

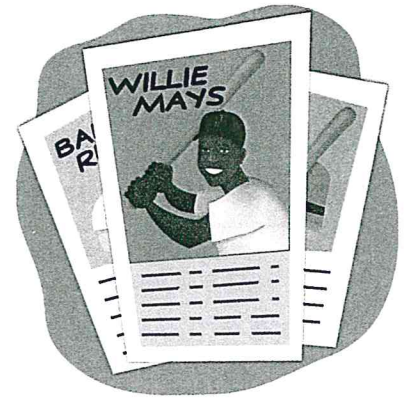
5<sup>th</sup> Grade

Day 4



## Problem-Solving Method: Work Backwards

Ted has 125 baseball cards. Lucia has 130 baseball cards. Last week, Ted traded 12 cards to Lucia for 9 of her cards. How many cards did Lucia have before the trade?



### Understand the problem.

- **What do you want to know?**  
how many cards Lucia had before the trade

- **What information is given?**  
Ted has 125 cards now and Lucia has 130 cards now.  
Ted gave 12 cards to Lucia.  
Lucia gave 9 cards to Ted.

### Plan how to solve it.

- **What method can you use?**  
Since you know how many cards Lucia has now, you can work backwards to find how many she started with.

### Solve it.

- **How can you use this method to solve the problem?**  
Addition and subtraction are opposite operations. So, add the cards she gave and subtract the cards she got.

$$\begin{array}{r} 130 \leftarrow \text{Lucia has 130 cards now.} \\ - 12 \leftarrow \text{Ted gave her 12 cards. Subtract 12 cards.} \\ \hline 118 \\ + 9 \leftarrow \text{Lucia gave 9 cards to Ted. Add back 9 cards.} \\ \hline 127 \end{array}$$

- **What is the answer?**  
Before the trade, Lucia had 127 baseball cards.

### Look back and check your answer.

- **Is your answer reasonable?**  
You can check by working forwards from the number of cards she had before the trade.

$$\begin{array}{r} 127 \leftarrow \text{Lucia had 127 cards.} \\ - 9 \leftarrow \text{She gave 9 cards to Ted.} \\ \hline 118 \\ + 12 \leftarrow \text{Ted gave Lucia 12 cards.} \\ \hline 130 \leftarrow \text{Lucia has 130 cards now.} \end{array}$$

The number of cards she has now matches.  
The answer is reasonable.

1. A farmer planted 86 acres of soybeans and 65 acres of corn. Last year, 20 of the acres now used for corn were used for soybeans. How many acres of corn did the farmer have last year?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

2. Jan spent \$45 for two new shirts and \$60 for a pair of jeans. She has \$7 left over. How much money did Jan take shopping?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

3. Shameeka sold her hamsters to a pet store. This doubled the number of hamsters in the store. Then the store got 6 more hamsters. If the pet store has 46 hamsters now, how many did Shameeka sell to the store?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

4. Wong's flight left at 7:00. It took him one and a half hours to check in at the airport. His house is an hour drive from the airport. At what time did Wong leave his house to get to the airport?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_



5. The club treasury ended the week with \$76. On Friday, the treasurer had received \$35 in club dues. On Tuesday, she had paid a bill of \$15. How much money was in the treasury at the beginning of the week?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_



## Problem Solving

Solve.

1. At 3,212 feet, Angel Falls in Venezuela is the tallest waterfall in the world. Yosemite Falls in California is 2,425 feet tall. How much taller is Angel Falls than Yosemite Falls?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

3. *Apollo 8* flew 550,000 miles on its trip around the moon. *Apollo 9* flew 3,700,000 miles. How far did the two *Apollo* missions fly altogether?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

4. The area of North Carolina is 52,672 square miles. South Carolina covers 31,189 square miles. What is the combined area of the Carolinas?

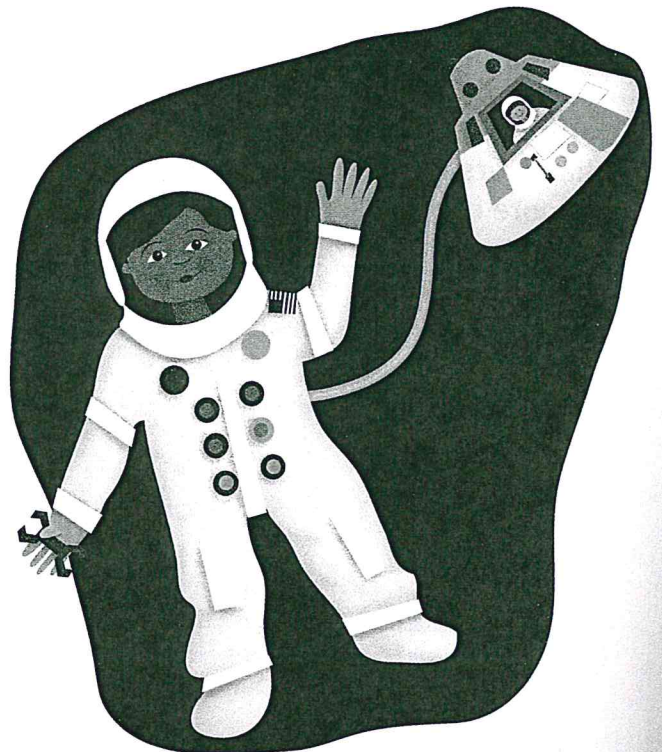
Answer \_\_\_\_\_

5. Emily drove from Washington, D.C., to Boston, stopping once in New York. It is about 233 miles from Washington to New York and then about 206 miles from New York to Boston. Estimate how far Emily drove in all.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

2. The United States, Britain, and Germany are top Nobel Prize-winning countries. If the U.S. won 241, Britain 98, and Germany 73, how many Nobel Prizes have the three countries won altogether?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_



6. In 2000, there were 854 endangered species of animals in the United States and 247 in Mexico. Estimate how many more endangered species there were in the U.S. than in Mexico.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

## A Kid in a Candy Store

W.M. Akers



It wasn't the candy he wanted. It was the skateboard. Tommy had been staring at it for weeks, every day on his way home from school, admiring it through the window of the skate shop on Market Street. It was a longboard—a serious skateboard, not meant for tricks or speed, but for long rides down hills, on busy roads, or all the way across town. This was a skateboard that could change Tommy's life forever. No longer would his parents have to pick him up after school, or at the movies or the mall. The longboard would be able to take him home.

It was ocean blue, with chrome wheels and an elaborate drawing of a rocket ship on the underside. Each time he pressed his face against the glass of the skate shop, he felt himself fall into that picture, and his dreams of riding the longboard became mixed up with dreams of interstellar travel. He wasn't just going to the mall. He was going to Mars, to Alpha Centauri, to anywhere in the galaxy he felt like. He was going to conquer the stars.

Or he would have, anyway, if his dad weren't such a cheapskate. There's something about fathers that makes it impossible for them to understand skateboards.

"Dad," Tommy said. "It's the world's finest skateboard. It could change my life forever."

"That's great," said Dad. "I'm all for kids having hobbies. But that's an expensive little toy, and—"

"It's not a toy!" Tommy felt himself about to lose his temper. If he shouted, he knew he would never come close to owning his board. He collected himself. "It's a whole new way of life. When you were my age, what was the thing you wanted more than anything



else? The thing you dreamed about? The thing you promised yourself you would get, no matter what?"

"A Black Shadow."

"A what?"

"A Vincent Black Shadow—the world's finest motorcycle. A more beautiful piece of machinery has never been designed."

"So yeah, this board is like the Vincent Black Shadow for the 21st Century. So you see why I have to have it."

"You know what my dad told me when I asked for a Black Shadow?"

"What?"

"Nothing. I didn't ask him, because I knew he'd think it was nothing more than an expensive toy. I went out, got a job, and started saving."

"Man," said Tommy. "I was afraid you'd say something like that."

"Dads are the worst, aren't they?"

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Tommy walked up and down Market Street looking for someplace to work. The pizzeria wasn't hiring. The coffee shop said he was too young. The comic book store said he didn't have enough experience.

"But how can I get experience," Tommy asked, "if nobody will give me a job?!" The comic book clerk didn't answer. Tommy composed himself, said thank you, and left.

The only store with a "HELP WANTED" sign was the one he had been dreading most: Orson's Confectionaries. The candy store.

Whoever thinks that all kids love candy stores has never been to Orson's. It had been in the town since the dawn of time, and hadn't been updated much since. A dark, winding

dungeon of a store, its shelves were filled with jars of weird, sticky gums and sucking candies so hard they could crack your teeth. Over all of it stood Mr. Orson, a hard-eyed skeleton of a man whose long grey hair and baggy clothes made him look like an out-of-work wizard.

Tommy didn't know how the confectionary stayed in business. He'd never seen a kid go in or out, and he'd never heard anyone talk about buying something there. How could that store turn a profit? And why would a store with no customers need an extra employee? Tommy didn't want to find out, but the skateboard demanded he try. He pushed on the creaky old door, sucked in his breath, and plunged in.

"How may I help you?" said Mr. Orson. He sounded like a snake with a cold.

"I, uh, uh...I—"

"You're looking for sweets?"

"No, well, uh—"

"Some raspberry rope, perhaps?"

"No thank you. Actually, I—"

"A chocolate lover, are we? Perhaps you'd prefer a chunk of Carlsberg Chew? It's the finest dark chocolate made in Germany. It has real hazelnuts inside!"

"That sounds good, but actually—"

"I see," said Mr. Orson, and his eyes went wide. His mouth crinkled up like a dead leaf, and Tommy got the impression that he was either about to scream at him, or sneeze. "I understand completely now."

"Understand what?"

"You are a boy...with a sour tooth." He reached behind him, to the highest shelf on a rickety bookcase, and presented Tommy with a star-shaped, tiny yellow candy. "Try this. A Sunburst Express—a sour candy of my own design."



"Yeah?"

"Free of charge."

Tommy licked his lips. If there was one thing in life he loved more than skateboarding, it was sour candy. The grosser the better, he thought. A candy wasn't any good unless it made you squeeze your face together, shut your eyes, and want to cry. That's how you knew it was nice and sour.

"It's pretty sour?"

"It will make your tongue turn inside out."

Tommy reached for the candy and popped it into his mouth. At first, he tasted nothing. But then, as he began to chew, it was like an oil tanker had spilled in his throat. His gums were on fire. His tonsils were tap-dancing. And his tongue...his tongue felt like it was about to turn itself inside out!

"Oh my goodness!" he gasped. "This is the best candy I ever tasted."

"Why thank you," said Mr. Orson. "Have a sip of Fizzberry Soda. It will ease the sensation. Now, you're looking for a job?"

"How did you know?"

"I could just tell. Desperate for a new toy, are you?"

"It's not a toy! It's...well, yes. That's right."

"The Sunburst was a test. I don't want anyone working here who doesn't love sour sweets."

"I love 'em more than anything!" Tommy remembered the skateboard. "Well, practically anything."

"Good," said Mr. Orson, as he handed Tommy an apron. "Then you'll be getting your new toy very soon indeed."

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

1. What does Tommy think could change his life forever?

- A a piece of chocolate
- B a comic book store
- C a skateboard
- D a motorcycle

2. A problem in this story is that Tommy wants a skateboard but does not have the money to buy one. How does he try to solve this problem?

- A He tries to solve this problem by dreaming about a trip to Mars.
- B He tries to solve this problem by getting a job.
- C He tries to solve this problem by staring through the window of the skate shop.
- D He tries to solve this problem by going to the mall.

3. Tommy stares at the skateboard through the window of the skate shop for weeks. After his dad refuses to buy the skateboard for him, Tommy gets a job so that he can buy it himself.

What can be concluded from this information?

- A Tommy is serious about getting the skateboard and will work hard to do it.
- B Tommy is heartbroken and has given up all hope of getting the skateboard.
- C If Tommy does not make enough money at his job to buy the skateboard, he will steal it.
- D Tommy will lose interest in the skateboard a few weeks after starting his job.

4. What do Tommy and his dad have in common?

- A Both Tommy and his dad think raspberry rope is the best candy in the world.
- B As boys, both wanted a skateboard built for long rides on roads and down hills.
- C As boys, both wanted a motorcycle known as a Vincent Black Shadow.
- D As boys, both wanted something that their fathers would not buy for them.

5. What is a theme of this story?

- A friendship
- B honesty
- C determination
- D giving up

6. Read the following sentences: "How could that store turn a profit? And why would a store with no customers need an extra employee? Tommy didn't want to find out, but **the skateboard demanded he try.**"

What does the phrase "**the skateboard demanded he try**" mean?

- A Tommy wanted the skateboard so much that he decided to try.
- B The skateboard spoke to Tommy in a dream and told him to try.
- C Tommy has spent so much time thinking about the skateboard that he is starting to imagine things.
- D The skateboard has a recorder and speaker that can play voice messages.

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

Tommy wants a skateboard; \_\_\_\_\_, he wants a longboard.

- A specifically
- B on the other hand
- C before
- D therefore

8. What kind of candy does Mr. Orson give Tommy to try?

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9. Tommy asks how Mr. Orson knew he was looking for a job. What is Mr. Orson's reply?

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10. How could Mr. Orson tell that Tommy was looking for a job? Support your answer with evidence from the passage.

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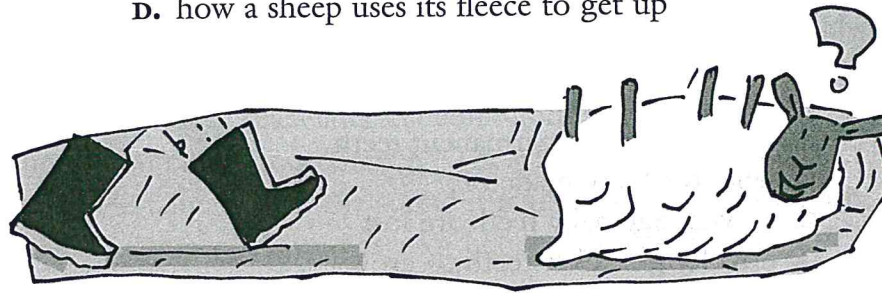
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1. Did you know that when a sheep falls down, it cannot get up again by itself? A sheep has a heavy body but delicate legs. When it's lying on its back, it's weighted down by its thick, heavy fleece. Even waving its legs doesn't help. Its legs are too thin and weak to swing its heavy body onto its side. A shepherd has to help the sheep back onto its feet!

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The story mainly tells
- A. how a sheep uses its legs to get up
  - B. that a sheep never falls down
  - C. why a sheep can't get itself up when it falls down
  - D. how a sheep uses its fleece to get up



2. Are you one of those people who is bothered by mosquitoes? If you are, there are ways to help prevent mosquitoes from biting. Dark colors and rough textures attract mosquitoes. If you will be outdoors, wear pale, smooth clothing instead of jeans. Some scents attract mosquitoes, so don't wear perfume or aftershave lotion. Be careful about the shampoo you use. Even scented shampoo can attract a bite!

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The story mainly tells
- A. why mosquitoes bite
  - B. why mosquito bites itch
  - C. how to prevent mosquitoes from biting
  - D. how mosquitoes are attracted to yellow clothing

3. There is an easy way to find out how far away a thunderstorm is from you. Count the number of seconds between the flash of lightning and the clap of thunder. Then divide this number by five. This will tell you about how many miles away the lightning has struck. If you see the flash and hear the thunder at the same time, the storm is directly overhead.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The story mainly tells
- A. how to find out how far away a thunderstorm is
  - B. where lightning and thunder come from
  - C. how to guess when a thunderstorm will end
  - D. how to figure out the direction of a storm

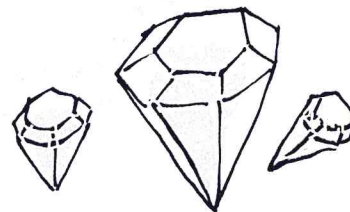




4. How can bloodhounds pick up and follow the scents of missing people? Bloodhounds have a very keen sense of smell. A person's body sheds about 50 million skin cells a day. It releases about 30 to 50 ounces of moisture in the form of sweat. When bacteria mix with skin cells and sweat, a scent is produced. As a person moves, the scent is left on things such as grass and bushes. Bloodhounds can smell this. They have rescued many people.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The story mainly tells
- A. how bloodhounds can follow a person's scent
  - B. how people sweat every day
  - C. that bloodhounds have their own scent
  - D. that bloodhounds don't have a sense of smell

5. The Cullinan Diamond is the largest diamond ever found. It weighed more than 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. It was found in a mine in South Africa. It was sent to King Edward II of England. The Cullinan Diamond was cut into 105 separate diamonds. Among these was the largest stone, the 530-carat Star of Africa. Today it is one of the British crown jewels.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The story mainly tells
- A. how King Edward II found a large diamond
  - B. about the largest diamond ever found
  - C. that the diamond is a British crown jewel
  - D. that there aren't any diamonds in South Africa



# What Is a Sentence?

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. It always begins with a capital letter. It always ends with a punctuation mark. Every sentence has two parts. The **subject** is the part about which something is being said. The **predicate** tells about the subject.

**Subject**

My fifth-grade class

**Predicate**

is going on a field trip.

The **complete subject** is all the words that make up the subject. A **simple subject** is the key word or words in the subject of a sentence. The simple subject tells whom or what the sentence is about.

The **complete predicate** is a word or group of words that tells something about the subject. The **simple predicate** is the key word or words in the complete predicate. The simple predicate is an action verb or a linking verb, together with any helping verbs.

*Examples:*

A long, yellow school bus is taking us to New York. (complete subject)

A long, yellow school bus is taking us to New York. (simple subject)

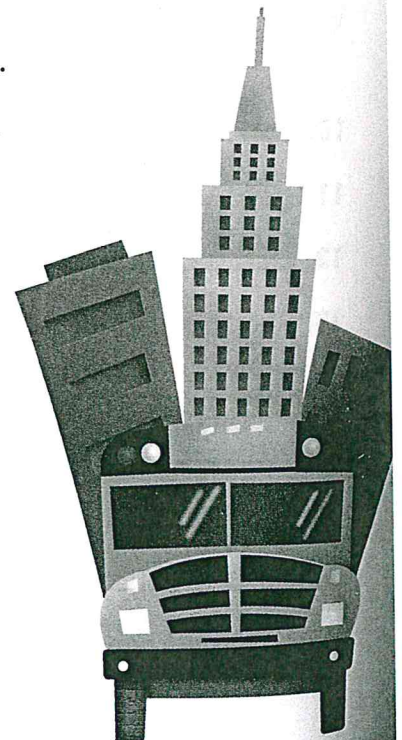
Our teacher sat up front. (complete predicate)

Our teacher sat up front. (simple predicate)



**DIRECTIONS** Add a complete subject or a complete predicate to each sentence.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ got off the bus in New York.
3. Tall buildings \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Some students \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The field trip \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ wants to go again soon.
7. Next time, the adults \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Before the second trip, they \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ will make the trip a success.



# Is It a Sentence?

Remember that a sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. It always begins with a capital letter. It always ends with a punctuation mark.

*Example:*

The capital of Illinois is Springfield.



**If the group of words is a sentence, write it correctly. Capitalize the first word, and end the sentence with a period. If the group is not a sentence, write *not a sentence*.**

1. we memorized the capitals of all of the states

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2. everyone knew the capital of Arkansas

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3. the capital is not always the largest city in the state

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4. you should picture the map in your mind

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5. the left side is the west side

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6. right through the middle of the country

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7. that river empties into the Gulf of Mexico

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8. the Hudson River valley in New York

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9. three people found Delaware right away

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10. a map of the thirteen original colonies

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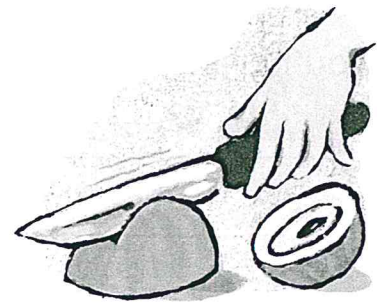
# Writing for an Audience and a Purpose

## GOOD WRITERS

- keep the intended audience in mind
- remember their purpose as they write

Read each version of a how-to paragraph below. Answer the questions that follow.

A. You will need an onion, a sharp knife, and a cutting board. First, peel the onion. Then, slice it in half lengthwise. Then, lay half of the onion cut-side down on the cutting board. Next, cut many lengthwise slices in it, being careful not to cut all the way through to the cutting board. Turn the onion around and cut crosswise slices in the opposite direction of the slices you just made. As you do this, the onion will break into small pieces.



B. You will need an onion, a sharp knife, and a cutting board. First, peel the onion and slice it in half. Next, cut lengthwise slices, and then cut crosswise slices in it. As you do this, the onion will break into small pieces.

1. Which version do you think is for a younger audience? Why?

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2. Which version do you think is for an older audience? Why?

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3. If Version A were for even younger readers, what information might be added?

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