

5<sup>th</sup> Grade

Day 5

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

Score : \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

---

## Word Problems

1) Alyssa loves eating fruits. Alyssa paid \$14.82 for peaches, and \$9.59 for cherries with two \$20 bills. How much change did Alyssa receive? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Sara went to the mall on Saturday to buy clothes. She paid \$6.16 on a jacket and \$6.63 on pants with a \$20 bill. How much money did Sara get in change? \_\_\_\_\_

3) Benny joined his school's band. He bought a trumpet for \$71.78, and a song book which was \$10.66 with a \$100 bill. How much change was Benny given? \_\_\_\_\_

4) Jessica purchased a football game for \$4.08, and a Spiderman game for \$9.66 with a \$20 bill. How much change did Jessica get? \_\_\_\_\_

5) Jessica loves trading cards. She bought 2 packs of Digimon cards for \$3.18 each, and a deck of Pokemon cards for \$9.80 with a \$20 bill. How much change did Jessica get? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Keith got fast food for lunch. Keith paid \$5.12 on fries and \$1.96 on a hamburger with a \$10 bill. What was the change from the purchase? \_\_\_\_\_

7) Tom paid \$12.72 on a lizard toy, and a cage cost him \$9.91 with two \$20 bills. How much change did Tom receive? \_\_\_\_\_

8) For her car, Nancy paid \$83.65 on speakers and \$83.45 on new tires with two \$100 bills. How much did Nancy get in change? \_\_\_\_\_

9) On Wednesday, Jason paid \$11.05 each on two tickets to a movie theater. He also borrowed a movie for \$9.93. Jason paid with two \$20 bills. How much change did Jason receive? \_\_\_\_\_

10) Sara bought some toys. She bought toy trucks for \$7.34, and paid \$12.30 on a baseball with a \$20 bill. How much change from the purchase? \_\_\_\_\_



## UNIT 1 Review

Write the place name for the 4 in each number.

*a*

*b*

1. 3,470,981 \_\_\_\_\_

3,504,972 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 4,168,953 \_\_\_\_\_

1,040,831 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 8,031,142 \_\_\_\_\_

831,429 \_\_\_\_\_

Write the value of the underlined digit.

*a*

*b*

4. 16,035 \_\_\_\_\_

214,203 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 968,137 \_\_\_\_\_

13,641,254 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 6,899 \_\_\_\_\_

134,618,349 \_\_\_\_\_

Write each number using digits. Insert commas where needed.

7. seventy-two thousand, eighty-five \_\_\_\_\_

8. two million, forty thousand, five hundred six \_\_\_\_\_

9. seventeen million, five hundred thousand, eighteen \_\_\_\_\_

Write each number in words. Insert commas where needed.

10. 21,106 \_\_\_\_\_

11. 403,872 \_\_\_\_\_

12. 1,720,564 \_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT 1 Review

**Add.**

*a*

13. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 428 \\ +229 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*b*

$$\begin{array}{r} 167 \\ +92 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*c*

$$\begin{array}{r} 405 \\ 540 \\ +764 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*d*

$$\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 485 \\ +368 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 278 \\ 402 \\ +358 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 29,274 \\ +13,296 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64,357 \\ +35,764 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27,80 \\ +2,19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Line up the digits. Then find the sums.

15.  $449 + 223 + 720 =$  *a* \_\_\_\_\_

$8,629 + 6,587 =$  *b* \_\_\_\_\_

**Subtract.**

*a*

16. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 53,647 \\ -28,658 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*b*

$$\begin{array}{r} 37,853 \\ -7,865 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*c*

$$\begin{array}{r} 62,503 \\ -47,123 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*d*

$$\begin{array}{r} 64,971 \\ -14,921 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Line up the digits. Then find the differences.

17.  $795 - 658 =$  *a* \_\_\_\_\_

$9,235 - 479 =$  *b* \_\_\_\_\_

Estimate the sums or differences.

*a*

18. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 854 \rightarrow \\ -165 \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*b*

$$\begin{array}{r} 254 \rightarrow \\ +529 \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*c*

$$\begin{array}{r} 745 \rightarrow \\ -286 \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

*d*

$$\begin{array}{r} 244 \rightarrow \\ +398 \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# Grandpa

## By ReadWorks

Jorges didn't like it when his reading time was disturbed—by anything: his wife, a neighbor dropping by, the postman with the mail, or the telephone. Especially the telephone. Didn't people know by now that he was not to be interrupted? Reading was a sacred activity to Jorges. When he sat with a book or a newspaper in his favorite chair, the rest of the world faded out of his mind. The only thing that mattered, the only reality he knew, was the world in front of him and in his hands: elections in the islands of Indonesia, a heat wave in Senegal, and factory workers protesting in Rio.

So when the phone rang, Jorges ignored it. *Luisa can get it*, he thought. Whoever it was couldn't have anything more exciting to say to him than what the newspaper in his hands was telling him. Brazil was going to host the World Cup! The best athletes in the world would all gather in his hometown for the biggest tournament, for the most respected sport in the world. Jorges was in his seventies and thought he had seen it all—war, peace, love, fear, family, and friends—but only now did he feel complete. To watch his beloved sport in his own city. The only thing more perfect than this would be—

“Jorges?”

Luisa cut into his train of thought, and Jorges cringed.

“Luisa! What is it? You know I'm reading!” he said.

“I know, I know, but guess who it is on the phone?” She smiled brightly at him.

“Guess? Guess! You know I don't guess who calls on the phone. It could be a hundred people! That's why we have a phone, Luisa. Please don't ask me to play games. I have very important news to digest. Did you know that—”

“Oh, Jorges. Always huffing and puffing. Don't tell me what's in the paper. I'll get to it after lunch, when you're busy snoring away. But now you're distracting me. You should take the call. It's definitely more interesting than whatever you're reading about right now.”

“What could be more interesting than soccer, darling? Do you know what they're saying in the paper? Do you know where the next World Cup is going to be? Do you—”

“Oh hush, Jorges!” Luisa said, interrupting him again. “The person on the phone has called to discuss exactly that. Here, break your rule and speak to him!”

"Is it Benny?" Jorge asked, guessing that his best friend since childhood had called to celebrate the great news.

"No," Luisa said.

"Is it Florian?"

"No."

"Julio?"

"No! You need to stop guessing and just take the phone!"

Jorge finally obeyed his wife and took the phone from her. "What do you make of the news?" he said into the phone, without bothering to say hello or find out who it was.

"It's really exciting, Grandpa!" came the answer from the other end.

Jorge's eyes nearly filled with tears. How could he have forgotten about his beloved grandson with whom he had watched so much soccer? Ah, the dear boy had seen the news as well, and the first person he had thought to call was his grandfather. *What a wonderful boy*, Jorge thought. *I must remember to tell his parents that they have raised him well.*

"Emilio! My dear *neto!*" he shouted into the phone, using the Portuguese word for grandson.

"Avô! It's nice to hear your voice!" Emilio responded, using the Portuguese word for grandfather.

"So tell me then, Mister Soccer Expert. What's your take on the news?"

"It makes me really happy!" Emilio replied. "Brazil has the world's best soccer players, and now they can play at home, surrounded by all their fans, friends, and family. Brazil deserves this tournament."

"Well said, boy," Jorge said, feeling proud of his grandson, who was only in fifth grade but already so intelligent.

"Do you think, when I come to visit, we can go see a few matches?" Emilio asked.

"But of course, Emilio! We have an obligation to watch history happen before our eyes! I will book tickets for the quarter-finals *and* the finals!"

"But won't I have to come back in time for school?" Emilio asked.

Jorge leaned back in his chair and answered proudly. "Absolutely not! Not if Brazil is playing! I will hold you hostage here until the tournament is over!"

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

1. What is Jorge's doing at the beginning of the story?

---

---

---

2. Where does the story take place?

---

---

---

3. Read these sentences from the story.

"Jorge?"

"Luisa cut into his train of thought, and Jorge cringed.

"Luisa! What is it? You know I'm reading!" he said.

"I know, I know, but guess who it is on the phone?" She smiled brightly at him.

"Guess? Guess! You know I don't guess who calls on the phone. It could be a hundred people! That's why we have a phone, Luisa. Please don't ask me to play games. I have very important news to digest. Did you know that—"

What can be concluded about whether Grandpa wants to speak on the phone based on this evidence?

---

---

---

---

4. What can be inferred about Emilio and Grandpa's relationship based on the text?

---

---

---

---

5. What is the main idea of this story?

---

---

---

6. Read the sentences and answer the question.

"Jorges didn't like it when his reading time was disturbed—by anything: his wife, a neighbor dropping by, the postman with the mail, or the telephone. Especially the telephone. Didn't people know by now that he was not to be interrupted?"

What does the word "disturbed" mean as used in this text?

---

---

---

7. What word or phrase best completes the sentence?

Jorges does not want to answer the phone, \_\_\_\_\_ Luisa makes him take the call.

---



8. Who does Jorge talk to on the phone?

---

---

---

---

9. Why do Jorge's eyes nearly fill with tears?

---

---

---

---

10. Read these sentences from the beginning of the story.

"So when the phone rang, Jorge ignored it. Luisa can get it, he thought. Whoever it was couldn't have anything more exciting to say to him than what the newspaper in his hands was telling him."

Explain whether Jorge feels the same way about talking on the phone at the end of the story as he did at the beginning. Support your answer using evidence from the story.

---

---

---

---

1. In 1823, a man in Ohio checked out a library book, but he forgot to return it. In 1968, the man's great-grandson returned the book to the library. It was 145 years late! Of course, the library did not make the great-grandson pay the fine. The overdue fine would have been \$2,264!

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The story mainly tells
- A. about a man who decided to keep a library book
  - B. about a library book that was 145 years past due
  - C. about a man who paid a library fine
  - D. when to return overdue library books

---

2. Daniel Defoe wrote a book called *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. It was about a man who lived on a deserted island. Did you know that there was a real-life Robinson Crusoe, only his name was Alexander Selkirk? Selkirk was a sailor on a ship. One day he had a fight with its captain. He left the ship and stayed on an island off the coast of Chile. Selkirk lived on the deserted island for more than four years. Defoe heard about Selkirk's experience. He used Selkirk's adventures as a model to write his story about Robinson Crusoe.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The story mainly tells that
- A. Crusoe was a real person
  - B. Daniel Defoe met Alexander Selkirk
  - C. the story of Crusoe was based on Selkirk's life
  - D. Defoe lived on a deserted island



3. Harry S Truman was the president of the United States. When Truman was born, his parents couldn't agree on a middle name. Both of his grandfathers' names began with the letter *S*. Truman's parents couldn't decide on a name, so they used *S*. However, it doesn't have a period after it. The *S* in Harry S Truman is a middle name, not an initial.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The story mainly tells that
- A. Harry Truman's middle name is S
  - B. Harry S Truman was named after his father
  - C. Harry S Truman didn't have a middle name
  - D. Harry S Truman's parents agreed on everything

4. Doctors have found that smiling is good for your health. It puts you in a good mood. It could help keep your immune system strong. Luckily, smiling is very easy to do. It takes only 17 muscles to smile, while it takes 43 to frown.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The story mainly tells
- A. how smiling is good for your health
  - B. what makes a good mood
  - C. about the immune system
  - D. how muscles work

5. What is the most popular street name in the United States? Most people might think it's *Main Street*, but *Main* isn't even in the top three. The U.S. Postal Service claims that *Park* is the most common name. *Washington* is second in popularity. *Maple* is the third most common name in the country.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The story mainly tells that
- A. *Main* is the least popular street name
  - B. nobody knows what the most popular name is
  - C. *Maple* is the most popular street name
  - D. *Park* is the most popular street name



# Correcting Run-on Sentences

- Good writers avoid run-on sentences.
- Run-on sentences may be rewritten as simple sentences or as compound sentences.

Read each run-on sentence. Fix it in two ways. First write two simple sentences. Then write one compound sentence.

1. You'll need 101 index cards you'll need a colored marker.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Print the name of a state or a state capital on each index card print the rules on the last index card.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Put the marker away put all the cards in an envelope.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
4. This game is for small groups up to three students may play.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Players mix up the cards they lay the cards face down.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_

# Simple and Compound Sentences

A sentence that expresses only one complete thought is a **simple sentence**. A **compound sentence** is made up of two or more simple sentences joined by a conjunction such as *and*, *or*, or *but*. Use a comma (,) before a conjunction that joins two sentences.

*Examples:*

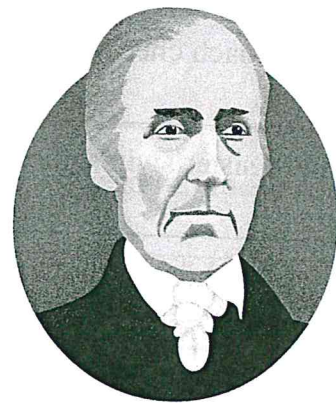
The family moved to Ohio. (simple sentence)

Patrick liked his new house, and he decided to explore. (compound sentence)



**Read each sentence. Underline each simple subject. Circle each simple predicate. Then, write whether each sentence is a *simple sentence* or a *compound sentence*.**

1. Once the house was part of the Underground Railroad, and it had many hiding places.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Between 1830 and 1860, the Underground Railroad brought about 50,000 slaves to freedom.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Farm wagons were the “trains” on this railroad.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Often, the “train rides” were long walks between stations.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Runaway slaves stopped at “stations” along the way, but they rarely stayed for long.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The home of Frederick Douglass was one “station” on the track to freedom.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Levi Coffin was a “conductor” in Indiana, and he earned the title “President of the Underground Railroad.”  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Dies Drear was also a “conductor,” but he lived in Ohio.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Allan Pinkerton made barrels in Illinois, but he also hid slaves in his shop.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Harriet Tubman led slaves to the North, and sometimes she took them to Canada.  
\_\_\_\_\_



# Kinds of Sentences

A **declarative sentence** makes a statement or tells something. It ends with a period (.).

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. It ends with a question mark (?).

An **imperative sentence** makes a request or gives a command. It ends with a period (.). *You* is always the subject of an imperative sentence. Often, the word *you* does not appear in the sentence. It is said to be "understood".

An **exclamatory sentence** shows strong feeling or surprise. It ends with an exclamation point (!).

*Examples:*

We are going to see the Statue of Liberty. (declarative)

Have you ever seen it? (interrogative)

Come see it with me. (imperative)

It must be very heavy! (exclamatory)



**End each sentence with the correct punctuation mark. Then, write whether the sentence is *declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory*.**

1. We are going to New York to see the Statue of Liberty \_\_\_\_\_
2. We have studied about it in school \_\_\_\_\_
3. Have you ever seen the Statue of Liberty \_\_\_\_\_
4. What a feeling it is to be close to her \_\_\_\_\_
5. Stand over there, and I will take your picture \_\_\_\_\_
6. It is difficult to imagine that she was a gift \_\_\_\_\_
7. Can you imagine getting such a large gift \_\_\_\_\_
8. It would take many mail trucks to deliver it \_\_\_\_\_
9. We enjoyed our trip to New York this year \_\_\_\_\_
10. You must go if you get the chance \_\_\_\_\_
11. Did you know that many New Yorkers have never visited the statue \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Don't be one of those people \_\_\_\_\_