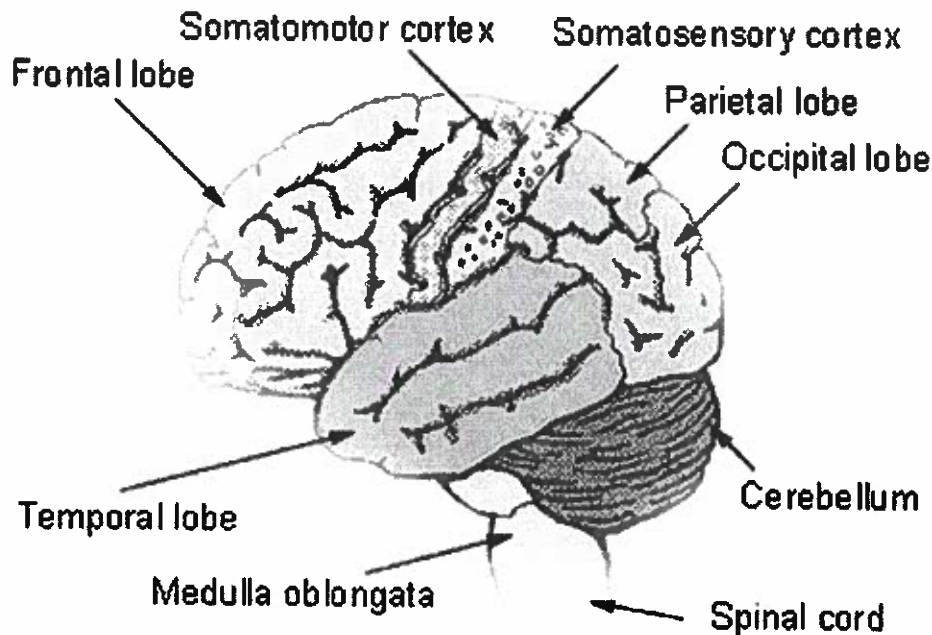


Focus: What's Inside



Lobes of the cerebrum

Why is the brain so mighty? It has billions of *neurons* (nerve cells) to carry out its commands. Without the brain, you would not be able to think, feel, move, remember, or do all the things that make you the special person you are.

At birth, the brains of infants weigh the same. But by adulthood, that changes. The average male brain weighs about 11 to 12 percent more than a woman's brain. But brain weight and size have nothing to do with intelligence. What matters is what's *inside* the brain.

Despite its small size (about 3 pounds), the brain is able to receive and send an unlimited number of messages. It does this with the help of the spinal cord, the sense organs, and the autonomic (automatic) nervous system. The brain carries out this task by assigning jobs.

- It puts the *cerebellum* (sair-ah-BELL-um) in charge of balance and coordination.
- The *brainstem* regulates heartbeat, breathing, and blood pressure.
- And the largest parts of the brain, the *cerebral cortex* (suh-REE-brul CORE-tex) and the *cerebrum* (suh-REE-brum), control thoughts, feelings, and actions.

The cerebrum is divided into two halves. Each controls the muscles on the opposite side of the body. So if you usually eat with your right hand and kick with your right foot, then your brain's left half is said to "dominate," and you're right-handed. When the opposite is true, your

brain's right half takes the lead and you're left-handed.

People use both halves of the brain, but the left half is especially good at helping you with words and numbers and helping you read and speak. The right side is better at creative tasks, such as music and art. And your sense of humor develops there.

Each half has four sets of lobes (sections). The *frontal lobes* behind your forehead do a lot of the thinking and planning. The *parietal* (pa-RYE-ih-tul) *lobes* toward the back of your head sense pain. And the *occipital* (ock-SIP-ah-tul) *lobes* at the base of the brain allow you to see. The *temporal lobes* behind your ears store memories of music, taste, vision, and touch.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the text, how much does an adult brain weigh?

- A. about 20 pounds
- B. about 12 pounds
- C. about 11 pounds
- D. about 3 pounds

2. The text describes the different jobs the parts of the brain are responsible for. Which of the following parts is in charge of regulating breathing?

- A. the brainstem
- B. the cerebral cortex
- C. the cerebrum
- D. the cerebellum

3. Read these sentences from the text.

Despite its small size (about 3 pounds), the brain is able to receive and send an unlimited number of messages. It does this with the help of the spinal cord, the sense organs, and the autonomic (automatic) nervous system. The brain carries out this task by assigning jobs.

- It puts the *cerebellum* (sair-ah-BELL-um) in charge of balance and coordination.

- The *brainstem* regulates heartbeat, breathing, and blood pressure.

- And the largest parts of the brain, the *cerebral cortex* (suh-REE-brul CORE-tex) and the *cerebrum* (suh-REE-brum), control thoughts, feelings, and actions.

What can you conclude about the brain based on this information?

- A. The brain is an important part of our body because it controls the essential functions we need to stay alive.
- B. If our brain is unable to send out messages and assign jobs, then another part of our body is able to take over.
- C. The most important job that our brain does is send jobs to the cerebellum because it controls balance.
- D. The least important part of our brain is the brainstem because it only regulates our heartbeat and blood pressure.

4. Based on the text, what would people with dominant right half brains likely do?

- A. kick a soccer ball with their right foot
- B. eat with their right hand
- C. write with their left hand
- D. draw with their right hand

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. The brain is a small organ that does many things for the human body.
- B. A funny person has a bigger brain than other people.
- C. The brain has two halves that control which hand you write with.
- D. The lobes in the brain do different tasks.

6. Read these sentences from the text.

The cerebrum is divided into two halves. Each controls the muscles on the opposite side of the body. So if you usually eat with your right hand and kick with your right foot, then your brain's left half is said to " **dominate** ," and you're right-handed.

As used in the text, what does the word "**dominate**" mean?

- A. weaken
- B. speak
- C. control
- D. choose

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

The cerebrum's two halves control muscles on the opposite side of the body, _____ if your brain's left half dominates, you will eat with your right hand.

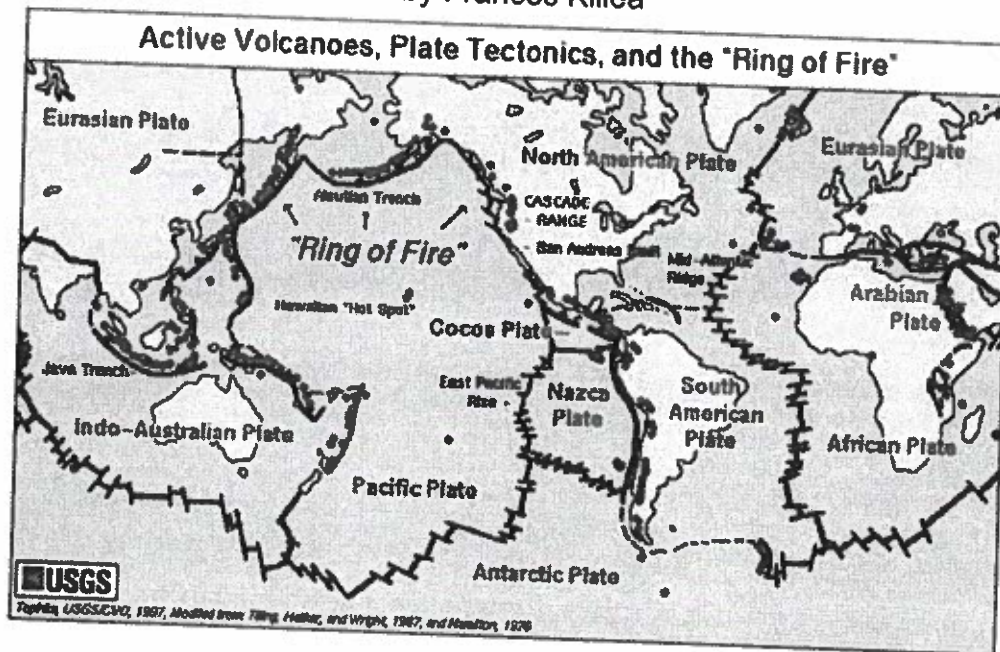
- A. because
- B. but
- C. so
- D. after

8. According to the text, what are the two parts of the brain that control thoughts, feelings, and actions?

9. Based on the text, what might happen if the cerebellum of the brain is damaged? Why? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

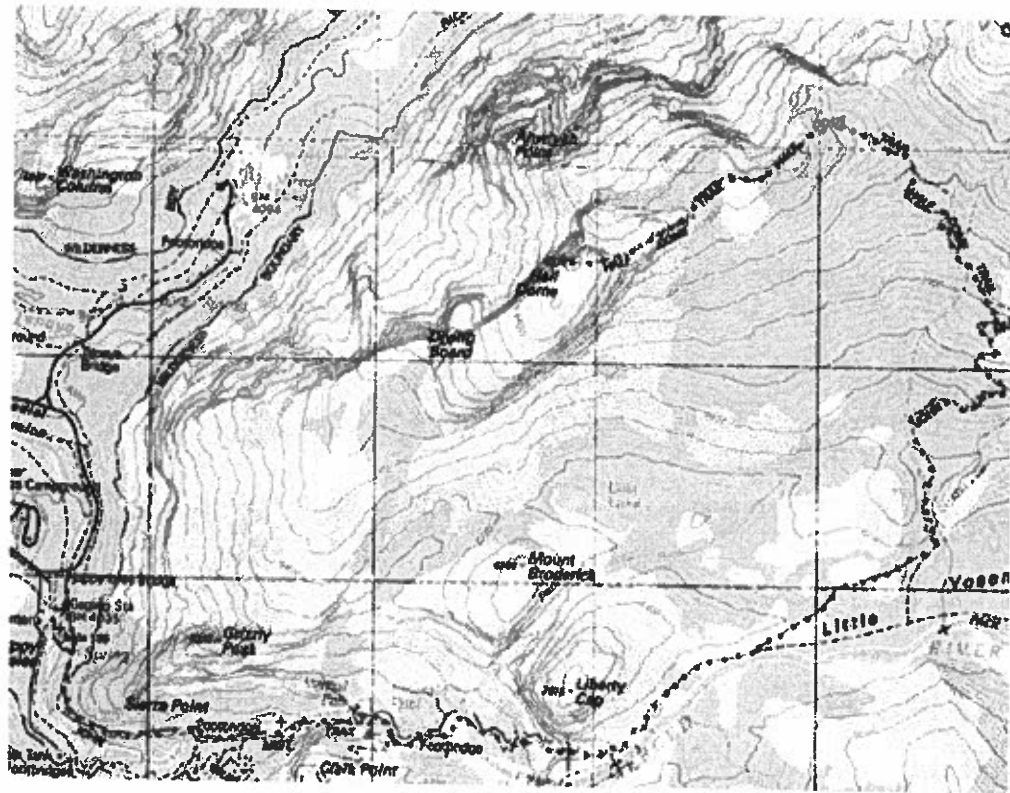
The Variety of Maps

by Frances Killea

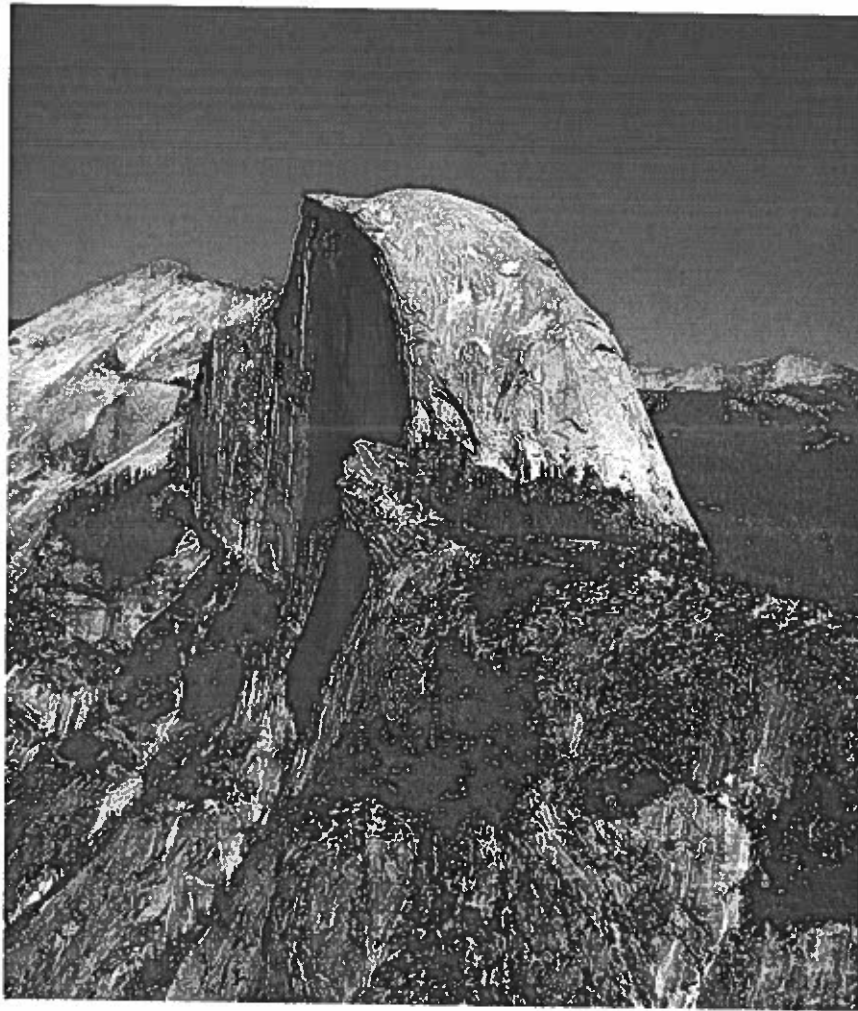


Maps are known for helping us figure out how to get to a certain location: which road do I take to the ice-cream parlor? How do I get from my house to my best friend's? But maps can show us a lot more than just roads and cities. Different types of maps are created to provide various kinds of information about the earth.

For example, some maps mark the borders of tectonic plates. Tectonic plates are large pieces of the earth made up of the earth's crust and some of the mantle below the crust. The crust and mantle are layers of the earth. Other maps indicate where vents known as volcanoes are located and movements of the earth's crust known as earthquakes occur. In the map above, you can see not only the borders of different tectonic plates but also an area known as the Ring of Fire. The Ring of Fire is an area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes take place. The Ring of Fire is unique because the plate boundaries on which it lies are part of highly populated areas, like the West Coast of the U.S., the Philippines, and Japan. As you can see, most of the other borders between plates are in the middle of various oceans.

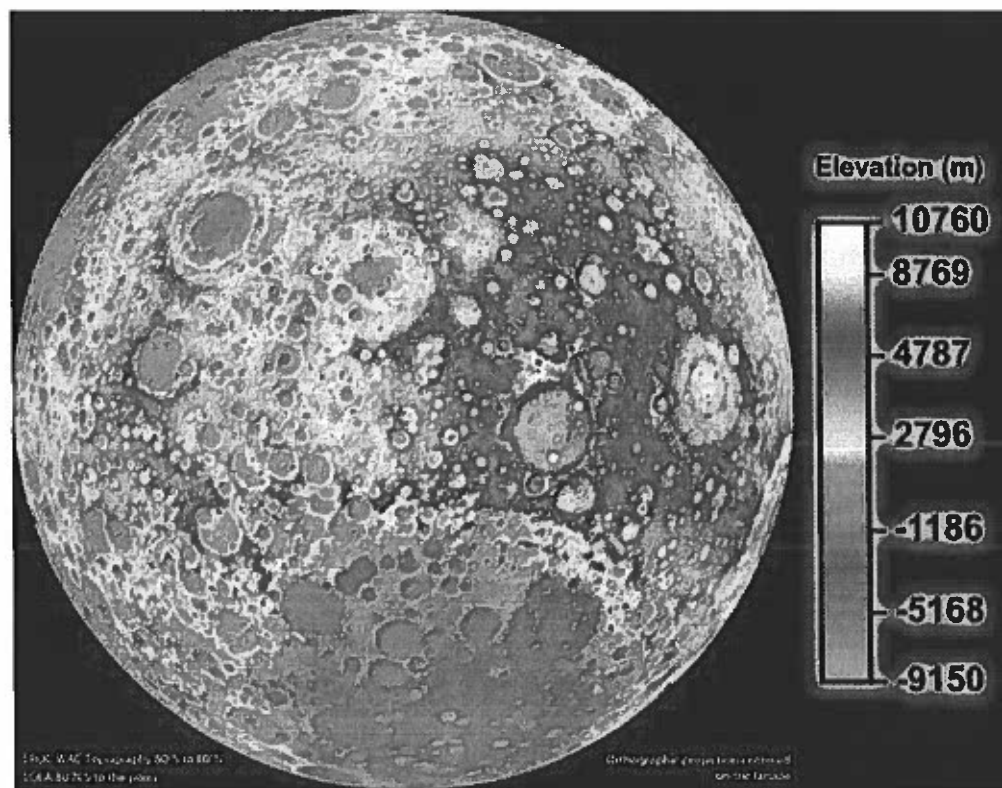


An elevation map of Half Dome, in Yosemite National Park



Yosemite's Half Dome: You can see how steep the slope of the peak is. This is represented by the extremely dense cluster of lines on the elevation map.

Maps can show other features of the earth, too, not just volcanoes and the earth's different segments. Elevation maps show us how high the land is. Some of them look like the ripples in a pond when you throw a pebble into the water, or like the rings of a tree. The rings show elevation-the closer together they are, the higher the land. If the rings are really far apart, the land is nearly flat in that area. Other elevation maps use color to illustrate where mountains are, changing color or getting darker or lighter as the peaks rise.



A color-based elevation map of the moon

Maps can be used to represent any place. Maps aren't limited to land, either—maps of oceans and lakes sometimes show how deep the water is in different areas by using darker coloring for deeper sections.

Cartographers—people who make maps—can even map moving things. Think of weather maps. They use color to show where it's raining, where it's snowing, and where there might be hurricanes or thunderstorms. With computers, it's gotten easier to make features of these maps move, to show where clouds producing rain or snow are going to travel.

People use maps to understand much more than distance and location: they are not just for keeping us from getting lost!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the passage, which of the following can maps show?

- A. the way plates move
- B. the way volcanoes form
- C. how earthquakes occur
- D. borders of tectonic plates

2. What does this passage list?

- A. This passage lists different effects of volcanic eruptions.
- B. This passage lists different cartographers.
- C. This passage lists different examples of maps.
- D. This passage lists different ways maps are created.

3. Some maps indicate where volcanoes are located and earthquakes occur. Other maps show the weather in an area. Furthermore, certain maps called elevation maps show how high the land is.

What can be concluded about the way people use maps based on this information?

- A. People use a variety of maps to show or learn a variety of information about the earth.
- B. People are more likely to use weather maps than elevation of maps.
- C. Maps that show where volcanoes are located have evolved from elevation maps and weather maps.
- D. Maps are very similar no matter what kind of information about earth they are illustrating.

4. How would an elevation map of an area with hills differ from an elevation map of an area with mountains?

- A. The rings in the elevation map of an area with hills are farther apart. The rings in the elevation map of an area with mountains are closer together.
- B. The rings in the elevation map of an area with hills are closer together. The rings in the elevation map of an area with mountains are farther apart.
- C. The rings in the elevation map of an area with hills are thicker. The rings in the elevation map of an area with mountains are thinner.
- D. The rings in the elevation map of a hill are brighter. The rings in the elevation map of a mountain are darker.

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. The closer the rings on an elevation map, the higher the land.
- B. Some elevation maps use color to illustrate where mountains are, changing color or getting darker or lighter as the peaks rise.
- C. The Ring of Fire is an area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes take place.
- D. Different types of maps are created to provide various kinds of information about the earth.

6. Read the following sentences: "Other elevation maps use color to **illustrate** where mountains are, changing color or getting darker or lighter as the peaks rise."

As used in the passage, what is the meaning of the word "**illustrate**"?

- A. to show
- B. to explain
- C. to draw
- D. to photograph

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Elevation maps show how high the land is in different ways. _____, some elevation maps use rings and others use color.

- A. On the other hand
- B. For example
- C. Although
- D. Because

8. What does an elevation map show?

9. Name at least two of the different things weather maps can show.

10. Maps that show distance and location can be used by people to keep from getting lost. Name one other type of map mentioned in the passage and give an example of how it can help people.

Ready for a Powwow



Don Heiny for Weekly Reader

Nantai wears special Native American clothes at the powwow.

The Quabbin Lake Singers are in tune with their culture. The group sings at **powwows**, or gatherings, to celebrate their Native American traditions. *Weekly Reader* was invited to a powwow in Connecticut where the singers recently performed.

In the past, powwows were religious ceremonies for Native Americans. Today, they are joyful, festive events that honor Native American life.

The Quabbin Lake Singers are all members of the Mann family. They are part of the Historical Nipmuc tribe in Massachusetts. *Nipmuc* means "freshwater people." The family includes three brothers: Sahyeed, 9; Nantai, 8; and Anoki, 7. Along with their parents, the boys sing at powwows in the Native American language of Nipmuc.

During the summer and on school vacations, the family travels around the United States and Canada. They combine old customs with new ones. The family performs ancient Native American songs and writes their own music. "Not only are we having fun," their dad told *Weekly Reader*, "but we're keeping our culture alive. "

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who are the Quabbin Lake Singers?

- A. two children who sing instead of going to school
- B. Native Americans who are part of a historic tribe in South Dakota
- C. members of a family who sing at powwows
- D. a family that lives in Canada but visits the United States during the summer

2. What does this passage describe?

- A. This passage describes the history of the Nipmuc Tribe in Massachusetts.
- B. This passage describes the Quabbin Lake Singers and powwows.
- C. This passage describes the mother of Sahyeed, Nantai, and Anoki Mann.
- D. This passage describes the dancing that takes place at powwows in Connecticut.

3. The Quabbin Lake Singers keep their Nipmuc culture alive by performing songs.

What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

- A. The Quabbin Lake Singers are all members of the Mann family, which includes three brothers.
- B. The Quabbin Lake Singers are all members of the Historical Nipmuc Tribe in Massachusetts.
- C. The songs performed by the Quabbin Lake Singers are in the Native American language of Nipmuc.
- D. During the summer and on school vacations, the Quabbin Lake Singers travel around the United States and Canada.

4. Based on the passage, how important are songs to Native American life and culture?

- A. very important
- B. slightly important
- C. not important
- D. less important than they used to be

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. the Quabbin Lake Singers, the songs they perform, and powwows
- B. Native American religion and how it has changed over the years
- C. what Sahyeed, Nantai, and Anoki Mann are studying in school
- D. a powwow in Connecticut where the Quabbin Lake Singers performed

6. Read these sentences: "Members of the family perform ancient Native American songs and write their own

music. 'Not only are we having fun,' the family's dad told Weekly Reader, 'but we're keeping our **culture** alive.'"

What does the word "**culture**" mean?

- A. people who move from one country to another
- B. money that singers and musicians make from concerts
- C. natural disasters that result in death and destruction
- D. the arts and customs of a group of people

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Powwows were once religious ceremonies for Native Americans; _____, they are festivals that honor Native American life.

- A. previously
- B. currently
- C. soon
- D. never

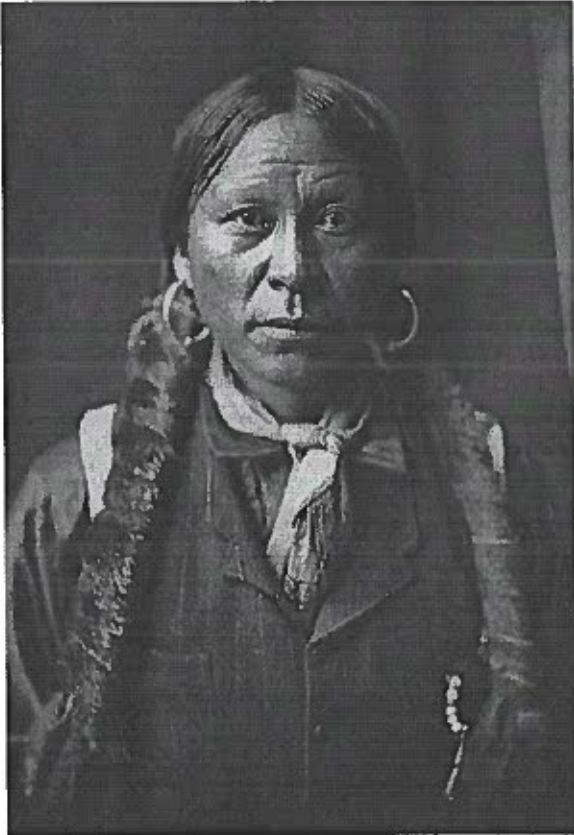
8. What is a powwow?

9. According to the article, who recently performed at a powwow in Connecticut?

10. The passage describes powwows as "joyful, festive events that honor Native American life." Use evidence from the text to explain how powwows honor Native American life.

They Call Them Apaches

by W.M. Akers



The Apaches, one of the most famous Native American groups, have lived in North America for more than 600 years.

Apache is pronounced "uh-PAH-chee," and it isn't the only name for these remarkable people. In fact, it isn't even from the Apache language! There are different theories of where the term originated. According to some, it comes from a word meaning "enemy" in the language of the Zuni, a neighboring tribe. The Apache originally called themselves Ndee, which means "The People." Today, however, most Apache people refer to themselves as Apaches.

The Apache first came to what is now the southwestern part of the United States sometime between 1000 and 1400 AD-which means they had been living in the region for at least 100 years before Spanish explorers first reached the area. By the 19th century, theirs was one of the most interesting cultures in North America.

What Was It Like To Be An Apache?

In the 19th century, the Apache did not spend much time on their feet. They were among the greatest horse riders in the country, and they rode horses every chance they got. Unlike European settlers, the Apache did not bother with saddles. Instead, they rode bareback.

Instead of staying in one place and building cities, the Apache were nomadic and liked to move around. As the seasons changed, the Apache would go with them. They would go one place to hunt and another to look for fruits and nuts to eat. They would go one place for the summer and another for the winter. Although they never stayed in one place for very long, the Apache had a great connection to the land.

Where Did They Sleep?

There were three different kinds of Apache houses: the teepee, the wickiup, and the hogan. Teepees are cone-shaped tents that could be taken down and moved whenever it was time to go from one place to another. These were used by Apache living on the plains.

Wickiups and hogans were more permanent than teepees. Wickiups were 8-foot-tall wooden frames covered in brush. Hogans were made of mud or clay. They were used for shelter during the winter, when it was cold. The thick earthen walls would keep Apache warm when it was too cold for life on the plains.

What Is Apache Life Like Today?

In the late 1800s, the Apache fought a series of wars against the United States Army. Led by great warriors like Geronimo and Cochise, they fought for years to protect their way of life. But the United States Army was too strong for them and gradually forced the Apache onto reservations in New Mexico and Arizona.

Today, Apache people on those reservations work to maintain their ancient culture. Though they are proud of their past, they lead modern lives. There are Apache all over the country, from New York to Los Angeles. After hundreds of years in the United States, Apache culture remains as exciting as ever.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who are the Apaches?

- A. a Native American group that has lived in North America for more than 600 years
- B. a Native American group that has lived in the Northeast United States for fewer than 500 years
- C. the descendants of a group of German people who moved to the United States in the 1800s
- D. the descendants of a group of English people who moved to the United States between 1650 and 1750

2. What does this passage describe?

- A. This passage describes the Zuni tribe and its history.
- B. This passage describes Apache life in the past and present.
- C. This passage describes life in New York and Los Angeles during the 19th century.
- D. This passage describes the journey of a European settler coming to the United States.

3. Read these sentences: "Teepees are cone-shaped tents that could be taken down and moved whenever it was time to go from one place to another. These were used by Apache living on the plains."

What conclusion do these sentences support?

- A. The Apache were great horse riders.
- B. The Apache were defeated by the United States Army.
- C. The Apache spent their whole lives in the same place.
- D. The Apache moved around a lot.

4. Based on the passage, what was the relationship like between the Apache and the United States in the 1800s?

- A. kind and friendly
- B. violent and unfriendly
- C. respectful and admiring
- D. quiet and peaceful

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. the lives of Geronimo and Cochise
- B. plants found in the southwest United States
- C. the Apache people and their past
- D. European settlers in the United States

6. Read this sentence: "Instead of staying in one place and building cities, the Apache were **nomadic** and liked to move around."

What does the word "**nomadic**" mean?

- A. moving from place to place
- B. living in one place for a long time
- C. eating only meat and fish
- D. raising plants and animals for food

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

The Apaches lived in three different kinds of houses, _____ the teepee, the wickiup, and the hogan.

- A. before
- B. after
- C. namely
- D. instead

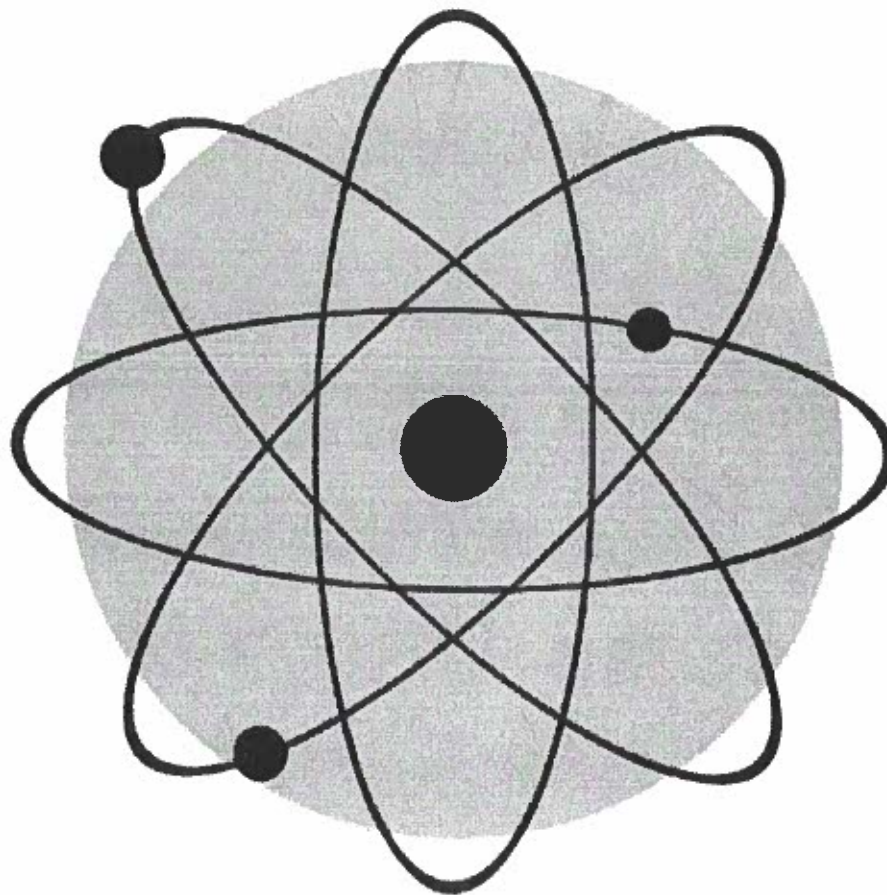
8. What did the Apache do as the seasons changed?

9. Where do Apaches live today?

10. How is Apache life today similar to Apache life of the past? Support your answer with evidence from the passage.

Matter Is Everywhere!

by ReadWorks



Everything around us is made of matter—your clothes, the trees, even the water you drink! We divide matter into four major categories, which are called the four states of matter: liquid, gaseous, solid, and plasma. However, we will focus on the first three. Whatever the state of matter may be, all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms. These particles are too tiny to see with the naked eye; they're even too small to see with a regular microscope. If you line up a million atoms next to each other, they will be as thick as a single piece of human hair. So, we can only look at atoms through very powerful tools, one of them being the "scanning tunneling" microscope.

How Do We Know?

We can easily see liquids and solids around us, but most gases aren't visible. We can't see the air around us, but it is still made of atoms that constantly move around freely in space. How can we tell?

Take a balloon, for example. When we pump air into a balloon, it visibly inflates. That means that gaseous matter is filling the balloon and taking up space. The more air we blow into the balloon, the bigger it gets.

Therefore, we can observe the way gas moves around space. In the same way, inflatable pool toys also fill with air so that they can float on water. When we fill the plastic shells with air, the toys take shape. Since air is lighter than water, the pool toys can rest on the water without sinking. And then we can enjoy a sunny day while floating in a pool!

Moving Atoms

Atoms are constantly moving. However, atoms move at different speeds within different states of matter. Atoms move more slowly when they are more densely packed. Atoms in solids are usually tightly packed and have less space to move around freely. This means that atoms in most solids move more slowly than atoms in most liquids. The atoms in gas usually move the fastest. Since the atoms usually move more freely in liquids and gases, they can undergo a process called diffusion. (Solids can diffuse as well, although it's a much longer process.) Diffusion is the movement of particles from a higher concentration to a lower concentration. That's why, when you spray perfume in a corner of a room, you will eventually smell it on the other side of the room. The atoms from the perfume diffuse through the air. Because of this diffusion, the perfume scent is spread.

Identification

We can identify materials according to a variety of properties. Scientists have determined several different measurements to help label materials. Some examples are temperature, hardness, color and length. Usually, these are used to measure solids, like rocks and minerals. However, temperature can be used to measure liquids as well. When geologists study rocks, they often use the Mohs scale of mineral hardness. This scale allows us to characterize the scratch resistance of various minerals. A diamond is described as hard because it is extremely difficult to scratch. Scientists can measure hardness with the Mohs scale and compare minerals to other minerals.

Scientists always use various methods to group materials together-that way, it's easier to study and compare them. That's another reason why we differentiate between liquids, gases, solids and plasmas!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Everything around us is made of

- A. liquids
- B. matter
- C. plasma
- D. gas

2. Why does the author describe the balloon and inflatable pool toys filling up with air?

- A. in order to explain that it is impossible to observe the way gas moves around space
- B. in order to explain that air is not made of atoms that take up space
- C. in order to explain that air is made of atoms that take up space even though air is invisible
- D. in order to prove that these are fun objects to inflate

3. Usually, atoms move slower in solids than they do in liquids. Which evidence from the passage best supports this statement?

- A. Solids, liquids, and gases can all undergo the process of diffusion.
- B. Diffusion is the movement of particles from a higher concentration to a lower concentration.
- C. The atoms in gas move the fastest.
- D. Atoms in solids are often more tightly packed than atoms in liquids, and have less space to move around freely.

4. Based on the passage, the corner where a perfume is initially sprayed has

- A. has no concentration of perfume particles
- B. has the same concentration of perfume particles as the rest of the room
- C. a lower concentration of perfume particles than the other corners of the room
- D. a higher concentration of perfume particles than the other corners of the room

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. matter and the properties it has in certain states
- B. the process of diffusion
- C. the different measurement scientists use to label materials
- D. the inflation of balloons and pool toys

6. Read the following sentences from the passage: "Whatever the state of matter may be, all matter is made of tiny particles called atoms. These particles are too tiny to see with the naked eye; they're even too small to see with a regular microscope. If you line up a million atoms next to each other, they will be as thick as a **single piece of human hair.**"

The author uses the example of "**a single piece of human hair**" to illustrate

- A. how atoms can be seen with a regular microscope
- B. how tiny atoms actually are
- C. how hairy atoms actually are
- D. how much they look like hair

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Scientists group materials together _____ it is easier to compare and study them that way.

- A. however
- B. but
- C. although
- D. because

8. Explain why atoms move at different speeds depending on whether they are in liquids or solids.

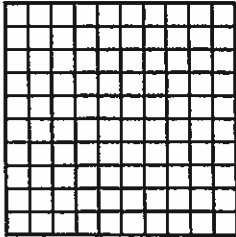
9. What is diffusion?

10. Explain whether smoke filling up a room is diffusion or not.

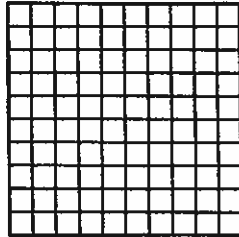
Understanding of Place Value

Name: _____

- 1** The decimal grid in each model represents 1 whole. Shade each model to show the decimal number below the model.



0.5



0.05

Complete the comparison statements.

0.05 is _____ of 0.5.

0.5 is _____ times the value of 0.05.

Complete the equations.

$0.5 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.05$

$0.05 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.5$

- 2** Draw a number line from 0 to 2. Then draw and label points at 2 and 0.2.



Use the number line to explain why 2 is 10 times the value of 0.2.

Complete the equations to show the relationship between 2 and 0.2.

$0.2 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2$

$2 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.2$

- 3** Which type of model do you like best? Explain why.

Understanding Powers of 10

Name: _____

Multiply or divide.

1 $6 \div 10$

2 $0.6 \div 10$

3 $6 \div 10^2$

4 $0.6 \div 10^2$

5 $6 \div 10^3$

6 $60 \div 10^3$

7 0.3×10

8 0.3×10^2

9 0.3×10^3

10 0.03×10^2

11 0.003×10^2

12 0.03×10^3

13 $72 \div 10$

14 0.72×10^2

15 $7,200 \div 10^3$

16 $20 \div 10^2$

17 0.9×10^3

18 0.001×10^2

19 $54 \div 10$

20 $150 \div 10^3$

21 0.46×10^3

22 What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

Reading a Decimal in Word Form

Name: _____

What is the word form of each decimal?

1 0.2

3 0.002

5 0.012

7 1.002

9 90.04

11 500.2

13 700.06

15 3,000.001

2 0.02

4 0.12

6 0.102

8 9.4

10 0.94

12 8.008

14 6.335

16 What strategies did you use to help you read the decimals? Explain.

Writing a Decimal in Standard Form

Name: _____

What decimal represents each number?

1 one and six tenths

3 $6 \times 1 + 5 \times \frac{1}{10}$

5 $2 \times 10 + 7 \times \frac{1}{10} + 3 \times \frac{1}{100}$

7 five hundred twelve thousandths

9 $2 \times 1 + 4 \times \frac{1}{100}$

11 $7 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 3 \times 1 + 6 \times \frac{1}{10}$

13 $3 \times 1,000 + 6 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 7 \times \frac{1}{10} + 2 \times \frac{1}{100} + 8 \times \frac{1}{1,000}$

14 nine hundred fifty-six and four hundred twenty-seven thousandths

15 How was writing decimals for numbers in word form different from numbers in expanded form?

2 eight and eleven hundredths

4 thirteen and thirteen thousandths

6 $4 \times 1 + 1 \times \frac{1}{100} + 9 \times \frac{1}{1,000}$

8 $8 \times 100 + 2 \times \frac{1}{10} + 8 \times \frac{1}{1,000}$

10 forty-two and forty-one hundredths

12 twelve and sixty-eight thousandths

Comparing Decimals

Name: _____

Write the symbol $<$, $=$, or $>$ in each comparison statement.

1 0.02 _____ 0.002

2 0.05 _____ 0.5

3 0.74 _____ 0.84

4 0.74 _____ 0.084

5 1.2 _____ 1.25

6 5.130 _____ 5.13

7 3.201 _____ 3.099

8 0.159 _____ 1.590

9 8.269 _____ 8.268

10 4.60 _____ 4.060

11 302.026 _____ 300.226

12 0.237 _____ 0.223

13 3.033 _____ 3.303

14 9.074 _____ 9.47

15 6.129 _____ 6.19

16 567.45 _____ 564.75

17 78.967 _____ 78.957

18 5.346 _____ 5.4

19 12.112 _____ 12.121

20 26.2 _____ 26.200

21 100.32 _____ 100.232

22 What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

Rounding Decimals

Name: _____

Round each decimal to the nearest tenth.

1 0.32

2 3.87

3 0.709

4 12.75

5 12.745

6 645.059

Round each decimal to the nearest hundredth.

7 1.079

8 0.854

9 0.709

10 12.745

11 645.059

12 50.501

Round each decimal to the nearest whole number.

13 1.47

14 12.5

15 200.051

16 Write two different decimals that are the same value when rounded to the nearest tenth. Explain why the rounded values are the same.

17 Round 1.299 to the nearest tenth and to the nearest hundredth. Explain why the rounded values are equivalent.

Adding Decimals

Name: _____

Circle all the problems with sums less than 5.
Then find the exact sums of only the problems you circled.

1 $0.24 + 4.25$

2 $4.8 + 0.16$

3 $2.31 + 2.075$

4 $2.31 + 2.7$

5 $0.909 + 4.09$

6 $3.99 + 1.109$

7 $2.675 + 2.325$

8 $3.775 + 0.225$

9 $2.06 + 2.933$

10 $2.6 + 2.933$

11 $1.809 + 3.091$

12 $3.01 + 1.991$

13 $1.83 + 3.1 + 0.1$

14 $0.012 + 3.79 + 1.101$

15 $2.6 + 2.04 + 0.099$

16 What strategies did you use to solve the problems?

Subtracting Decimals to Hundredths

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1 $7.5 - 1.2$

2 $10.75 - 4.13$

3 $20.2 - 14.8$

4 $6.12 - 0.7$

5 $41.5 - 33.25$

6 $15.9 - 8.92$

7 $105.53 - 99.28$

8 $9.46 - 3.68$

9 $74 - 65.9$

10 $5.05 - 0.56$

11 $31.27 - 23.67$

12 $256.4 - 248.38$

13 $12 - 4.39$

14 $1,280.01 - 1,272.77$

15 $500.2 - 494.94$

Answers

6.25

5.26

6.62

8.1

7.6

4.49

8.25

7.61

6.98

5.42

7.24

5.4

8.02

5.78

6.3

Using Estimation with Decimals

Name: _____

Solve the problems.

- 1** Lori needs at least 12 liters of water to fill a water cooler. She has a container with 4.55 liters of water, a container with 3.25 liters of water, and a container with 4.85 liters of water. Does she have enough water? Use estimation only to decide. Explain why you are confident in your estimate.
- 2** Nia wants the total weight of her luggage to be no more than 50 kilograms. She has three suitcases that weigh 15.8 kilograms, 17.42 kilograms, and 16.28 kilograms. Is the total weight within the limit? Use only estimation to decide. Explain how you know your estimate gives you the correct answer.
- 3** Omar measures one machine part with length 4.392 centimeters and another part with length 6.82 centimeters. What is the difference in length? Use estimation to check your answer for reasonableness.