

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

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# 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






Can't wait to see you soon!! W-Mrs. Fair



# health.moves.minds.

March 2020  
Elementary Mind & Body Calendar








SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p><b>1 Mindful Minute</b> For 60 seconds, clear your mind &amp; only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing. Self-Injury Awareness Day</p>	<p><b>2 Musical Frogs</b> This game is just like musical chairs except players hop around like frogs and sit on lily pads (pillows).</p>	<p><b>3 Mindful Minute</b> For 60 seconds, clear your mind &amp; only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.</p>	<p><b>4 Walking Race</b> Pick a distance and challenge a friend to a speed walking race. No running!</p>	<p><b>5 Sidewalk Chalk Balance</b> Draw different kinds of lines on the ground with chalk. Walk along them one foot in front of the other balancing.</p>	<p><b>6 Bear Walk</b> With your bottom in the air, step forward with your right hand &amp; step forward with your left foot. Step forward with the left hand then the right foot. Continue to move across the room.</p>	<p><b>7 Wild Arms</b> As fast as you can complete: 10 Arm Circles front &amp; back 10 Forward punches 10 Raise the Roofs Repeat 3x</p>
<p><b>8 Sugar cane Pose</b> Hold Sugar cane Pose for 30 seconds on each side.</p> 	<p><b>9 Limbo</b> 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?</p>	<p><b>10 Crazy 8's</b> 8 Jumping Jacks 8 leeps 8 frog jumps 8 vertical jumps (as high as you can) Repeat 3 times</p>	<p><b>11 Between the Knees</b> Gather rounded objects of varying size. Starting with the largest try walking around your house keeping the object between your knees.</p>	<p><b>12 Happy Baby Pose</b> Straighten your legs for an added challenge.</p> 	<p><b>13 Toe Fencing</b> With a partner, hold each other's shoulders. Try to tap the other person's toe without having yours tapped.</p>	<p><b>14 Chest Pass</b> Practice your chest passes against a brick wall. Remember to step towards your target.</p>
<p><b>15</b> Put a piece of tape on the ground and jump back and forth as quick as you can for 30 seconds.</p>	<p><b>16 Mindful Minute</b> For 60 seconds, clear your mind &amp; only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.</p>	<p><b>17 Code Words</b> While watching TV any time you hear the code words complete 10 jumping jacks. Code words: green, St. Patrick's Day, lucky, leprechaun</p>	<p><b>18 Mindful Minute</b> For 60 seconds, clear your mind &amp; only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.</p>	<p><b>19 Pretend!</b> Pretend to: -Sit in a chair for 10 seconds -Shoot a basketball 10 times -Ride a horse -Be a frog -Lift a car</p>	<p><b>20 Commercial Stroll</b> 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!</p>	<p><b>21 Walking Race</b> Pick a distance and challenge a friend to a speed walking race. No running!</p>
<p><b>22 Dance, Dance</b> Put on your favorite song or turn on the radio. Dance however you like during the entire song!</p>	<p><b>23 Arm and Leg Tag</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>24 Read &amp; Move</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>25 Army Crawl</b> Lay on your stomach resting on your forearms. Crawl across the room dragging your body as if you're moving under barbed wire.</p>	<p><b>26 Do this:</b> -Hop on one leg 30 times, switch legs -Take 10 giant steps -Walk on your knees -Do a silly dance -Sprint for 10 seconds</p>	<p><b>27 Set the Menu</b> Talk with who takes care of you about choosing the dinner menu. Pick whole grains and veggies.</p>	<p><b>28 Vertical Jump</b> Jump as high as you can for 30 seconds. Repeat.</p>
<p><b>29 Ragdoll Pose</b> Hold Ragdoll Pose for 30 seconds. Repeat.</p> 	<p><b>30 Crabby Clean Up</b> Tidy up while walking like a crab! Carry items on your belly across the room to put them away.</p>	<p><b>31 Mindful Minute</b> For 60 seconds, clear your mind &amp; only focus on your breathing. If your mind starts to wander, bring your attention back to your breathing.</p>	<p><b>National Health Observances:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Nutrition Month</li> <li>1st Self-Injury Awareness Day</li> <li>6th -7th National Day of Unplugging (sundown-to-sundown)</li> <li>13th National Good Samaritan Day</li> </ul> <p>Yoga pictures from <a href="http://www.forteyoga.com">www.forteyoga.com</a></p>			

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!



## 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.

<b>Vertical Jump</b> Jump as high as you can for 30 seconds. Repeat.	<b>Fitness Intervals</b> 10 squats 10 broad jumps 10 second sprints 10 pushups 10 sit-ups	<b>Cardio Day</b> 10 Jump rope 10 Mountain climbers 10 Boxing punches (use both arms) 10 Step-ups	<b>Balance</b> 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	<b>Core Challenge</b> Plank 10 seconds 10 crunches 10 sit ups Repeat 5 times with no rest!	<b>Frog Sit-Ups</b> 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.	<b>Ragdoll Pose</b>  Hold Ragdoll Pose for 30 seconds. Repeat.
<b>Reverse Lunges to Front Kicks</b> Do a reverse lunge and transition into a front kick with the same leg. 10 then switch. Do at a good pace.	<b>Boat Pose</b> Hold Boat Pose three times for 15 seconds 	<b>10 Chair Squats</b> Stand about six inches in front of a chair. Squat until your buttocks barely touches the chair and stand back up.	<b>Jab, Jab, Cross</b> Jab twice with your right fist then punch across your body with your left. Complete 10 times then switch sides.	<b>Abs!</b> 10 knee to elbow planks 10 crunches 10 superman poses	<b>Fish Pose</b>  Hold fish pose for 60 seconds. Take a break and hold for another 60 seconds.	<b>Wild Arms</b> As fast as you can complete: 10 Arm Circles front & back 10 Forward punches 10 Raise the Roof's Repeat 3x
<b>Kick City</b> 10 side kicks 10 front kicks 10 back kicks	<b>Scissor Jacks</b> 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	<b>Paper Plate Planks</b> In plank position with paper plates under your feet. Complete 30s each: -mountain climbers -in and out feet -knees to chest	<b>10 Squat Kicks</b> Complete a normal squat, as you are standing kick your right leg forward. Repeat on the left leg	<b>Yogi Squat Pose</b>  Hold for 30 seconds rest and repeat.	<b>10 Star Jumps</b> Jump up with your arms and legs spread out like a star. Rest and repeat.	<b>Shuffle, Cross</b> Shuffle three times to your right then punch across your body with your left hand. Repeat in the opposite direction. Repeat 10x.
<b>Flutter Kicks</b> Lie on your stomach. Keeping your legs straight kick them up and down while holding your glutes tight.	<b>Bridge Pose</b>  Lie on your back; place your hands and feet on the ground. Push your stomach up towards the sky.	<b>10 Shuffle Squat</b> Take 4 shuffle steps to your right and squat, then take 4 shuffle steps to your left and squat.	<b>10 Lunges with a Hook</b> Complete a side lunge with a cross-hook punch. Do 10 on each side.	<b>Power Knees</b> 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.	<b>Plank Jacks</b> In plank position move your feet in and out like when performing a jumping jack for 30 seconds. Repeat 10 times.	<b>10 Half Burpees</b> Start in a push-up position; jump both feet forward into a squatting position and jump back out into pushup position.
<b>Walk Down Superman</b> 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.	<b>Crane Pose</b> Here's a challenge! Put your hands on the ground, lean forward & balance your knees on your elbows. 	<b>Tabata</b> Jump squats 20 seconds of work 10 seconds of rest 8 rounds	<b>10 Fly Jacks</b> 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.	<b>10 High Knee Twists</b> Bring your knee to your opposite elbow and switch. For a challenge add a hop when switching sides.	<b>Happy Baby Pose</b>  Straighten your legs for an added challenge.	<b>Wall Sit</b> Find an empty space on the wall and pretend to be sitting in a chair. Hold for 30 seconds. Repeat two more times.



# MARCH

## DEAM Calendar

Drop Everything And Move

**BE GOOD**  
by being helpful

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

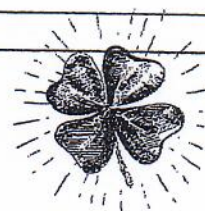
**Purpose:** This calendar encourages families to become more physically active and to take steps toward a healthier lifestyle. Each day, students are asked to complete a different activity with a family member (or with adult supervision).

**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.





# WPES Fourth Grade

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date	<p>Assignments to complete daily (check off as assignments are completed)</p> <p><b>*ELA:</b> If you have internet access, students can complete lessons on Reading Horizons (online through Classlink) and IXL Language Arts Practice (online through Classlink). <u>*Students should not exceed 20 minutes a day on these sites.</u> Brainpop and Flocabulary (online through Classlink) are great resources to use if students are not understanding the concept. Please use these sites for additional practice and help.</p> <p><b>*SS:</b> If you have internet access, you can complete additional (optional) assignments in Google Classroom via Classlink on the school's homepage.</p> <p><b>*Math:</b> If you have internet access, students can access DreamBox or IXL through ClassLink or via the school homepage. 20 minutes per day is plenty of practice! There are also videos posted in Google Classroom that can help with the Ready pages.</p>
3/30/20	<p>___ ELA: Read the passage, "Dolphin Adventure" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: Read parent letter Ready p. 227-228; work on p. 229 &amp; p. 230 #4</p> <p>___ SS: Maps: Readworks article and questions</p> <p><b><i>Additional optional assignments in Google Classroom:</i></b></p> <p>___ ELA: Complete the reading comprehension and grammar practice daily. We have made a copy for you to record your answers in the google document. Read the passage, "Dolphin Adventure" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: IXL-skills listed in Google Classroom</p> <p>___ SS: Brainpop video: "Map Skills"</p> <p><a href="https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/geography/mapskills/">https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/geography/mapskills/</a></p>
3/31/20	<p>___ ELA: Read the passage, "The Rains Came Down" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: Ready p. 230 #5-6 &amp; p. 231</p> <p>___ SS: The Classroom: Map Reading assignment with notes and activity</p> <p><b><i>Additional optional assignments in Google Classroom:</i></b></p> <p>___ ELA: Complete the reading comprehension and grammar practice daily. We have made a copy for you to record your answers in the google document. Read the passage, "The Rains Came Down" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: IXL- skills listed in Google Classroom</p> <p>___ SS: IXL 4th grade. Social Studies. F- Maps. Skills 1-2</p>



04/01/20	<p>___ ELA: Read the passage, "James Bowie, Alamo Defender" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: Ready p. 232-233</p> <p>___ SS: The Continent of North America: Readworks article and questions</p> <p><b><i>Additional optional assignments in Google Classroom:</i></b></p> <p>___ ELA: Complete the reading comprehension and grammar practice daily. We have made a copy for you to record your answers in the google document. Read the passage, "James Bowie, Alamo Defender" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: DreamBox-lessons with calendar</p> <p>___ SS: Brainpop video: "Geography Themes"</p> <p><a href="https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/geography/geographythemes/">https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/geography/geographythemes/</a></p>
4/02/20	<p>___ ELA: ELA: Read the passages, "Mars, The Red Planet" and "Could People Live on Mars " and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: Ready p. 234</p> <p>___ SS: USA Test Prep Vocabulary Check with Geography Notes</p> <p><b><i>Additional optional assignments in Google Classroom:</i></b></p> <p>___ ELA: Complete the reading comprehension and grammar practice daily. We have made a copy for you to record your answers in the google document. Read the passages, "Mars, The Red Planet" and "Could People Live on Mars " and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: DreamBox-lessons with calendar</p> <p>___ SS: IXL. 4th grade. Social Studies. L- American symbols, landmarks, and monuments. Skills 1-3</p>
4/03/20	<p>___ ELA: Read the passage, "Fidgety Phillip" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: Ready p. 235-236</p> <p>___ SS: Map Skills Flocabulary Assignment</p> <p><b><i>Additional optional assignments in Google Classroom:</i></b></p> <p>___ ELA: Complete the reading comprehension and grammar practice daily. We have made a copy for you to record your answers in the google document. Read the passage, "Fidgety Phillip" and complete the four comprehension questions. Complete the daily grammar assignment (ONLY complete 1 column a day). Read a book for 20 minutes!</p> <p>___ Math: IXL-skills listed on Google Classroom</p> <p>___ SS: Flocabulary: "Map Skills" video and assignments</p> <p><a href="https://www.flocabulary.com/unit/map-skills/">https://www.flocabulary.com/unit/map-skills/</a></p>



Monday: March 30: Read the passage and answer the four comprehension questions below.

### Dolphin Adventure

Katie, Jeremy and Dad boarded the open-air flat boat. The boat was covered with an awning and had seating for 24 people. Dad had promised the kids a dolphin-watching boat tour on Galveston Bay.

Katie squealed with delight as she heard the engines start. "Welcome to Galveston Dolphin Tours," spoke the tour guide into a microphone. The twin engines powered the boat out into the water. Soon, the buildings along the shoreline became teeny tiny and the water of Galveston Bay surrounded the boat.

At the left side of the boat, Katie spied dolphins jumping into the air—first one, then another. The tour guide explained that no one knows why dolphins jump into the air. Some scientists think it's to attract other dolphins, some think it's a way of communicating, and some think it's just playful behavior. The dolphins continued frolicking in and out of the water. Two dolphins appeared to lie on their sides and splash water with their tails, creating a water spray called a "rooster tail."

At the end of the two-hour tour, Katie had spotted many dolphins and taken tons of pictures on her iPhone. She knew she would remember this day for a long time.



1. Which sentence best shows that Katie was having a good time?

- A. At the left side of the boat, Katie spied dolphins jumping into the air—first one, then another.
- B. Soon, the buildings along the shoreline became teeny tiny.
- C. Katie squealed with delight as she heard the engines start.
- D. The twin engines powered the boat out into the water.

2. Which is the best summary of the selection?

- A. Katie and her family board a flat boat to tour Galveston Bay. She takes many pictures of her day on her iPhone.
- B. Katie and her family take a boat tour to view dolphins in Galveston Bay. She takes many pictures of the dolphins she spots.
- C. Katie listens as a tour guide explains about why dolphins jump in and out of the water in Galveston Bay.
- D. Katie is excited as her boat tour leaves the shoreline and heads out to the waters in Galveston Bay.

3. The word frolicking means \_\_\_\_.

- A. plodding      B. working
- C. bragging      D. playing

4. Explain why Katie would remember the day for a long time. Remember to use text evidence in your answer.

### Answers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Tuesday: March 31: Read the passage and answer the four comprehension questions below.

### The Rains Came Down

Cast of Characters: Mrs. Nelson, Elora, Narrator

[At school. Teachers and students are walking to the library with their backpacks.]

**Mrs. Nelson:** Hurry boys and girls. The rain is coming down harder and harder. All the students are gathering in the library until their parents can pick them up.

**Elora:** I'm scared, Mrs. Nelson. It's never rained this hard before. My dad won't be able to pick me up. He works far away, and it takes him an hour to get home even when the weather is dry.

**Mrs. Nelson:** Don't worry, Elora. I'll take good care of you.

**Narrator:** In a little more than an hour, all the children had been picked up except Elora.

**Elora:** [sitting closely to Mrs. Nelson] See? All the other kids are gone. Why is it taking my dad so long to get here?

**Mrs. Nelson:** Your dad just called. He's only fifteen minutes away from the school. How about if we draw some pictures until he arrives?

**Elora:** [reaching for the crayons on the table] Okay. I love to draw!

**Narrator:** Elora soon drew a beautiful picture.

**Mrs. Nelson:** [holding up Elora's picture] Elora, dear, this picture is beautiful. Will you please tell me about it?

**Elora:** [smiling] This is our school library and this is you and me sitting together. This is my dad coming in the door, and this is a big rainbow.

**Mrs. Nelson:** I love your picture. Most of all, I love the big smile on your face!

1. The purpose of the text in brackets is to \_\_\_\_.

- A. let the audience know what the characters are doing
- B. tell the audience how the characters are feeling
- C. tell the characters what to do
- D. let the Narrator know what to say

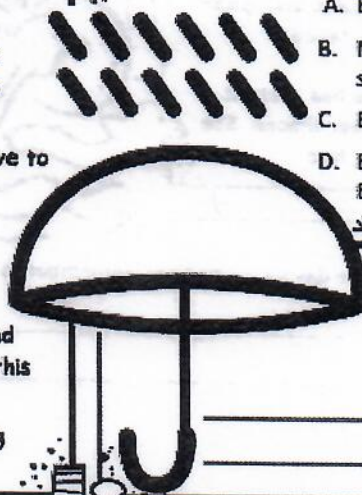
2. You can tell Mrs. Nelson is nice because \_\_\_\_.

- A. all the children had been picked up within an hour
- B. she drew pictures with Elora
- C. Elora told Mrs. Nelson that she was scared
- D. Elora's dad called Mrs. Nelson and said he was almost at the school

3. You can tell Elora likes Mrs. Nelson because \_\_\_\_.

- A. Elora was afraid of the storm
- B. Mrs. Nelson walked to the library with the students
- C. Elora's dad called the school about being late
- D. Elora drew a pretty picture of Mrs. Nelson and Elora sitting together

4. Explain how Elora was different at the end of the play than she was at the beginning.



Answers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Wednesday: April 1: Read the passage and answer the four comprehension questions below.

### James Bowie, Alamo Defender

1 James Bowie was born in Kentucky in 1796 to Reason and Elve Bowie. In 1801 the family moved to Louisiana. There, they pledged their allegiance to the Spanish government. In Louisiana, Reason and his brothers established a plantation where they grew cotton and sugar. They also bought and sold slaves and cattle. James and his 9 brothers and sisters grew up on this plantation, and James became fluent in Spanish and French.

2 As an adult, James and two of his brothers continued to buy and sell slaves. They also bought and sold land, sometimes under shady circumstances. One of James' older brothers gave James a large knife for protection that later became known as the Bowie knife.

3 In 1829, James became engaged to Cecilia Wells. Unfortunately, Cecilia died of a fever only two weeks before the wedding date. So James moved to the Mexican state of Texas. In 1830, James gave up his citizenship in the United States and became a citizen of Mexico. By becoming a Mexican citizen, he became eligible to buy huge tracts of land for just pennies per acre.

4 In 1832, James learned that the Mexican government was requiring all Texas residents to surrender their weapons. This was unthinkable for James, and he decided to join with others Texans to fight for freedom for Texas. He wanted Texas to be its own country and not part of Mexico.

5 By February 1836, James entered the Spanish mission known as the Alamo. Even though he had become very ill and was bed-ridden, he fought to his dying breath in defense of the Alamo and for freedom for Texas from a dictator's rule.

1. The author organized the text in paragraph 4 by \_\_\_\_.

- A. telling what James did to help Texas in the order the events occurred
- B. explaining the reasons the Mexican government limited freedoms in Texas
- C. telling why James wanted to become a Mexican citizen
- D. explaining why James decided to fight against Mexico

2. From the text the reader can tell that \_\_\_\_.

- A. James believed in settling his differences in peaceful ways
- B. money was not important to James
- C. James believed in freedom for all people
- D. James made both friends and enemies



3. The word shady as used in this selection means \_\_\_\_.

- A. out of the sun
- B. under the branches of a large tree
- C. cool
- D. dishonorable

4. Explain why James Bowie is honored today.

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Answers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Thursday: April 2: Read the passages and answer the four comprehension questions below.

### Mars, the Red Planet

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars. Mars is the fourth planet away from the sun in the Solar System. Its surface looks different from Earth because of its red color. The red soil that covers Mars is from the iron contained in its soil. Iron rusts and turns a red color.

Even though Earth and Mars are different colors, they are similar in some ways. A day on Mars is only slightly longer than a day on Earth. A year on Mars is only slightly longer than a year on Earth. Also, Mars tilts on its axis like the Earth does. This results in seasons similar to those on Earth.

There are channels on the Mars surface that scientists believe were once rivers. It is thought that the entire northern hemisphere of Mars was once a huge ocean. Where is all the water now? Mars is experiencing an ice age, so it is believed that the water is frozen in the ground.

### Could People Live on Mars?

Mars has an average Fahrenheit temperature of 81 degrees below zero. That's pretty cold! Mars has a summer that lasts for six months. Unfortunately, the Martian winter also lasts for six months!

The atmosphere on Mars contains a lot of carbon dioxide. That means that it won't hold moisture as well as the atmosphere on Earth, which is made mostly of nitrogen. It also does not heat up well. If you stood barefooted on Mars, your feet would feel toasty warm, but your face would be freezing.

Since August in 2011, scientists have believed there is water on Mars. High resolution cameras sent to the Red Planet have captured images that look like flowing rivers. Could there be life there, also?

1. The author organized the text in the second paragraph of *Mars, the Red Planet* by \_\_\_\_.
  - A. persuading the reader that Mars is the Red Planet
  - B. describing a problem on Mars and telling the solution
  - C. explaining why Mars is called the Red Planet
  - D. comparing and contrasting Mars with Earth
2. According to the second selection, it is possible that life exists on Mars because of \_\_\_\_.
  - A. its red soil
  - B. the possibility of flowing rivers
  - C. the atmosphere
  - D. the temperature on Mars
3. Which is a true statement?
  - A. Scientists believe that life similar to humans exists on Mars.
  - B. The temperature on Mars is similar to the temperature on Earth.
  - C. Winters last longer on Earth than on Mars.
  - D. Mars is currently experiencing an ice age.

4. Explain why people would have a difficult time living on Mars.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Answers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Friday: April 3: Read the passage and answer the four comprehension questions below.

## Fidgety Philip

by Heinrich Hoffman

1 "Let me see if Philip can  
Be a little gentleman;  
Let me see if he is able  
To sit still for once at table."  
Thus spoke, in earnest tone,  
6 The father to his son;  
And the mother looked very grave  
To see Philip so misbehave.  
But Philip he did not mind  
His father who was so kind.

11 He wriggled  
And giggled,  
And then, I declare,  
Swung backward and forward  
And tilted his chair,  
16 Just like any rocking horse:-  
"Philip! I am getting cross!"

See the naughty, restless child,  
Growing still more rude and wild,  
Till his chair falls over quite.

21 Philip screams with all his might,  
Catches at the cloth, but then  
That makes matters worse again.  
Down upon the ground they fall,  
Glasses, bread, knives, forks and all.  
26 How Mamma did fret and frown,  
When she saw them tumbling down!  
And Papa made such a face!  
Philip is in sad disgrace.



Where is Philip? Where is he?

31 Fairly covered up, you see!  
Cloth and all are lying on him;  
He has pulled down all upon him!  
What a terrible to-do!

Dishes, glasses, snapped in two!  
36 Here a knife, and there fork!  
Philip, this is naughty work.  
Table all so bare, and ah!  
Poor Papa and poor Mamma  
Look quite cross, and wonder how  
41 They shall have their dinner now.



1. At the beginning of the poem, the parents are \_\_\_\_.

- A. angry with Philip
- B. screaming at Philip
- C. patient with Philip
- D. wondering how they shall have dinner

2. Things fall onto the floor because \_\_\_\_.

- A. Philip was a clumsy boy
- B. the dishes and glasses snapped in two
- C. Philip made his parents angry
- D. Philip was misbehaving

3. The way lines 11 through 15 are read show \_\_\_\_.

- A. how fast Philip was moving
- B. how Philip was trying not to fall
- C. how angry Papa was getting
- D. that Mamma tried to stay calm

4. Explain how the father changes during the poem.

Answers:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Daily Grammar Practice

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
Underline and correct the words that should be capitalized.  my favorite book is <i>diary of a wimpy kid</i> .	Underline and correct the words that should be capitalized.  Our new school principal used to work in the city of new york.	Underline and correct the words that should be capitalized.  yours truly, sammy	Underline and correct the words that should be capitalized.  my mom and i are going to visit the white house in the spring.
Add the correct punctuation marks to the dialogue.  Cereal is my favorite breakfast food stated Timothy.	Add the correct punctuation marks to the dialogue.  Porcupine quills are like prickly hairs explained the zookeeper.	Add the correct punctuation marks to the dialogue.  Jason reported Less than 3% of the Earth's water is fresh water.	Add the correct punctuation marks to the dialogue.  She shouted Go Dawgs!
Fix the sentence. Is it a fragment or a run-on?  I was surprised when.	Fix the sentence. Is it a fragment or a run-on?  Ate chicken, broccoli, and rolls for dinner.	Fix the sentence. Is it a fragment or a run-on?  Should I stay up late should I go to bed early?	Fix the sentence. Is it a fragment or a run-on?  Freshwater fish don't drink water saltwater fish do.
Which word best completes the sentence?  business, bisness, bizness My aunt owns her own _____.	Which word best completes the sentence?  possible, possible, possible It is not _____ to survive without water.	Correct the 3 misspelled words in the sentence.  The famus acter made a guest apearance on the television show.	Correct the 3 misspelled words in the sentence.  I would love to travell to a different contry this summer.



Task: Optional link: <https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/geography/mapskills/>

Read the following article and answer the quiz questions. Circle your answers.

People use maps for many different purposes. There are maps that show demographics-the different groups of people that live in a certain area; where every fruit tree in a particular area is located; where all the vending machines are. There are even maps that show great places to walk your dog.

Many areas around the world have maps that show their transportation systems. A lot of people use these maps every day to get to where they want to go. Sometimes, though, you can make your own map of a place in your head. You can do this by noticing certain markers and cues. For instance, say you had just moved to a new city and wanted to get to the grocery store. The grocery store's location could be described in terms of its longitude and latitude, street address, and even sea level. But the information you're after is where it is located in relation to your new home. Once you have this information, you can establish a route to get there.

Take note of the landmarks near you and on the way to your destination. One way to remember you're on the correct route might be to note, for example, that when you're headed south, toward the store, the local library is on your left. That means the library is on the east side of the street. Let's imagine you notice a house with a bright red door two blocks from the store. In the future, when you're on your way to the store, you'll be able to tell you're almost there when you see the house with the red door. You keep walking. There's a hat shop one block from the grocery store. Another landmark! If you were to go home and draw yourself a map of the area, you might include each of these landmarks.

Cues like these help us orient ourselves in the world around us when we don't have access to maps, or are getting used to an unfamiliar environment. This route, the route to the grocery store, is now part of your internal map. When you're walking around town, riding your bike or in a car, you're absorbing data about where things are located in relation to each other. If you think about it, there are probably lots of places you can remember how to get to, by heart. Those internal maps contribute to your knowledge of the world around you. When you think of the city or town where you grew up, don't you think of routes and pathways you've traveled habitually?

When we explore new places, we often make connections between various point As and point Bs through personal association. But since we can't build these personal maps in every town and city in the world, we get to know some places by looking at maps. Knowing how to read a map and practicing reading maps of lots of different places are excellent ways to expand your knowledge of the world.

1. How do people use maps that show the transportation systems of areas?

- A. to find buried treasure
- B. to get to where they want to go
- C. to learn about mountains and rivers
- D. to find their way around a building

2. What does the author describe in this passage?

- A. how to get to the grocery store
- B. how to ride a bike
- C. how you can use a map
- D. how you can find a pathway



3. Read the following sentences:

"There are maps that show demographics-the different groups of people that live in a certain area; where every fruit tree in a particular area is located; where all the vending machines are. There are even maps that show great places to walk your dog."

What can be concluded about maps based on this information?

- A. Maps can only show one location.
- B. Maps are not very helpful.
- C. There are different types of maps.
- D. There is only one kind of map.

4. Read the following sentences:

"There's a hat shop one block from the grocery store. Another landmark! If you were to go home and draw yourself a map of the area, you might include each of these landmarks. Cues like these help us orient ourselves in the world around us when we don't have access to maps, or are getting used to an unfamiliar environment."

Based on this evidence, why is remembering landmarks helpful?

- A. They help you find a location when you have access to maps.
- B. They help you find a location even if you don't have access to maps.
- C. They help you find locations on different maps.
- D. They will always help you find different hat shops in an area.

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. how to find the local grocery store
- B. how maps help us find our way
- C. how to remember unfamiliar landmarks
- D. how latitude and longitude can help us

6. Why does the author think it's important to know how to read a map, and practice reading maps of lots of different places?

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## The Classroom- Map Reading Activity

## Notes and Critical Thinking Question

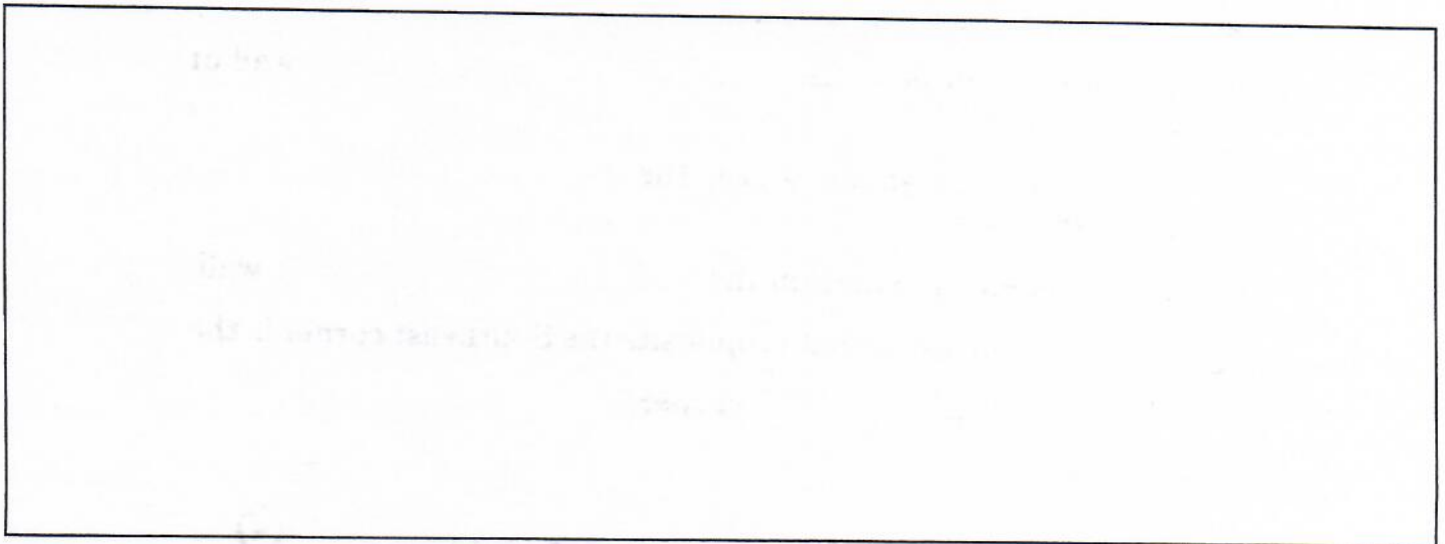
By: Readworks- Learn About Maps

Maps are pictures with information about places. People use many kinds of maps. Some maps show a country and its parts. For example, a United States map would show all fifty states. It would also show capital cities. Other maps may show streets and roads in cities or towns. People use these maps to find their way. Many maps show where water and land can be found. The color blue is often used for rivers and lakes. Brown or green is used to show land. Weather maps show the weather in a place. Different colors or symbols stand for rain, snow, or sunny weather.

Maps help people understand the world. A *world map* shows where places are on Earth. That map helps us see how close or far one country is from another. A *road map* includes streets and highways. It helps travelers figure out how to get where they want to go. Maps use symbols. A dot may stand for a city. A swing may represent a park. Maps include a key, or legend, listing those symbols. The legend tells what each symbol means. Finding places on a map is not always simple. That is why maps use numbers, letters, and lists to make the search easier. Here is an example. Most maps use a grid, which is like a checkerboard. Along one edge of the grid, small letters are spaced evenly. On another side, numbers are printed in the same way. Those maps include a list of places. Next to the name of each place will be a letter and a number—such as “A7.” To find that place, you look for “A” on the letter side of the map, and “7” on the number side. Finally, you locate the area where the letter and the number meet. Nearby, you should find the place you’re looking for!

Maps are pictures of places. Special drawings on maps help people use them. A *compass rose* is a symbol found on maps. It shows directions. The compass rose has four main points. One point shows which way is north (pointing up). Another shows south (pointing down). Other points show east (pointing right) and west (pointing left). A *map key* is a box with pictures and words. The words tell what a picture stands for. The word *city* may be next to a dot. The word *forest* may be next to a tree. The map key shows people what the drawings on the map mean.

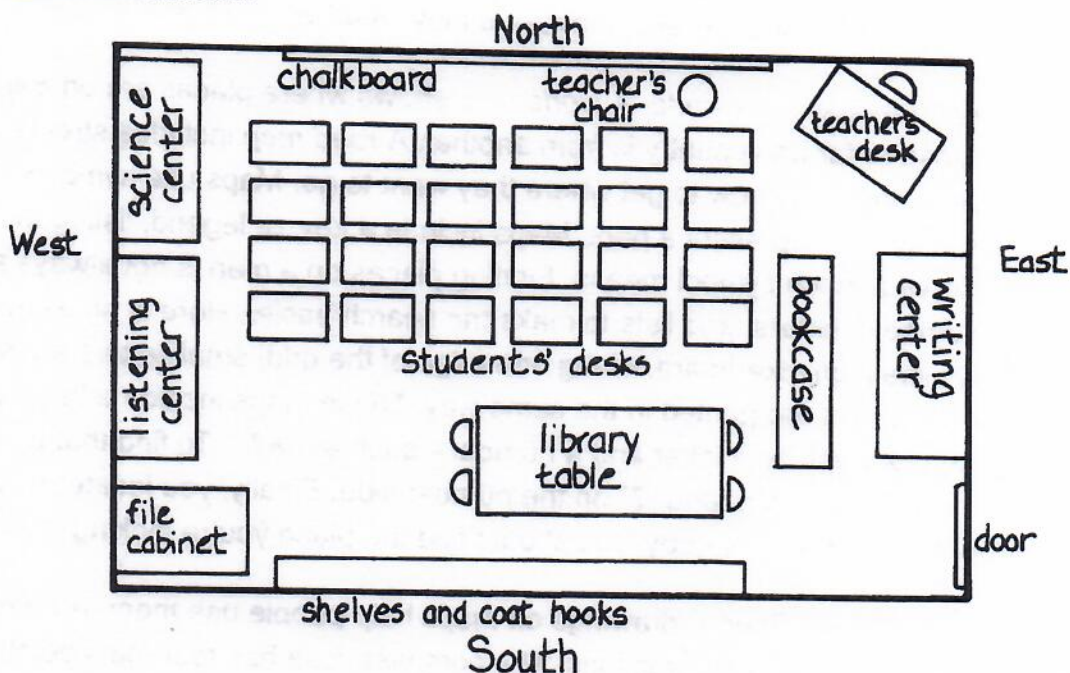
**Think about it-** If you were asked to draw a map of your bedroom, what would it look like? In the box below, sketch what your bedroom looks like looking down from the ceiling.





# The Classroom: Map Reading

**Directions:** Fill in each of the blanks with a direction word. Choose from: North, East, South, West, Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, and Northwest.



1. The teacher's desk is in the \_\_\_\_\_ corner of the classroom.
2. A large chalkboard is on the \_\_\_\_\_ wall.
3. There is a file cabinet in the \_\_\_\_\_ corner.
4. To go from the chalkboard to the coat hooks, you must go \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The writing center is on the \_\_\_\_\_ wall of the classroom.
6. The door to the classroom is near the \_\_\_\_\_ corner of the room.
7. There is a listening center on the \_\_\_\_\_ wall.
8. The corner of the room that is opposite the Southeast corner is the \_\_\_\_\_ corner.





Task: Optional link: <https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/geography/geographythemes/>

Read the following article and answer the quiz questions. Circle your answers.

The continent of North America is one of the largest and most diverse continents on our planet. There are many different countries on our continent. One country is ours, the United States of America or the U.S.A. You probably know two of the other countries, too. They are our neighbors to the north and south. Canada stretches all the way along our northern border. It borders our country from Maine in the east all the way to the state of Washington in the far northwest, as well as Alaska. Mexico is our southwestern neighbor. It touches only four states along the border it shares with the United States, from Texas to California.

Since we are all part of the same continent, you might think that we would all speak the same language. Not true. In fact, the main languages are each one of the languages of the European explorers who sailed to the continent hundreds of years ago. If you can remember the main language in each country, you can know a lot about what European countries first explored that part of the continent. In the U.S.A., you can hear almost every language spoken on earth. But the first people who fought the War for Independence and formed our government were mostly from England and spoke English. Although the United States does not have an official language, English has always been its main language. In Canada, it is a little more complicated. The French and the English both sent explorers to the northeast sections of North America, in what is now Eastern Canada. Both France and England had colonies of people settle down there. Later, the English beat the French in a war and won control of all of Canada. But the French Speaking Canadians were very proud of their French roots and insisted that French be one of the official languages. So Canada is officially bilingual. It has two official languages. Finally, in Mexico, the official language is Spanish. All schoolchildren are taught to read and write in Spanish, and the government does its work in Spanish.

If you look at a map or globe, you can see that Mexico is connected by an isthmus or thin strip of land to South America. This isthmus contains seven small countries and is called Central America. Central America is part of the continent of North America. So are Greenland and the islands of the Caribbean. In total, North America contains over a dozen countries, and "America" contains even more. (When you use the word "America" - though you may be talking about the U.S.A. - that includes all of the countries in North, South and Central America, and that's a lot!)

With the exception of South America, North America is isolated from the rest of the continents. This was even truer before there were airplanes and jets to make the world seem smaller. In fact, foreign enemies have rarely attacked the United States. This has made many people in our country feel safe. Sometimes we even feel like the rest of the world's troubles are not our problem or even our business. Other people feel that we are very lucky, and should use our good luck to help people in other places. What do you think?

1. What does it mean to "share a border"?

- A. To let people live in your apartment and pay you rent.
- B. To feel a connection with people who speak the same language as you.
- C. To share resources with other people that live close to you.
- D. To have a common dividing line between two places.



2. Which country is on the United States' northern border?

- A. North America    B. Mexico    C. Canada    D. Texas

3. The passage is mostly about

- A. the history, languages, and geography of North America.  
B. the differences between Mexico and Canada.  
C. the many reasons people speak Spanish in Mexico.  
D. what makes a language an official language.

4. Name one similarity and one difference between Mexico and Canada.

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5. Why are both French and English official languages of Canada?

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6. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

English is an official language of Canada \_\_\_\_\_ not of the United States and Mexico.

- A. but  
B. and  
C. during  
D. except



**Atlantic Coastal Plain** The Atlantic coastal plain extends over twenty-two hundred miles. It extends from the northern part of the state of New Jersey down the Eastern seaboard to the Eastern Continental Divide. This is the southernmost region of Georgia and is home to the barrier islands, the Okefenokee Swamp, and Savannah. The primary elevation in the area is less than twenty-five hundred feet. The area is made up of sedimentary rock. This region has many marshes and bays. It also has many deep harbors and swamps. Land is used for agriculture.

**Great Plains** The area west of the Mississippi River is an area known as the Great Plains. The Great Plains is a vast area of grasslands. This area in the "middle" of the United States has been traditionally known for its agricultural and dairy production. It is stretched from the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. It spans from the Rio Grande to the forests of Canada. This area is commonly known as the "breadbasket of the world." This is due to its exports of grains that make bread. Its many exports include furs and cattle. It also exports corn and wheat. Oil, gas, and coal are mined in the Great Plains. The Plains are generally flat and grassy. It has very fertile soil. The name "Plains" is derived from the Plains Indians.

**Continental Divide** The Continental Divide is on a mountain ridge in the western part of North America. This imaginary line divides the North American continent. The ridge runs north and south. It runs along the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The Continental Divide splits the flow of water into east and west directions; this separates the area in which precipitation runs off into the Pacific Ocean and into the Atlantic Ocean. The rivers that flow from the Rocky Mountains drain different directions. All streams flow towards the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean on the eastern side of the Divide. All of the rivers and streams flow into the Pacific Ocean on the western side of the Continental Divide. The Continental Divide has another name. It is also known as the Great Divide.

**Gulf of Mexico** The Gulf of Mexico is a large body of water. It borders the American states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. The Gulf of Mexico is surrounded by the continent of North America. It borders the United States and Mexico. It also borders Cuba on the coast. The Gulf formed more than three hundred million years ago.

**Mississippi River** The Mississippi River is a river in the United States. It is one of the longest rivers in the world. This is the largest river system in North America and has long been used as a means for transporting goods and people. Its Largest City is Memphis, Tennessee. The name "Mississippi" comes from a Native American name that means "big river." The source of the Mississippi is Lake Itasca in Minnesota, near the border with Canada. The Mississippi flows south through the middle of the United States.

**Great Lakes** The Great Lakes are located in the north-central part of the United States. These are located on the border of the United States and Canada between the states of Michigan and New York. The combined area of the five lakes represents the largest collection of freshwater in the world. The lakes combined contain twenty-one percent of the world's water. The lakes contain eighty-four percent of the freshwater in North America. The Great Lakes are on the Canadian and United States border. The great lakes formed over ten thousand years ago. There are five lakes that make up the Great Lakes.

**Man-Made Features** There are many man-made features in the United States. The way that humans have settled into the United States have made a major impact on the land. Europeans arrived in the thousands into the early United States. They arrived in the 1500's. Many Europeans did not survive the journey. The ones that survived and arrived would set up colonies. They settled on the east coast. Thirteen colonies were established. All of the colonies were along the east coast of the early United States. The city of Boston in Massachusetts and New York City in New York were early cities in the colonies. They developed a large population quickly. This is because of the many opportunities of making a living through trade. Boston is settled on a harbor. Many ships could travel to a harbor. They could deliver goods to be traded to the harbor. The same could be said about the city of New York; today the largest city in the United States. New York was settled at an intersection of the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean. New York is also home to the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal is an artificial waterway that connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. It connects them from the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. Canals were built in the 1800's. They were created with the idea that trade could be made simpler, cheaper, and faster to trade. Canals used transportation on water instead of on land. The city of Philadelphia is in the state of Pennsylvania. It was a vital trading center in the early days of the colonies. Philadelphia was settled on the Delaware River. The river is upstream from the Atlantic Ocean. From the Atlantic Ocean many ships could easily travel. Washington D.C. is a city found along the Potomac River. It was created from land donated by Maryland and Virginia, but



is not part of any state in the country.

# Vocabulary Check

Question	Definition
_____ 1. Atlantic Coastal Plain	A. This is the southernmost region of Georgia and is home to the barrier islands, the Okefenokee Swamp, and Savannah.
_____ 2. Continental Divide	B. This is the largest river system in North America and has long been used as a means for transporting goods and people.
_____ 3. Erie Canal	C. These are located on the border of the United States and Canada between the states of Michigan and New York.
_____ 4. Gettysburg	D. This city is found along the Potomac River, was created from land donated by Maryland and Virginia, but is not part of any state in the country.
_____ 5. Great Lakes	E. In North America, this separates the area in which precipitation runs off into the Pacific Ocean and into the Atlantic Ocean.
_____ 6. Great Plains	F. This body of water touches Mexico and the American states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.
_____ 7. Gulf Of Mexico	G. This southern Pennsylvania town was the location of a major Civil War battle and a famous speech given by President Abraham Lincoln.
_____ 8. Mississippi River	H. This is an artificial waterway used for travel and shipping from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. It facilitated the increased settlement in western New York and was first opened in 1825.
_____ 9. New York City	I. This city was originally called "New Amsterdam" in the 1600s, but today is the largest city in the United States at over 8 million people.
_____ 10. Washington DC	J. This area in the "middle" of the United States has been traditionally known for its agricultural and dairy production.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# NAVIGATING MAPS

Use the map on the next page to answer the questions below:

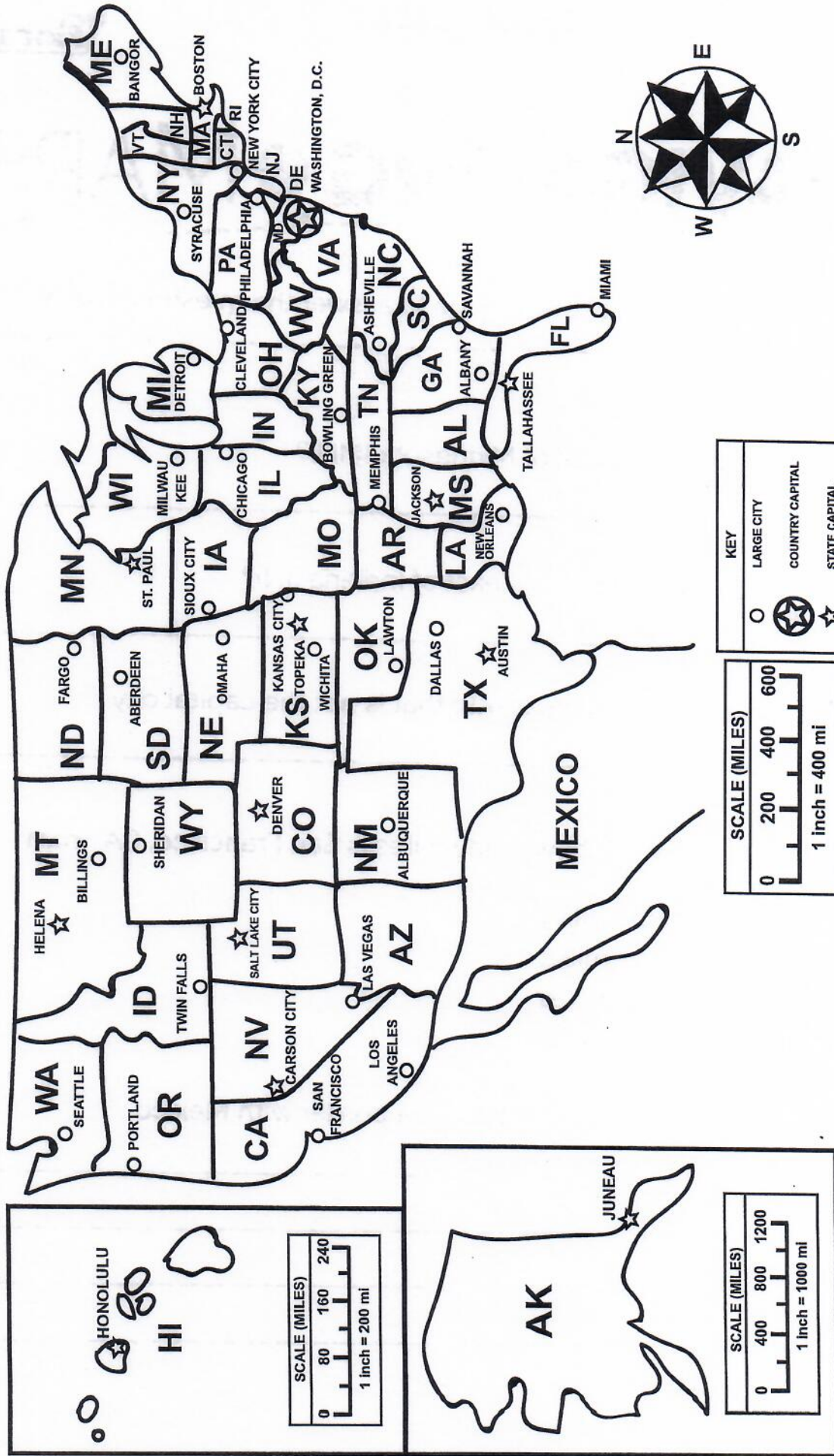
- 1 What is the capital of Minnesota (MN)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Which state is directly east of Indiana (IN)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Name a city in Kansas (KS) that is not the capital city.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Approximately how many miles is San Francisco, CA, from Seattle, WA?
  - a. 100 miles
  - b. 550 miles
  - c. 800 miles
  - d. 1,200 miles
- 5 Name four states that share a border with Mexico.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# **Flocabulary**





Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Now it's your turn to be a mapmaker, or cartographer. Use the space below to draw a map of your own.

Use the space below to draw your own map, any kind of map you want!  
Here are some ideas:

Here are some ideas:

- A map of your neighborhood
- A map of an imaginary island
- A map of stores where you can buy the best candy
- A map of secret tunnels under your school
- A map of where your favorite sports players live

*Remember to include a legend, scale and compass rose on your map!*

Compass Rose

Scale

Legend



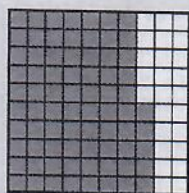
Dear Family,

This week your child is learning to compare decimals.

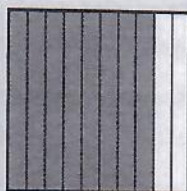


A model can help your child compare decimals when one decimal is in tenths and the other decimal is in hundredths.

The models show 0.75 and 0.8.



0.75  
seventy-five hundredths



0.8  
eight tenths

A greater area is shaded for 0.8 than for 0.75, so 0.8 is greater than 0.75.

Your child can also use a place-value chart to compare decimals in tenths and hundredths.

8 tenths equals 80 hundredths.

$$\frac{8}{10} = \frac{80}{100}$$

Ones	.	Tenths	Hundredths
0	.	7	5
0	.	8	0

The place-value chart shows that eighty hundredths, or eight tenths, is greater than seventy-five hundredths. Compare the digits in the tenths place:  $8 > 7$ .

$$0.80 > 0.75 \text{ and } 0.8 > 0.75$$

Invite your child to share what he or she knows about comparing decimals by doing the following activity together.





## Compare Decimals Activity

Do an activity with your child to compare decimals.

**Materials:** fliers for grocery, drug, or hardware stores (optional)

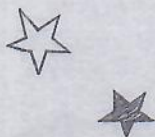
- Look for items around the house or look through the fliers to find at least 6 decimal numbers. Make a list of the numbers as you find them; do not include the units.

Example: You have a box of crackers that is 6.75 ounces.

- Take turns. One person marks two decimal numbers for the other person to compare. Make and use place-value charts if needed.
- Challenge! Of all the decimal numbers you have compared, can you tell which is the greatest of all? Talk about how you know.



Look for other real-life opportunities to compare decimals with your child.





## Compare Decimals

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Prerequisite: Compare Fractions

Study the example showing ways to compare fractions. Then solve problems 1–6.

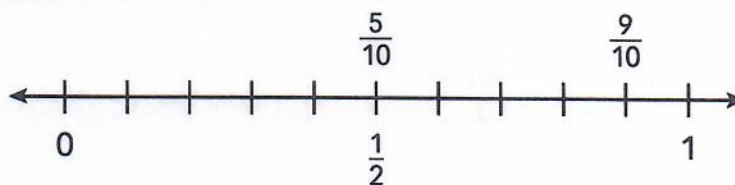
**Example**Compare  $\frac{9}{10}$  and  $\frac{5}{10}$ .The model shows  $\frac{9}{10}$ .The model shows  $\frac{5}{10}$ .

Use models.

$$\frac{9}{10} > \frac{5}{10}$$

Use a number line and the fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  as a benchmark.

$$\frac{9}{10} > \frac{5}{10}$$



$$\frac{9}{10} > \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

- 1 Label  $\frac{2}{10}$  and  $\frac{6}{10}$  on the number line below.

Write a symbol to compare the two fractions.

$$\frac{2}{10} \text{ — } \frac{6}{10}$$



- 2 Look at problem 1. Explain how to use the fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  as a benchmark to compare  $\frac{2}{10}$  and  $\frac{6}{10}$ .

- 3 Label  $\frac{10}{10}$  and  $\frac{8}{10}$  on the number line below.

Write a symbol to compare the two fractions.

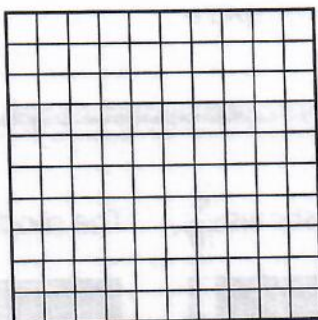
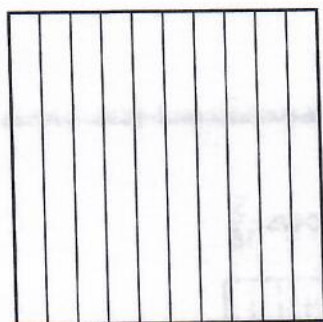
$$\frac{10}{10} \text{ — } \frac{8}{10}$$





# Solve.

- 4 Shade and label the models below to show  $\frac{3}{10}$  and  $\frac{3}{100}$ .  
Write a symbol to compare the fractions.  $\frac{3}{10}$  —  $\frac{3}{100}$



- 5 Use the symbols  $<$ ,  $>$ , and  $=$  to compare the fractions.

a.  $\frac{5}{10}$  —  $\frac{50}{100}$

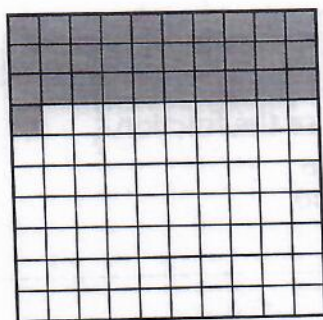
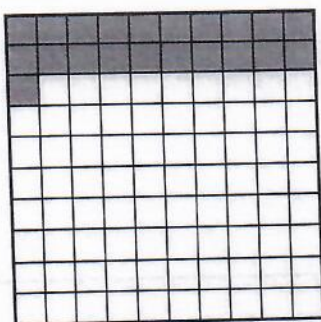
b.  $\frac{4}{10}$  —  $\frac{4}{100}$

c.  $\frac{11}{10}$  —  $\frac{12}{10}$

d.  $\frac{62}{100}$  —  $\frac{6}{10}$

e.  $\frac{9}{100}$  —  $\frac{9}{10}$

- 6 Write the fraction that each model shows. Explain which fraction is greater.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Compare Hundredths Decimals

Study the example problem showing how to compare hundredths decimals to solve a problem. Then solve problems 1–7.

### Example

Jacob bought an apple and a pear. The apple weighed 0.33 of a pound. The pear weighed 0.35 of a pound. Which piece of fruit weighed less?

Write equivalent fractions.

The denominators are the same.

Compare numerators.  $33 < 35$ .

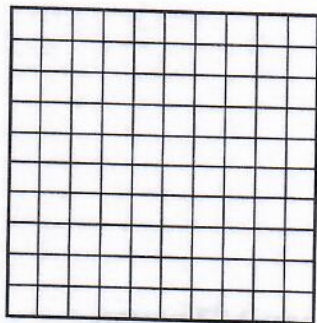
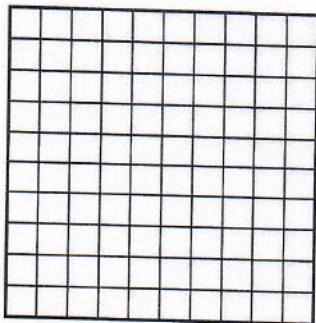
$0.33 < 0.35$

The apple weighed less than the pear.

$$0.33 = \frac{33}{100} \quad 0.35 = \frac{35}{100}$$

same denominator

- 1 Shade and label the models below to show 0.33 and 0.35.



- 2 Explain how the models show which decimal is less. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Complete the place-value chart to show 0.33 and 0.35.

Ones	.	Tenths	Hundredths
	.		
	.		

- 4 Explain how the place-value chart shows which decimal is less. \_\_\_\_\_





**Solve.**

- 5 Use the digits in the tiles below to create decimals that make each inequality true.

0 1 2 3 4 5

a.  $0.21 > 0.2\boxed{\phantom{0}}$

b.  $0.46 < 0.\boxed{\phantom{0}}6$

c.  $0.99 < \boxed{\phantom{0}}.00$

d.  $0.7\boxed{\phantom{0}} > 0.7\boxed{\phantom{0}}$

- 6 Write the symbol ( $>$ ,  $<$ ,  $=$ ) that makes each statement below true.

a.  $0.85 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 0.82$

b.  $0.09 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 0.10$

c.  $0.45 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 0.54$

d.  $1.10 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 1.01$

e.  $0.30 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 0.3$

- 7 Ryder bought 0.75 pound of turkey and 0.57 pound of cheese. Did he buy more turkey or cheese?

**Show your work.**

**Solution:** \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Compare Tenths and Hundredths Decimals**

**Study the example problem showing how to compare tenths and hundredths decimals. Then solve problems 1–6.**

**Example**

Colin lives 0.6 mile from school and 0.65 mile from the park. Which place is closer to his home?

Write each decimal as an equivalent fraction.

$$0.6 = \frac{6}{10} \quad 0.65 = \frac{65}{100}$$

Write the tenths fraction as a hundredths fraction.

$$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{60}{100}$$

Compare hundredths fractions.

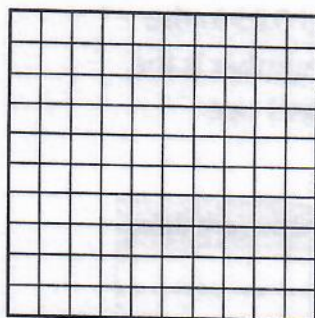
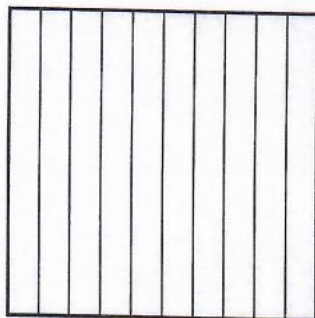
$$\frac{60}{100} < \frac{65}{100}$$

$$0.6 < 0.65$$

The school is closer to his home.

Lucas bought 0.6 pound of fish and 0.85 pound of shrimp to make a stew.

- 1 Shade the models below to compare 0.6 and 0.85.



- 2 Write a symbol to compare the decimals. 0.6 \_\_\_\_ 0.85

- 3 Did Lucas buy more fish or shrimp?  
Use equivalent fractions to explain your answer.

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# Solve.

- 4 Compare 0.2 and 0.25 using  $>$ ,  $=$ , or  $<$ . Use equivalent fractions to explain your answer.

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- 5 Compare 0.09 and 0.1 using  $>$ ,  $=$ , or  $<$ . Use a place-value chart to explain your answer.

Ones	.	Tenths	Hundredths
	.		
	.		

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- 6 Write the decimals 1.00, 0.20, and 0.03 in the place-value chart below. Which number is the greatest? Which number is the least? Use equivalent fractions to explain.

Ones	.	Tenths	Hundredths
	.		
	.		
	.		

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# Compare Decimals

Solve the problems.

1 Which decimal is less than 0.35?

A 0.5

C 0.36

B 0.29

D 0.53

Do you compare the tenths or hundredths place?



2 Which is the greatest—0.19, 1.00, 0.91, or 0.02?

A 0.02

C 0.91

B 0.19

D 1.00

Sadie chose **B** as the correct answer. How did she get that answer?

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A place-value chart can help you compare decimals.



3 Classify each decimal below as less than half, equal to half, or greater than half, by writing each decimal in the correct column of the chart.

0.05   0.52   0.25   0.48   0.9   0.50   0.6   1.05

Less than Half	Equal to Half	Greater than Half

You can think about half as the benchmark fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  to help solve this problem.





## Solve.

- 4 Milk costs \$0.50 and juice costs \$0.55. Which costs less, milk or juice?

**Show your work.**

Which place value do you compare first?



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Julie has 2 dollars to spend on lunch. A slice of pizza is \$2.25. A sandwich is \$2. A bowl of soup is \$1.95. What can Julie buy for lunch? Explain your answer.

**Show your work.**

Think of each price as a decimal. Then compare each price to the amount of money Julie has.



Solution: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_