42 \div 6 =$ _____	3 $21 \div 7 =$ _____
4 $72 \div 9 =$ _____	5 $30 \div 3 =$ _____	6 $28 \div 4 =$ _____
7 $12 \div 4 =$ _____	8 $48 \div 6 =$ _____	9 $63 \div 7 =$ _____
10 $30 \div 6 =$ _____	11 $27 \div 9 =$ _____	12 $42 \div 7 =$ _____
13 $49 \div 7 =$ _____	14 $21 \div 3 =$ _____	15 $90 \div 9 =$ _____
16 $72 \div 8 =$ _____	17 $48 \div 8 =$ _____	18 $45 \div 9 =$ _____
19 $18 \div 3 =$ _____	20 $28 \div 7 =$ _____	21 $54 \div 6 =$ _____
22 $32 \div 8 =$ _____	23 $32 \div 4 =$ _____	24 $8 \div 8 =$ _____
25 $56 \div 8 =$ _____	26 $24 \div 4 =$ _____	27 $36 \div 4 =$ _____
28 $27 \div 3 =$ _____	29 $81 \div 9 =$ _____	30 $24 \div 8 =$ _____
31 $40 \div 8 =$ _____	32 $54 \div 9 =$ _____	33 $64 \div 8 =$ _____
34 $24 \div 6 =$ _____	35 $56 \div 7 =$ _____	36 $36 \div 9 =$ _____
37 $80 \div 8 =$ _____	38 $20 \div 4 =$ _____	39 $63 \div 9 =$ _____
40 $35 \div 7 =$ _____	41 $18 \div 6 =$ _____	42 $54 \div 6 =$ _____

Division Facts—Skills Practice

Name: _____

Divide up to 100 ÷ 10.

Form A

1 $48 \div 6 =$ _____	2 $27 \div 3 =$ _____	3 $16 \div 8 =$ _____
4 $25 \div 5 =$ _____	5 $14 \div 2 =$ _____	6 $72 \div 8 =$ _____
7 $18 \div 6 =$ _____	8 $56 \div 7 =$ _____	9 $6 \div 2 =$ _____
10 $28 \div 4 =$ _____	11 $7 \div 1 =$ _____	12 $45 \div 9 =$ _____
13 $64 \div 8 =$ _____	14 $15 \div 5 =$ _____	15 $20 \div 2 =$ _____
16 $4 \div 2 =$ _____	17 $24 \div 3 =$ _____	18 $63 \div 7 =$ _____
19 $12 \div 3 =$ _____	20 $16 \div 4 =$ _____	21 $90 \div 10 =$ _____
22 $81 \div 9 =$ _____	23 $36 \div 4 =$ _____	24 $12 \div 2 =$ _____
25 $40 \div 8 =$ _____	26 $9 \div 3 =$ _____	27 $49 \div 7 =$ _____
28 $30 \div 6 =$ _____	29 $54 \div 9 =$ _____	30 $1 \div 1 =$ _____
31 $21 \div 7 =$ _____	32 $8 \div 2 =$ _____	33 $35 \div 5 =$ _____
34 $10 \div 10 =$ _____	35 $18 \div 9 =$ _____	36 $36 \div 6 =$ _____
37 $10 \div 2 =$ _____	38 $20 \div 4 =$ _____	39 $42 \div 7 =$ _____
40 $32 \div 8 =$ _____	41 $50 \div 5 =$ _____	42 $24 \div 6 =$ _____

Division Facts—Skills Practice

Name: _____

Divide up to 100 ÷ 10.

Form B

1. 36 ÷ 6 = _____
2. 16 ÷ 2 = _____
3. 21 ÷ 3 = _____
4. 30 ÷ 5 = _____
5. 56 ÷ 8 = _____
6. 72 ÷ 9 = _____
7. 5 ÷ 1 = _____
8. 18 ÷ 2 = _____
9. 64 ÷ 8 = _____
10. 28 ÷ 7 = _____
11. 8 ÷ 4 = _____
12. 45 ÷ 5 = _____
13. 63 ÷ 9 = _____
14. 15 ÷ 5 = _____
15. 100 ÷ 10 = _____
16. 35 ÷ 7 = _____
17. 4 ÷ 2 = _____
18. 27 ÷ 9 = _____
19. 40 ÷ 5 = _____
20. 81 ÷ 9 = _____
21. 14 ÷ 7 = _____
22. 54 ÷ 6 = _____
23. 25 ÷ 5 = _____
24. 32 ÷ 4 = _____
25. 20 ÷ 5 = _____
26. 42 ÷ 6 = _____
27. 12 ÷ 4 = _____
28. 24 ÷ 8 = _____
29. 60 ÷ 6 = _____
30. 36 ÷ 4 = _____
31. 18 ÷ 3 = _____
32. 49 ÷ 7 = _____
33. 1 ÷ 1 = _____
34. 48 ÷ 8 = _____
35. 16 ÷ 4 = _____
36. 9 ÷ 3 = _____
37. 3 ÷ 3 = _____
38. 6 ÷ 3 = _____
39. 12 ÷ 6 = _____
40. 10 ÷ 5 = _____
41. 24 ÷ 4 = _____
42. 90 ÷ 9 = _____

Division Facts—Repeated Reasoning

Name: _____

Find patterns dividing by 2 and 5.

Set A

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

Set B

1. _____ = 5 ÷ 5
2. 2 = _____ ÷ 5
3. _____ = 15 ÷ 5
4. 4 = _____ ÷ 5
5. _____ = 25 ÷ 5
6. 6 = _____ ÷ 5
7. _____ = 35 ÷ 5
8. 8 = _____ ÷ 5
9. _____ = 45 ÷ 5
10. 10 = _____ ÷ 5

Describe a pattern you see in one of the sets of problems above.

_____

_____

_____

3/30/2020

Pollution

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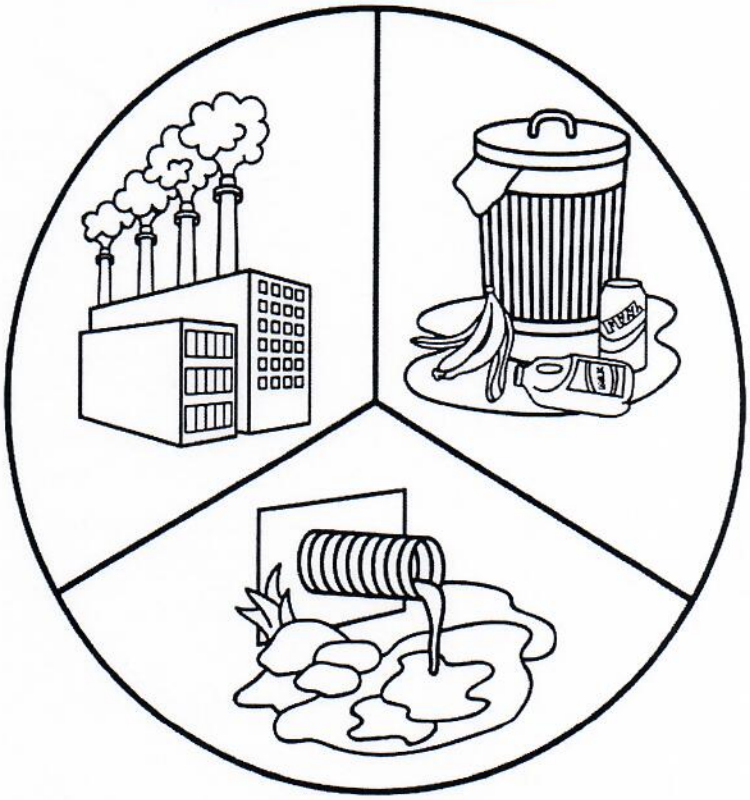
Pollution

Pollution is the contamination of air, land, and water through the process of releasing, dumping, leaking, spilling, or littering. Some incidents of pollution are the result of an accident. However, most incidents of pollution are caused deliberately by humans. In the diagram below are the three most common forms of pollution: air, land, and water.

Types of Pollution

Air:
the release of smoke and harmful gases into the air



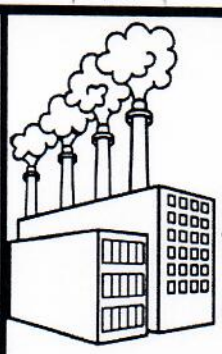
Land:
the illegal dumping or littering of waste on to the land

Water:
the leaking or spilling of chemicals or raw sewage into a body of water

Directions: Fill in the blank.

1. Pollution is the contamination of _____, _____, and _____.
2. Some incidents of pollution are the result of an _____.
3. Most incidents of pollutions are caused deliberately by _____.

3/31/20



Air

One of the most common types of pollution is air pollution. *Air pollution* is the contamination of the air due to the release of smoke or harmful gases. The three largest contributors to air pollution are exhaust fumes released from vehicles, the burning of fossil fuels from factories, and the use of electricity to generate power.

The release of these contaminants into the air can cause health issues for humans such as difficulty breathing, burning of the eyes, and damage to the lungs. Animals are also at risk with contamination to their habitats and poor air to breathe.

Some communities have already begun conservation measures to protect the air we breathe. People are encouraged to walk, bike, use public transportation, or drive energy efficient cars. Turning off electronic devices when not in use also decreases the amount of emissions released from electrical plants. Factories are also developing better filtration systems and using different fuels to power their plants.

Directions: Fill in the blanks.

1. Air pollution is the contamination of the air due to the release of _____ or harmful _____.
2. _____, factories, and electrical power plants are the biggest contributors to air pollution.
3. Air pollution can cause health issues for _____.
4. Animals are also at risk with contamination to their _____ and poor air to breathe.
5. To help, turn off _____ devices when not in use.

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Air

4/1/20

(Place thin line of glue here.)

Land

Land pollution is the contamination of the land due to illegal dumping or littering of waste. Most land pollution is caused when contaminants are not disposed of correctly and are dumped or leaked into the soil. Poor landfill practices, litterbugs, and the use of pesticides in farming are just some of the contributors to land pollution.

The leaking and dumping of these contaminants onto the land can cause diseases in humans and poison the food they eat. Leaking of toxic chemicals can cause land to be inhabitable for humans and animals.

Some communities have already begun conservation measures to protect the land we live on. Liners are being used at landfills to prevent leakage into the soil. Communities are fining litterbugs. Farmers are looking for more natural ways to protect their crops from insects.

Directions: Bubble in the correct answer.

1. Most land pollution is caused when contaminants are _____ or leaked into the soil.
   O dumped O spread O emitted
2. Poor landfill practices, litterbugs, and the use of _____ in farming are just some of the contributors.
   O pesticides O germicides O spectacides
3. _____ chemicals can cause the land to be inhabitable for humans and animals.
   O Acidic O Liquid O Toxic
4. _____ are being used at landfills to prevent leakage.
   O Bags O Liners O Boxes

Land

4/2/20

(Place thin line of glue here.)

Water

Water pollution is the contamination of a body of water due to illegal spilling, leaking, or draining of chemicals or raw waste. Most water pollution is caused when contaminants are not disposed of correctly and are leaked or drained into a body of water such as a lake, river, or ocean. Waste water drained from factories into a body of water and oil spills are the largest contributors of water pollution.

The dumping of these contaminants into bodies of water can cause diseases in humans and poison the water we drink. Leaking of these toxic chemicals can kill animals that make the water their habitat.

Some communities have already begun conservation measures to protect the bodies of water that we live near. Factories are being monitored and fined for draining into lakes and rivers. Oil corporations are being held responsible for the habitat clean-up of oil spills.

Directions: Answer both parts A and B below.

Part A

Jeremiah lives two miles downstream from a paper factory. He and his father like to go swimming and fishing in the river near their house on Saturday mornings. However, this time when they went, all they found were hundreds of dead fish on the banks of the river and a sign that read NO SWIMMING.

What most likely caused the water pollution? _____

Part B

Create a plan of what could be done to make the river healthy again.

_____

_____

_____

_____

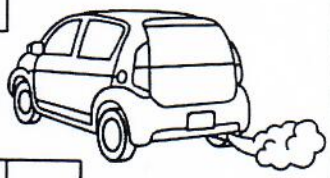
_____

_____

4/3/20

(Place thin line of glue here.)

Pollution



Word Box
air
poison
pollution
habitats
water
electronic
factories
pesticides
land
vehicles
landfills
humans

Across

4. _____ is the contamination of air, land, and water.
6. _____ can contaminate the soil and drain into lakes and rivers.
7. 27% of all air pollution is caused by _____ on the road.
11. Land pollution can destroy animal _____.

Down

1. Most incidents of pollution are caused by _____.
2. The leaking of chemicals into a lake, river, or ocean is _____ pollution.

Down

3. _____ pollution is the dumping or littering of waste on land.
5. To prevent land pollution, _____ use a liner to prevent leakage.
8. Turning off _____ devices can help decrease air pollution.
9. Water pollution can _____ drinking water.
10. Waste water drained from _____ is one of the biggest contributors to water pollution.
12. The release of smoke and harmful gases is _____ pollution.

Assessment