Name: _____

# Sentences with Two Subjects

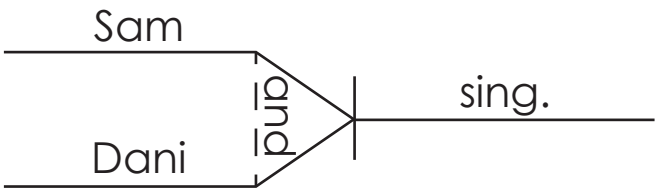
The **simple subject** of a sentence is the noun that tells who or what the sentence is about.

example: **Sam** sings.

Some sentences have two simple subjects.

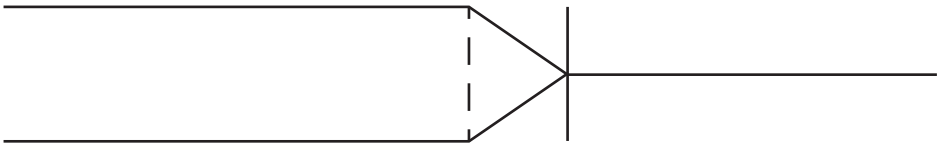
example: **Sam** and **Dani** sing.

Here's how you make a diagram of a sentence that has two simple subjects:

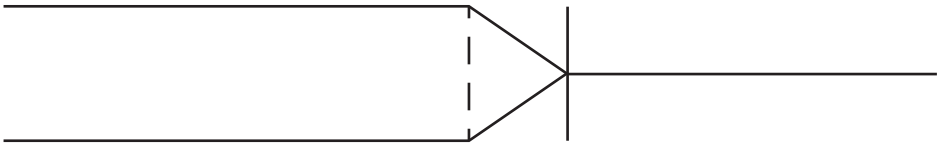



Circle the nouns in each sentence. Then diagram the sentence.

1. Mom and Dad cook.



2. Carter and Jacob run.



3. Dogs and cats fight.

4. Dr. Leon and Mr. Smith swam.

5. Snowmen and icicles melt.

# Skip Counting the Squares

1, 4, 9,

16, 25, 36,

49, 64, 81,

100, 121,

144, 169,


196, 225

1, 4, 9,

_____, 25, 36,

49, _____, 81,

100, 121,

_____, 169,


196, 225

1, _____, 9,

_____, 25, 36,

49, _____, 81,

_____, 121,

_____, 169,


196, 225

1, _____, 9,

_____, 25, _____,

49, _____, 81,

_____, 121,

_____, 169,


_____, _____

Name:_____

# Subjects

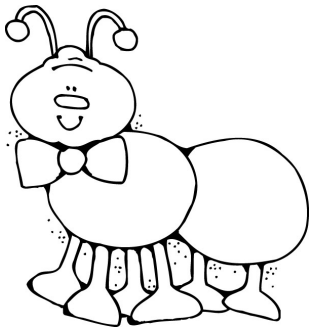
The subject tells who or what the sentence is about. It is usually at the beginning of the sentence and comes before the verb or action word.

Jon **likes** to play football. *Jon is the subject of the sentence.* ***Likes*** *is a verb.*

The dog **chased** the ball. *The dog is the subject of the sentence.* ***Chased*** *is a verb.*

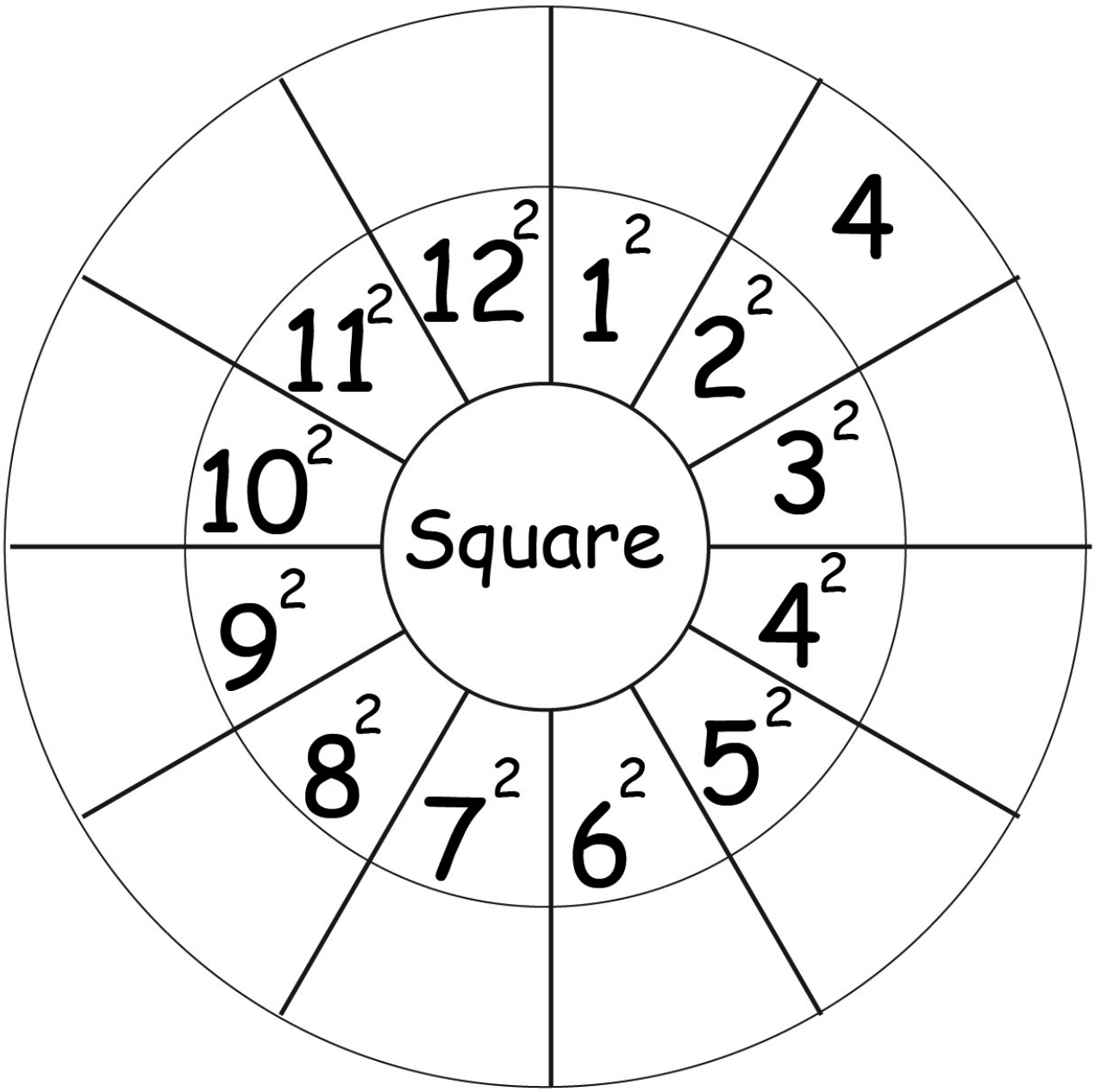
Directions: Add a subject to make a complete sentence.

1. _____ cooked dinner for us.
2. _____ went to the store to buy food.
3. _____ is chewing on a bone.
4. _____ chased a mouse in the barn.
5. _____ fell in the mud.
6. _____ plays a game on the computer.
7. _____ helps me with my homework.
8. _____ sleeps with a teddy bear.
9. _____ cut the grass with the mower.
10. _____ drove a red car.



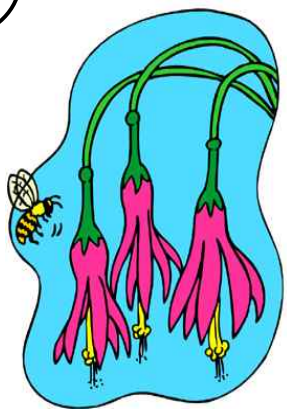
____ I double checked my work.

# Squares



Name: _____

# Subjects & Predicates



Choose a subject from the box to complete each sentence.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A big spider | A buzzing bee | My notebook |
| A gray dolphin | My mother | My closet |
| The houseplant | The eye doctor | The space alien |

**1.** _____ looked for nectar in the flower.

**2.** _____ has lots of clothes in it.

**3.** _____ checked my vision.

**4.** _____ needs soil, water, and sunlight.

**5.** _____ landed the UFO.

**6.** _____ jumped in the sea.

**7.** _____ was upset because I broke her favorite vase.

**8.** _____ is filled with stories that I wrote.

**9.** _____ spun a web in the doorway.

Name: _____

# Subjects & Predicates

Choose a predicate from the box to complete each sentence.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| watered her flowers. | barked all night long. | drove me to school. |
| blew in the wind. | ate crickets. | cut the boy's hair. |
| fixed the sink. | slept in her crib. | flew the airplane. |

**1.** The gardener _____.

**2.** The pilot _____.

**3.** The little puppy _____.

**4.** The barber _____.

**5.** James' baby sister _____.

**6.** The flag _____.

**7.** The lizard _____.

**8.** The plumber _____.

**9.** The bus driver _____.

Name: _____

# Squares and Square Roots

a. $\sqrt{144} =$ _____

b. $\sqrt{81} =$ _____

c. $\sqrt{9} =$ _____

d. $\sqrt{49} =$ _____

e. $\sqrt{100} =$ _____

f. $\sqrt{36} =$ _____

g. $\sqrt{64} =$ _____

h. $\sqrt{16} =$ _____

i. $\sqrt{121} =$ _____

j. $\sqrt{25} =$ _____

k. $\sqrt{1} =$ _____

l. $\sqrt{0} =$ _____

m. $10^2 =$ _____

n. $9^2 =$ _____

o. $5^2 =$ _____

p. $7^2 =$ _____

o. $11^2 =$ _____

p. $6^2 =$ _____

q. $8^2 =$ _____

r. $1^2 =$ _____

s. $0^2 =$ _____

t. $4^2 =$ _____

u. $12^2 =$ _____

v. $3^2 =$ _____

# Verb Phrases

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

Some verbs are made up of more than one word. These verbs are called **verb phrases**. They can have two, three, or even four words.

*Example:*

*The plane **will be landing** soon.*

The most descriptive verb is called the **main** verb. The verbs that come before it are called **helping** verbs. They help fine-tune how the main verb works.

**Write the verb phrase found in each sentence.**

( 1 ) Your soup is getting cold.

_____

( 2 ) I have purchased software before.

_____

( 3 ) The dog has been sleeping all day.

_____

( 4 ) I could eat a horse!

_____

( 5 ) The rabbits must have gotten back into my garden.

_____

( 6 ) I can see my house from the highway.

_____

**Put the pieces together to make a sentence with a verb phrase.**

( 7 ) Amanda's puppy | its tail | was chasing | all morning

_____

( 8 ) has been | the car | too hot | running

_____

# Skip Counting the Cubes

1, 8,

27, 64,

125, 216,

343, 512,

729,

**1**

1000

1, _____,

27, _____,

125, _____,

_____, 512,

729,

**2**

_____

1, _____,

_____, _____,

125, _____,

_____, 512,

729,

**3**

_____

1, 8,

27, _____,

125, 216,

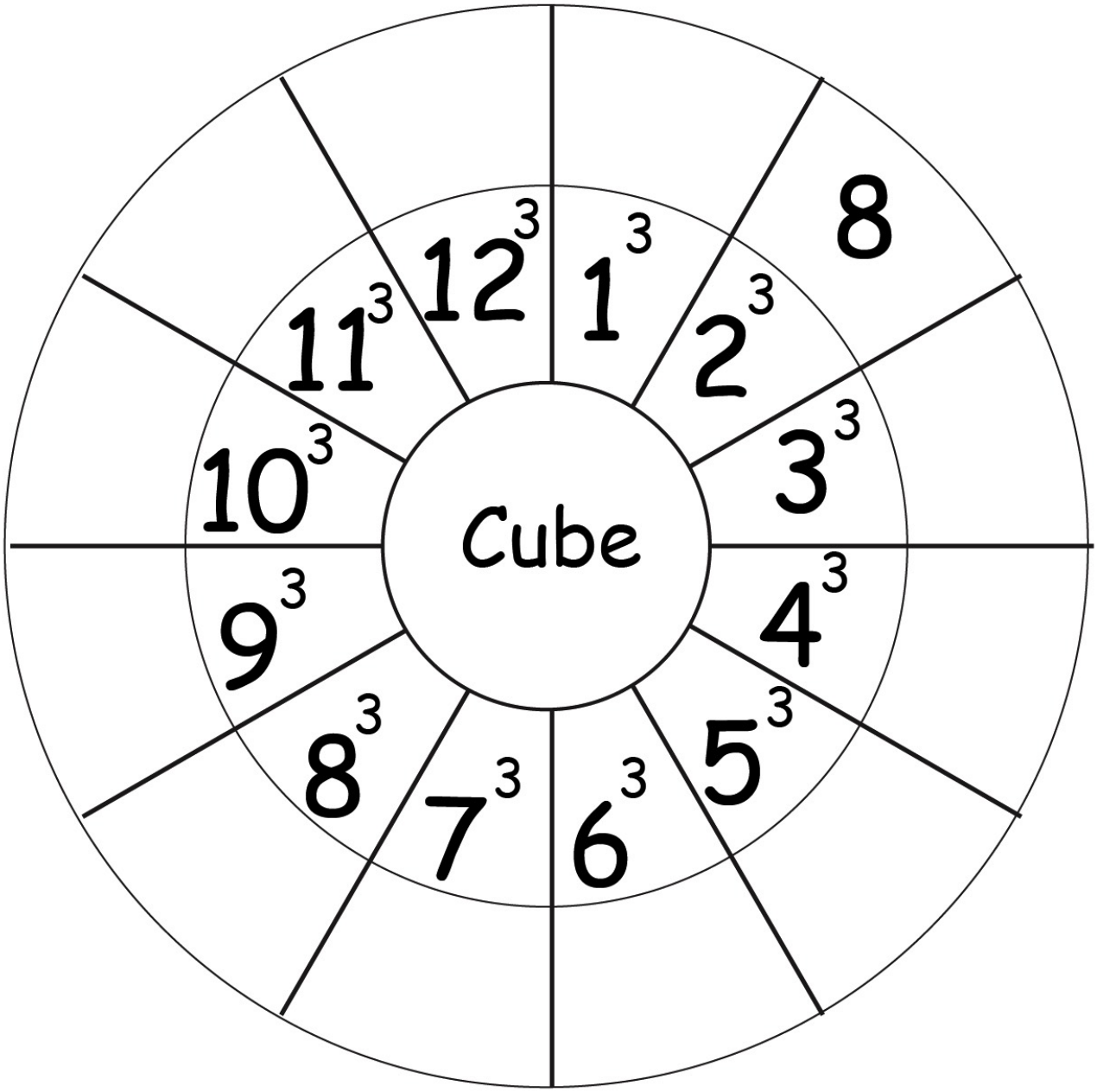
_____, 512,

729,

**4**

_____

# Cubes



# Verb Phrases

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

**Write the verb phrase found in each sentence.**

( 1 ) I can see my house from the highway.
can see

( 2 ) The dog has been sleeping all day.
_____

( 3 ) The rocket is taking off!
_____

( 4 ) The pair of monkeys were laughing at the children.
_____

( 5 ) Kenneth's horse has been running too hard.
_____

( 6 ) The trucks were rusting to pieces.
_____

**Put the pieces together to make a sentence with a verb phrase.**

( 7 ) has brought / for reading / Benjamin / a book
_____

( 8 ) the mice / the wire / must have / chewing on / been
_____

**Find the main and helping verbs in each sentence.**

( 9 ) The paint will be dry in about an hour.
**Main:** _____
**Helping:** _____

(10) The car has been running too hot.
**Main:** _____
**Helping:** _____

(11) Your soup is getting cold.
**Main:** _____
**Helping:** _____

(12) The pizza will be ready shortly.
**Main:** _____
**Helping:** _____

Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

## Evaluate the Squares and Cubes

1 ) $(10)^3$ = _____

2 ) $(9)^3$ = _____

3 ) $(8)^2$ = _____

4 ) $(2)^3$ = _____

5 ) $(1)^3$ = _____

6 ) $(6)^3$ = _____

7 ) $(5)^2$ = _____

8 ) $(3)^2$ = _____

9 ) $(2)^3$ = _____

10 ) $(3)^3$ = _____

11 ) $(8)^2$ = _____

12 ) $(10)^2$ = _____

13 ) $(4)^3$ = _____

14 ) $(2)^2$ = _____

15 ) $(7)^2$ = _____

16 ) $(3)^3$ = _____

17 ) $(4)^2$ = _____

18 ) $(12)^2$ = _____

19 ) $(3)^3$ = _____

20 ) $(9)^2$ = _____

# Verb Phrase Combinations

**Name:** _____ **Date:** _____

With longer verb phrases, the words need to be in the correct order to make sense. The first word might be a modal verb to express possibility or necessity, such as can, should or might. The other helping verbs express the tense of the verb. These include is for present, will have for future perfect and had been for past perfect tense. The last word is the main verb.

*Example:*

*A little girl **must have been eating** my porridge.*

The word **eating** is the main verb. The helping verbs **have been** shows that the eating happened in the past, but isn't happening any more. And **must** is used to show that it could not have happened in any other way.

**The verb phrases in these sentences are wrong. Write what they should be.**

( 1 ) The colored pencils should have being purchased instead.

_____

( 2 ) A new dinosaur might have being discovered today.

_____

( 3 ) Brian might have being spying on his sister. _____

( 4 ) The plane will being flying for six hours. _____

( 5 ) A new dinosaur could have be discovered today.

_____

**Complete the verb phrase with the word that fits in the blank.**

( 6 ) He might have _____ sleeping during the bank robbery.

( 7 ) Hailey might _____ found a way out of the maze.

( 8 ) The old book might _____ hiding some secrets.

( 9 ) A turkey will _____ served for dinner.

Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

# Perfect Squares and Cubes Operations

**Write the square or cube root for each number.**

1) $\sqrt{36}$ = _____ 2) $\sqrt[3]{1}$ = _____ 3) $\sqrt{25}$ = _____

4) $\sqrt{16}$ = _____ 5) $\sqrt[3]{343}$ = _____ 6) $\sqrt{81}$ = _____

**Write the square root for each number.**

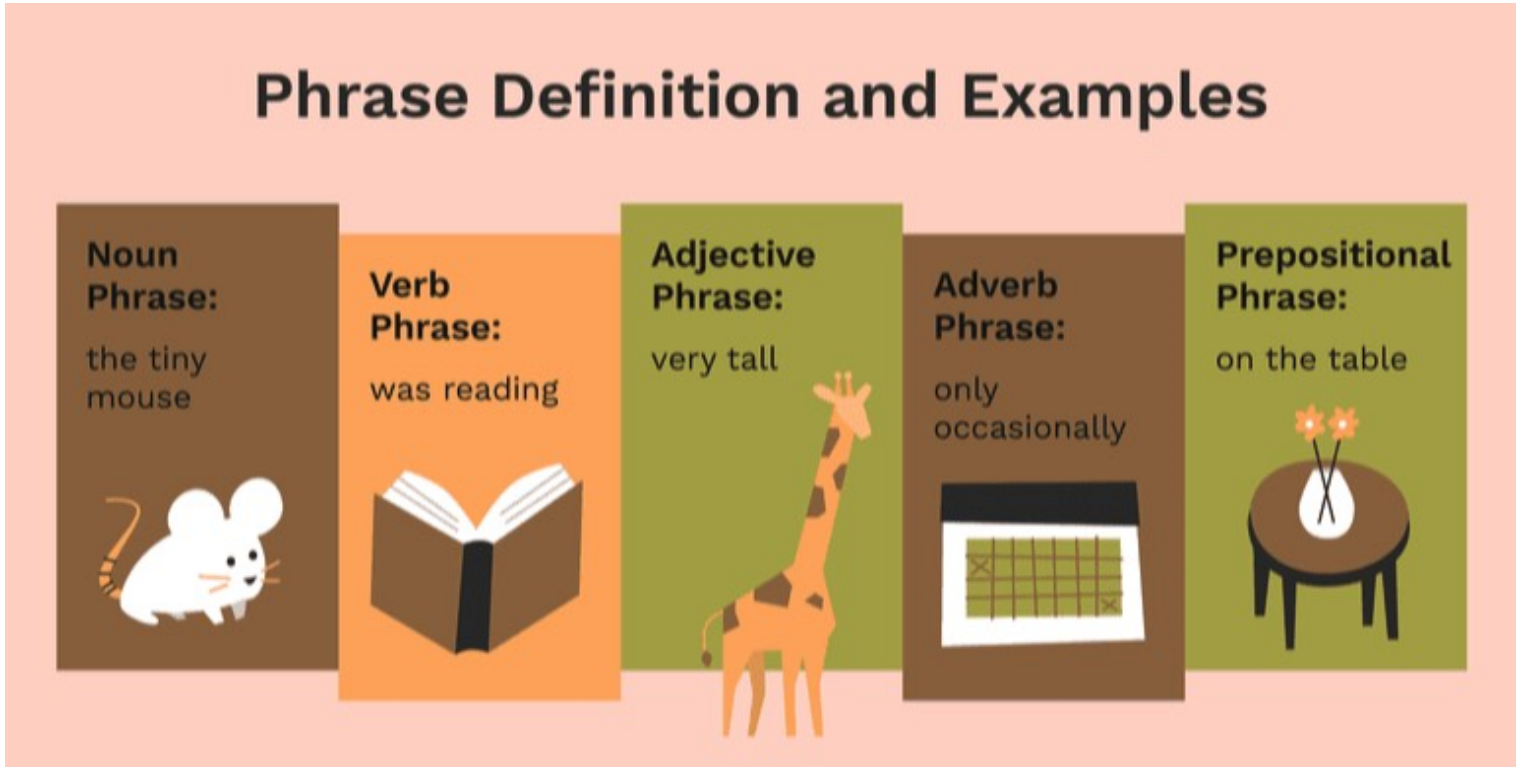
7) $\sqrt{64}$ = _____ 8) $\sqrt{36}$ = _____ 9) $\sqrt{9}$ = _____

10) $\sqrt{49}$ = _____ 11) $\sqrt{1}$ = _____ 12) $\sqrt{100}$ = _____

**Write the cube root for each number.**

13) $\sqrt[3]{343}$ = _____ 14) $\sqrt[3]{64}$ = _____ 15) $\sqrt[3]{1000}$ = _____

16) $\sqrt[3]{125}$ = _____ 17) $\sqrt[3]{216}$ = _____ 18) $\sqrt[3]{512}$ = _____




A **phrase** is a group of words without a subject and a verb. It acts as a single part of speech.

Name: _____

# Math Unit 12

**Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | 1 foot | • | • | 1.6 kilometers |
| **2.** | 3 feet | • | • | 1 yard |
| **3.** | 5280 feet | • | • | 12 inches |
| **4.** | 1 mile | • | • | 1 mile |

Name: _____

# Yards, Feet, and Inches

***Memorize this: There are 12 inches in a foot.***

***There are 3 feet in a yard.***

***There are 36 inches in a yard.***

**Complete the table. Then use the information in the table to fill in the blank lines below.**

| 1 yard | 2 yards | 3 yards | 4 yards | 5 yards |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 feet | | | 12 feet | |
| 36 inches | 72 inches | 108 inches | | |

**1.** ____ yards = 6 feet = ____ inches

**2.** 4 yards = ____ feet = ____ inches

**3.** 180 _____ = 5 _____ = ____ feet

**4.** 3 _____ = 1 _____ = 36 _____

**5.** 9 feet = 108 _____ = 3 _____

★ 6 yards = ____ feet = ____ inches

Name: _____

# Phrases:

## The Leprechaun's Treasure

**Directions:** circle the predicates; underline the subject; double underline the phrases.

**Example:** Waking up late for school, Mr. Morton raced to the shower.

1. Circle the predicate (raced).
2. Underline the subject (Mr. Morton).
3. Double underline all phrase (Waking up late for school).

1. In between the old hills of Garfield Park, a tiny green leprechaun dances on March 17th.
2. Wary of travelers, the tiny green leprechaun hides in trees, or under bridges, or in garbage cans.
3. While taking his homework out of his car, Mr. Morton heard a strange laugh coming from the park.
4. Mr. Morton put his stuff in the car and walked toward the park, feeling a little frightened by the fog.
5. A green fog, as thick as a Shamrock Shake, gathered over the baseball field.
6. From out of nowhere, the leprechaun appeared to Mr. Morton, giggling and doing an Irish dance.
7. Having never seen a leprechaun before, Mr. Morton was puzzled.
8. Mr. Morton and the leprechaun stared at each other and walked slowly in a circle.
9. Having always wanted gold teeth, Mr. Morton tried to catch the leprechaun.
10. The leprechaun, used to being chased, disappeared and then reappeared in a tree.
11. Shaking the tree violently, Morton imagined having a big gold helmet, with gold horns on the side.
12. Gold coins rained down to the earth like tears from the heavens.
13. Mr. Morton, the most dangerous leprechaun hunter in the North, celebrated by grabbing coins.
14. Filling up his pockets with gold coins, Mr. Morton laughed and laughed.
15. The leprechaun, having magically summoned a rainbow bridge, went back to his home in Ireland.
16. Mr. Morton brought all of the gold coins to his neighbor, a renowned pawnbroker.
17. Squinting through his magnifying glass, the pawnbroker examined the gold coins closely.
18. He picked one gold coin out of the pile and handed it to Mr. Morton, moving very slowly.
19. Peeling back layers of gold foil, the pawnbroker showed him the delicious piece of chocolate inside.
20. Though disappointed about not getting gold teeth, Mr. Morton was happy to have so much candy.

Name: _____

# In and Out Boxes: Measurement

**Complete the tables below and answer the questions that follow.**

| yards | 1 | 4 | 7 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| feet | | | | 27 |

rule: multiply by 3

| feet | 1 | | 3 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| inches | 12 | 24 | | |

rule:

a. How many feet are in 1 yard? _____

b. How many feet are in 36 inches? _____

c. How many yards are in 27 feet? _____

d. How many inches are in 3 feet? _____

★. How many feet are in 5 yards? _____

★. How many feet are in 48 inches? _____

**Use the table below to answer the questions.**

| yards | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| inches | 36 | **?** | 108 | 144 | 180 | 216 |

e. How many inches are in 5 yards? _____

f. How many inches are in 2 yards? _____

g. On the lines below, describe the rule you can use to find the number of inches in a given number of yards.

_____

_____

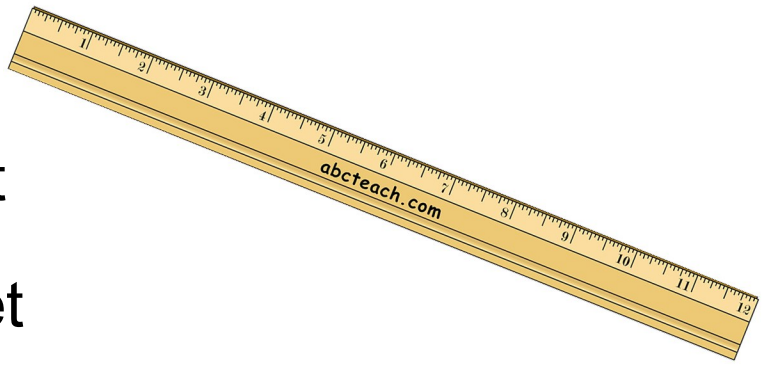
_____

Name _____ Date _____

# U. S. Length Conversions

## Inches/Feet

**There are 12 inches in 1 foot.**



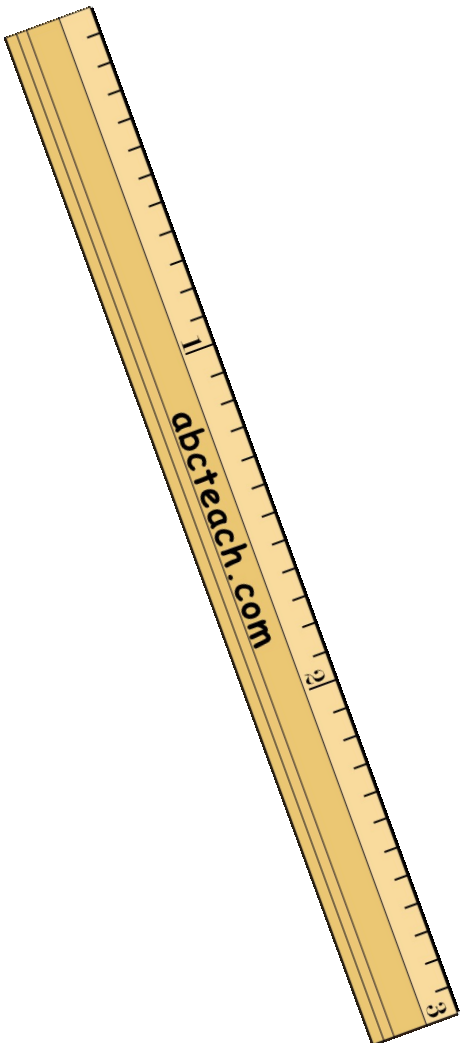

1. 36 inches = ____feet
2. ____ inches = 14 feet
3. ____ inches = 5 feet
4. 144 inches = ____ feet
5. ____ inches = 27 feet
6. 1,416 inches = ____ feet
7. ____ inches = 365 feet
8. 228 inches = ____ feet
9. 444 inches = ____ feet
10. ____ inches = 20 feet

Name _____ Date _____

# U. S. Length Conversions

## Feet/Yards

**There are 3 feet in 1 yard.**



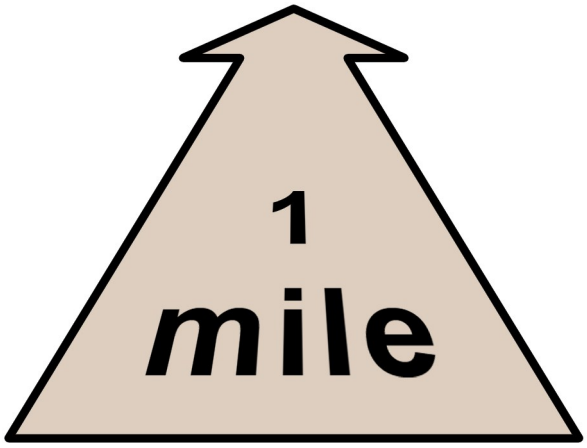

1. 24 feet = _____ yards
2. _____ feet = 7 yards
3. _____ feet = 15 yards
4. 33 feet = _____ yards
5. _____ feet = 25 yards
6. 120 feet = _____ yards
7. _____ feet = 60 yards
8. 1,245 feet = _____ yards
9. 990 feet = _____ yards
10. _____ feet = 118 yards

Name _____ Date _____

# U. S. Length Conversions

## Yards/Miles

**There 1,760 yards in 1 mile.**




1. ____ yards = .25 mile
2. ____ yards = 7 miles
3. 176 yards = ____ mile
4. 580 yards = ____ mile
5. ____ yards = 1 mile
6. 5,280 yards = ____ miles
7. 19,360 yards = ____ miles
8. ____ yards = .50 mile
9. 1,320 yards = ____ mile
10. ____ yards = 12 miles

Definition of a **clause**:
A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and a verb.

**There are two main types of Clauses:**

**Independent clause**

- Can stand alone as a sentence
- Expresses a complete thought

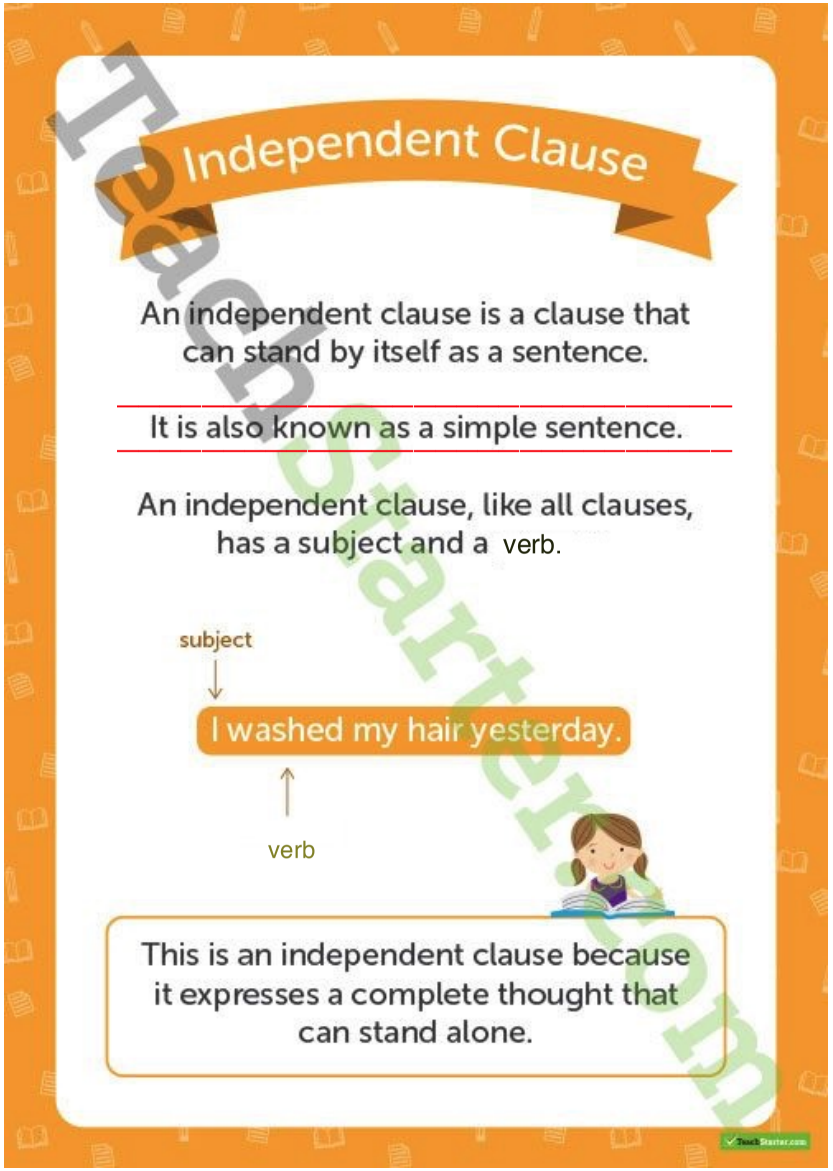
The stallion tossed his mane happily.

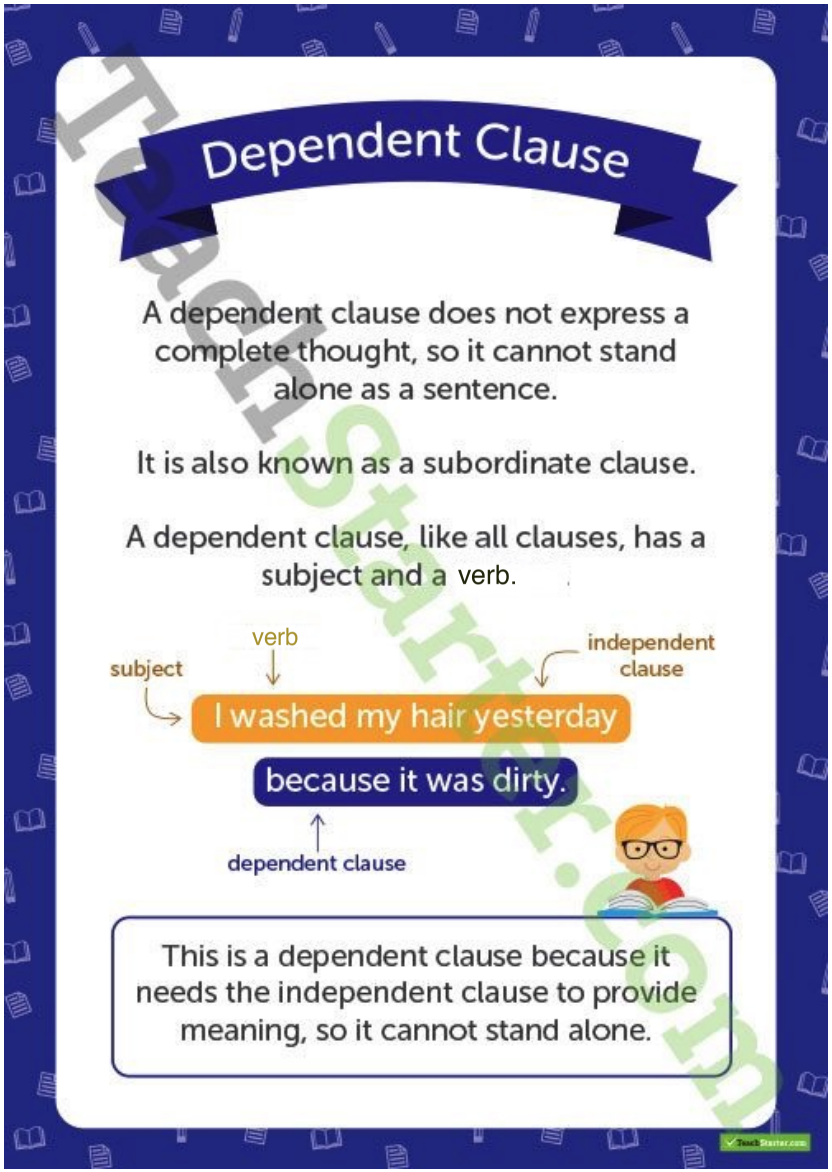
The barbed-wire fence guards the house.

**Dependent clause** (also called **subordinate clause**)

- Cannot stand alone as a sentence
- Must be attached to an independent clause

After the last sailboat crossed the finish line
(cannot stand alone)




A **clause** is a group of words with a subject and a verb.

# Types of Dependent Clauses:

## Adjectival Clause

An adjectival clause is a **dependent clause** that describes a subject (noun).

Adjectival clauses begin with relative pronouns or relative adverbs such as: who, whose, whom, which, that, when, where, why.

An adverbial clause provides more detail about the subject (who, when, where, why, what).

subject → Mike's car, **which he bought three months ago,** is the shiniest car in the street. ← adjectival clause

verb

## Adverbial Clause

An adverbial clause is a **dependent clause** that plays the role of an adverb.

Adverbial clauses begin with words such as: as, if, so, because, after, until, while, how, when, where, why.

An adverbial clause provides more detail about the (when, where, how).

**When**

I'll make dinner after the movie finishes.

**Where**

Put the plants next to the window.

**How**

My brother will always do as he pleases.

## Noun Clause

A noun clause is a **dependent clause** that plays the role of a subject (noun).

Noun clauses begin with words such as: that, whether, who, why, whom, what, how, when, whoever, where.

A noun clause can be a subject, an object or a complement.

**Subject**

What the coach said was truly inspiring.

**Object**

Jason knows that you should never cheat on a test.

**Complement**

The news that she had fallen ill shocked us all.

**Name: _____ Date: _____**

## Identifying Clauses Worksheet

A clause is a group of words that contains a verb and its subject.
There are two kinds of clauses*, independent* and *dependent*.
An **independent clause** expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.
A **dependent clause** does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone as a sentence.

Directions: Identify each sentence below as an independent clause or a dependent clause.

*Example A: While I was asleep*
*Answer: dependent clause*

1. If you give me a reason. _____

2. After months of research. _____

3. I enjoy ice cream. _____

4. John hit the baseball. _____

5. Whoever shows up on time. _____

6. Whatever makes you happy. _____

7. Whomever you like. _____

8. The poet received many awards. _____

9. When the president arrives. _____

Name: _____

# Math Unit 13

**Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | 1 pound | • | • | 1000 grams |
| **2.** | 2000 pounds | • | • | 1 ton |
| **3.** | 1 kilogram | • | • | 2.2 pounds |
| **4.** | 1 kilogram | • | • | 16 ounces |

Name: _____

# Grams and Kilograms

A **gram** (g) is used to measure the weight or mass of very light objects.
A small paperclip weighs about a gram.

A **kilogram** (kg) is used to measure the weight or mass of heavier objects.
A one-liter bottle of water weighs about a kilogram.

**1 kilogram = 1,000 grams**

3 kg = _____ g

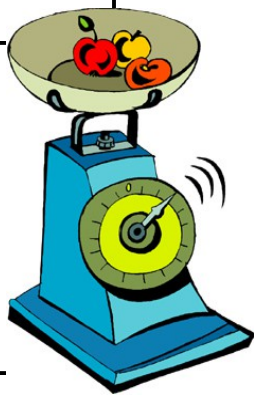
3 kg x 1,000 = 3,000 g

3 kg = 3,000 g

6,000 g = _____ kg

6,000 ÷ 1,000 = 6 kg

6,000 g = 6 kg



**1.** A squirrel weighs about.... **a.** 10 grams **b.** 100 grams **c.** 1 kilogram

**2.** A cell phone weighs about... **a.** 1 gram **b.** 120 grams **c.** 2 kilograms

**3.** A watermelon weighs about... **a.** 500 grams **b.** 2 kilograms **c.** 13 kilograms

**4.** 8 kg = _____ g

**5.** 2,000 g = _____ kg

**6.** 5,000 g = _____ kg

**7.** 7 kg = _____ g

**8.** 10,000 g = _____ kg

**9.** 30 kg = _____ g

**10.** Jan's cat weighs 4 kg. Carl's cat weighs 2,900 grams. Whose cat is heavier? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

# Is It an Independent Clause or a Dependent Clause?

An independent, or coordinate, clause is a clause that expresses a complete thought and can stand alone.

A dependent, or subordinate, clause is a clause that does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone.

**Curt called his father who was still at work.**

In the example *Curt called his father* is an independent clause. It would be a complete sentence without anything else added to it. The clause *who was still at work* is a dependent clause. It does not express a complete thought and is not a complete sentence.

Below are sentences with a clause underlined. In the blank below the sentence, write whether the underlined clause is independent or dependent.

1. The teacher who lives next door to Rob is Mrs. Johnson. _____

2. Our dog will run away if the gate is left open. _____

3. Because the storm knocked out the power, school will be canceled on Thursday. _____

4. This is the homework assignment that you missed last week. _____

5. The movie was good although it was too long. _____

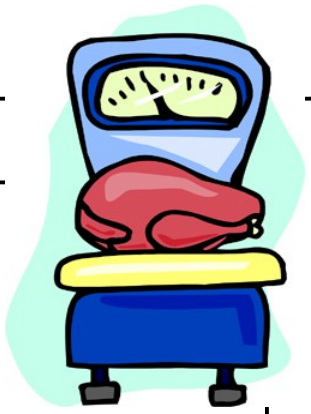
6. Victoria heard what her sister said, but she ignored it. _____

7. The moon shone on the ocean while the whales rose to the surface. _____

8. At the end of his class, Jim walked to his locker where the coach was waiting. _____

Name: _____

# Weight



1 pound = 16 ounces

1 ton = 2,000 pounds

Abbreviation for pounds = lbs.

Abbreviation for ounces = oz.

Abbreviation for tons = T

3 lbs. = _____ oz.

16 oz. + 16 oz. + 16 oz. = 48 oz.

3 lbs. = 48 oz.

3 T = _____ lbs.

2,000 lbs. + 2,000 lbs. + 2,000 lbs. = 6,000 lbs.

3 T = 6,000 lbs.

**1.** 4 lbs. = _____ oz.

**2.** 2 T = _____ lbs.

**3.** 2 lbs. = _____ oz.

**4.** 5 T = _____ lbs.

**5.** 5 lbs. = _____ oz.

**6.** 4 T = _____ lbs.

**7.** Which weighs more: 3 pounds of butter or 60 ounces of butter? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

**8.** Which weighs more: 2 pounds of bricks or 2 pounds of feathers? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

Name: _____

# Find the Subordinate Clause

In each of the sentences below, underline the subordinate clause and circle the subordinating conjunction.

1. After John caught the fish, Kelly caught one also.

2. The prince and his knights rode into the valley because the dragon had burned the village.

3. If Louise goes to the store, she will be late for the movie.

4. I like to eat lunch outside when the sun is shining.

5. The ball bounced into the hole where Casey and Robert could not reach it.

6. Since his car broke down, Mr. Evans rides the bus to work.

7. In Paris, the French boy played on the bridge until his mother called him home.

8. While the family slept, the mouse ran through the kitchen and ate the bread.

9. On his birthday Adam received a football, which he traded for a baseball bat.

10. Unless you have another idea, we will play Will's game this afternoon.

Name _____ Date _____

# Measurement Conversion Word Problems - Weight

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ms. Bezel, the jewelry designer, ordered 500 grams of silver, 800 grams of brass, and 700 grams of copper. How many kilograms of metal did she order in all?<br><br>_____ kilograms | 2. Eric has two dogs. He feeds each dog 250 grams of dry food each, twice a day. If he buys a 10-kilogram bag of dry food, how many days will the bag last?<br><br>_____ |
| 3. Mr. Snow bought 90 grams of Christmas candy for each of his 14 grandchildren. How many total kilograms of candy did he buy?<br><br>_____ kilograms | 4. The vet instructed Manuel to give his dog .5 milligrams of medication per 1 kilogram of the dogs weight. His dog weighs 12 kilograms. How much total medication should the dog have?<br><br>_____ milligrams |
| 5. Sarah purchased 8kg of sugar, 10kg of flour, 500g of cocoa, 225g of pecans, and 275g of coconut. How much do all her groceries weigh in kilograms?<br><br>_____ kilograms | 6. The adult dosage directions for 325mg aspirin tablets reads “take 1 or 2 tablets every 4 hours, not to exceed 12 tablets in 24 hours.” In grams, what is the maximum amount of aspirin an adult should take in one day?<br><br>_____ grams |

A **conjunction** is a word that joins words or groups of words together.

, for
, and
, nor
, but
, or
, yet
, so

Each of the "**FANBOYS**" needs a comma in front of it !

Name: _____

# Conjunctions

**A conjunction is a word that is used to combine sentences, phrases, or words.**

**Writers will often use conjunctions to combine two short sentences into one longer sentence.**

**The three most common conjunctions are *and*, *but* and or.**

**Choose the best conjunction to complete each sentence.**

**1.** Ashley has a peanut butter _____ jelly sandwich in her lunchbox.

**2.** Lindsay _____ Jennifer are sisters.

**3.** Sean wanted to learn to play the guitar, _____ his mother wanted him to learn piano.

**4.** Greg studied for his spelling test, _____ he still didn't get an *A*.

**5.** Would you rather eat a hot dog _____ hamburger for dinner?

**6.** When I grow up, I think I would like to be an electrician _____ a plumber.

**7.** Georgie was going to clean the house, _____ she's too tired.

**8.** The grass is very long _____ I have to mow it.

**9.** Which is your favorite holiday, Halloween _____ Thanksgiving?

**10** We earned twenty-two dollars selling lemonade _____ cookies.

Name: _____

# Math Unit 14

**Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | 1 inch | • | • 1 kilometer |
| **2.** | 100 centimeters | • | • 2.54 centimeters |
| **3.** | 1000 meters | • | • 1 meter |

Name: _____

# Using Conjunctions

**A conjunction is a word that is used to combine sentences, phrases, or words.**

**Writers will often use conjunctions to combine two short sentences into one longer sentence.**

**The three most common conjunctions are *and*, *but*, and *or*.**

two short sentences: C.J. wanted to go skateboarding with his friends. It was raining outside.

one longer sentence: C.J. wanted to go skateboarding with his friends, but it was raining outside.

**When your new sentence contains two complete sentences, use a comma before the conjunction.**

**Combine each pair of sentences with the conjunction in parenthesis to make a new sentence.**

**1.** My pet goat will eat almost anything. He likes vegetables best. (but)

_____

_____

**2.** My family lives in the country. We have a lot of land. (and)

_____

_____

**3.** We could go to the playground. We could go to the movies. (or)

_____

_____

**4.** Matthew went to the beach. Matthew learned to surf. (and)

_____

_____

**5.** Mary wanted to drive to the store. Her car wouldn't start. (but)

_____

_____

**6.** Do you want pancakes for breakfast? Would you rather have eggs? (or)

_____

_____

**7.** I need to bring a calculator to school. I need to bring a ruler to school. (and)

_____

_____

**8.** Some kids were afraid to dive into the pool. I wasn't afraid. (but)

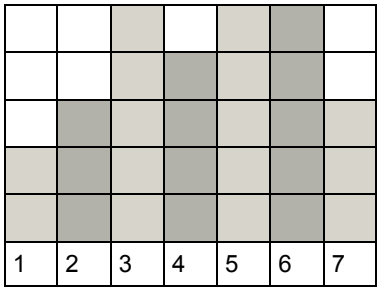
_____

_____

Name _____ Date _____

# Measurement Conversion Word Problems - Length/Distance

1. Zach made a chart to show how many mm his plant grew each week for 7 weeks. Each block equals 5 mm of growth. How tall is the plant?




_____ centimeters

2. Susie begins a new walking program with 600 m on the first day. Each day, she will increase her walk by 200 m. How many kilometers will she walk on day 18 of her program?

_____ kilometers

3. Trudy wants to surround her garden on all four sides with fencing. Her rectangular garden is 270 cm by 130 cm. How many meters of fencing will she need?

_____ meters

4. Jin is training for the 50 meter dash. Each day that he trains, he runs the dash six times. Last week, he trained for four days. This week, he trained for five days. In two weeks, how far has Jin run?

_____ kilometers

5. Lu is stringing beads to make a necklace. She is using 30 of the 8 mm beads, 70 of the 4 mm beads, and 40 of the 2 mm beads. How long will her finished necklace be?

_____ centimeters

6. Mara is building a wind chime. She needs string in the following lengths: six pieces of 20 cm, 3 pieces of 30 cm and one piece of 40 cm. How much string does she need?

_____ meters

# Using Commas With Coordinating Conjunctions

Name:_____

**Coordinating conjunctions** join two independent clauses to make a compound sentence. Use a comma between the first independent clause and the coordinating conjunction. **Example:** *My brother likes the mountains, but I like the beach.*

To help you remember the coordinating conjunctions, think of the words "FAN BOYS".

| **F**or **A**nd **N**or **B**ut **O**r **Y**et **S**o |
|---|

**Combine the sentences using a comma and a coordinating conjunction.**

1. I don't want to argue with you. I don't want to give in.

2. She had a lot of friends. She was a friendly girl.

3. I had a cute puppy. I lost him.

4. He studied for the test. He got a good grade.

5. Jim can boil eggs. Sally can make toast.

6. We can go to Disneyland. We can go to Sea World.

7. Dan moved to Michigan. He moved home again.

8. They didn't want to be late. They hurried.

9. Jill runs a mile every day. She swims on Fridays.

10. You can choose vanilla ice cream. You can choose chocolate.

**Definition: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.**

## THE PREPOSITIONS SONG

*(to the tune of "Yankee Doodle")*

Aboard, about, above, across, after, against, along,

Amid, among, around, atop, at -

*these are prepositions*

Before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond,

By, concerning, down, during -

*these are prepositions*

Except, for, from, past, since, regarding, like near, of, off,

On, onto, out, outside, in, inside, into,

Through, throughout, to, toward, under, underneath,

Up, upon, until, within, without, with, over

… THE END!

A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence

# Prepositions

**Choose the best word to complete each sentence.**
**Write the word on the line.**

**1.** My brother fell asleep _____ the tree.
(under, over, in)

**2.** The bird sat _____ the branch.
(with, off, on)


**3.** Judy held the sign _____ her head.
(to, above, in)

**4.** Jamal went _____ the beach.
(under, to, with)

**5.** Libby lays _____ her bed.
(on, to, of)

**6.** Miles ran _____ the finish line.
(of, out, to)

Name: _____

# Math Unit 15

**Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | 1 tablespoon (tbsp) | • | • 30 milliliters (ml) |
| **2.** | 1 ounce (oz.) | • | • 1 liter (l) |
| **3.** | 1 teaspoon (tsp) | • | • 15 milliliters (ml) |
| **4.** | 1 tablespoon (tbsp) | • | • 2 tablespoon (tbsp) |
| **5.** | 1 ounce (oz) | • | • 5 milliliters (ml) |
| **6.** | 1000 milliliters (ml) | • | • 3 teaspoons (tsp) |

Name: _____

# Prepositions

**A preposition is a word that shows a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and some other word in the sentence.**

**Prepositions can show where people or things are located.**

**The girl walked *through* the door.**

The preposition *through* describes where the girl walked in relation to the door.

**My book is *under* the papers.**

The preposition *under* describes where the book is in relation to the papers.

**Prepositions can also show time relationships.**

**I went to the store *before* dinner.**

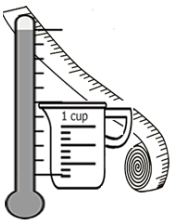
The preposition *before* describes the time relationship between going to the store and making dinner.

**We told ghost stories *during* the night.**

The preposition *during* describes the time relationship between telling ghost stories and the night.

**Circle the preposition in each sentence.**

1. Dwight walked across the street.
2. Erin wandered into the pet store.
3. Michael left before lunchtime.
4. Jim's office is near the cafeteria.
5. Angela fell asleep during class.
6. Andy drove around the block.
7. Under a warm blanket, Pam rested.
8. Stanley sat on his new rocking chair.




Name: _____

# Convert from or to: oz, tsp or tbsp as requested.

Convert to or from ounces, teaspoons, tablespoons.

1. 30 tsp = fl oz
2. 44 tbsp = tsp
3. 48 tbsp = fl oz
4. 5 tbsp = tsp
5. 6 tbsp = fl oz
6. 36 fl oz = tsp
7. 47 tbsp = fl oz + tbsp
8. 19 tsp = tbsp + tsp
9. 7 tsp = tbsp
10. 21 fl oz = tsp
11. 34 fl oz = tsp
12. 28 fl oz = tsp
13. 5 tsp = fl oz
14. 9 fl oz = tsp
15. 40 fl oz = tsp
16. 6 fl oz = tbsp

Name: _____

# Converting Liters and Milliliters

**Complete the tables below and answer the questions that follow.**

| liters | 1 | | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| milliliters | | 5,000 | | 30,000 |

rule: multiply by 1,000

| milliliters | 4,000 | | | 550,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| liters | | 6 | 23 | |

rule: divide by 1,000

a. How many liters are in 5,000 milliliters? _____

b. How many milliliters are in 23 liters? _____

c. How many milliliters are in 9 liters? _____

d. How many liters are in 550,000 milliliters? _____

e. How many liters are in 20,000 milliliters? _____

f. How many milliliters are in 100 liters? _____

g. How many milliliters are in 11 liters? _____

h. How many liters are in 890,000 milliliters? _____

i. Brenda has a 1 liter bottle of shampoo that is only half-full. About how many milliliters of shampoo does she have in the bottle? _____

j. Mr. Perkins changed the oil in his car. He bought 6 liters of oil. He put 4,500 mL in his car. How many milliliters of oil did he have left? _____

Name _____ Date _____

# Measurement Conversion Word Problems - Liquid Volume

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mrs. Smith is planning a class party for 18 students. She will be serving apple juice. If she serves 250 ml per student, how many liters of juice will she need to buy?<br><br>_____ liters | 2. Mr. Green's lawn mower holds 600 milliliters of gasoline in the tank. He just filled his 6 liter gas can at the station. How many times will he be able to fill his lawn mower tank from the gas can?<br><br>_____ |
| 3. While Justin is in training, he is to drink 500 milliliters of water 4 times per day. How many liters of water will that be for one week?<br><br>_____ liters | 4. A punch recipe calls for 3 liters ginger ale, 1.5 liters tropical fruit juice, and 500 milliliters pineapple juice. How much punch will the recipe make?<br><br>_____ liters |
| 5. Sean has 3 2-liter bottles of soda. If he divides the soda equally between himself and his 11 friends, how much soda will each person have?<br><br>_____ milliliters | 6. Ann is baking 2 cakes, brownies, cookies and 2 pies for the bake sale. The recipes call for milk in the following amounts: 230 ml, 50 ml, 120 ml, 200 ml, 300 ml, and 100 ml. How much milk does she need in all?<br><br>_____ liters |

**Name:** _____

# Grammar Unit 16 Prepositions 1

O W M M A L B D F R O M A F T E R U
R A B T K T B E C L P U L Z L K A B
S B E H B H T B F O B E H I N D M A
V O T V E N B B E O N H Z M W N I A
O A W B S Z D E D Y R C R F O R D C
A R E E I C U A N O O E E D N N O R
B D E L D K R B B E W N R R J E A O
O Z N O E V I Y D O A N D S N H M S
V N B W A Z N C F W U T N J E I O S
E I V X B A G A I N S T H F F P N F
E J C E E X C E P T A R O U N D G G
M C E E A L O N G O A T O P W U H S

Find the following words in the puzzle.
Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

ABOARD
ABOUT
ABOVE
ACROSS
AFTER
AGAINST
ALONG
AMID
AMONG
AROUND
AT
ATOP
BEFORE
BEHIND
BELOW
BENEATH
BESIDE
BETWEEN
BEYOND
BY
CONCERNING
DOWN
DURING
EXCEPT
FOR
FROM

Name: _____

# Math Unit 16-18

**Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.**

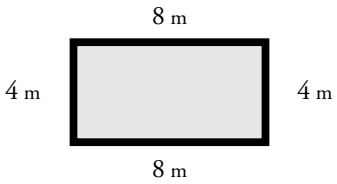
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | The perimeter of a polygon | • | • 1/2 its base times its height |
| **2.** | The area of a rectangle | • | • Right triangle, isosceles triangle, equilateral triangle |
| **3.** | The area of a square | • | • one of its sides squared |
| **4.** | The volume of a rectangular solid | • | • 2 times Pi times its radius |
| **5.** | The area of a triangle | • | • Pi times its radius squared |
| **6.** | Three types of triangles | • | • 3.14 |
| **7.** | Pi | • | • The sum of the length of its sides |
| **8.** | The circumference of a circle | • | • its length time its width times its height |
| **9.** | The area of a circle | • | • Its base times its height |

Name: _____

# Perimeter

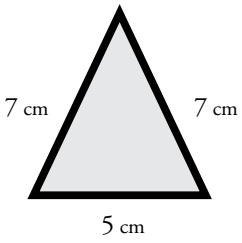
Find the perimeter of each polygon.

**a.**



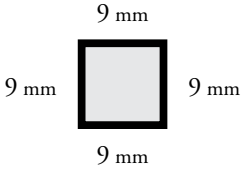

Perimeter = _____

**b.**



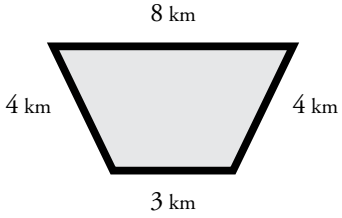

Perimeter = _____

**c.**



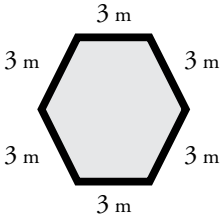

Perimeter = _____

**d.**



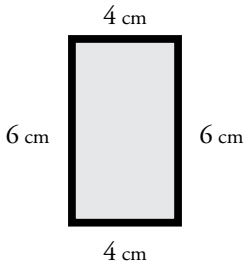

Perimeter = _____

**e.**



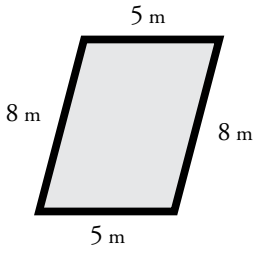

Perimeter = _____

**f.**



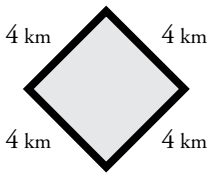

Perimeter = _____

**g.**



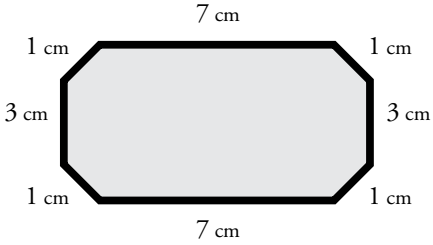

Perimeter = _____

**h.**




Perimeter = _____

**i.**




Perimeter = _____

**Bonus Box:** Write the names of the polygons pictured above.

**Name:** _____

# Grammar Unit 16 Prepositions 2

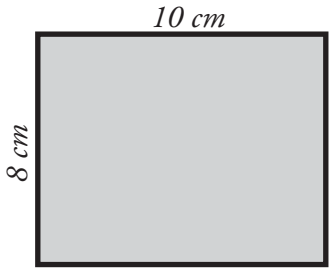
Q P C S I N E T R Z T O M G N C D Z
L I K E N E A R H O K J U C C U I P
Q S I N S I D E W R F T X T W E N E
L W I T H I N O F W O F O E S I T A
K U B W I T H O U T V U Z W F I O E
R M P T U N T I L T A C G M A S D O
U N D E R N E A T H F N M H L R U E
P A S T K M T H R O U G H O U T D R
P U N D E R O Y D Z N D T O V E R V
C O B X U C I K W P R T O V O R W S
Q C M Y Z U U P O N U G O S N F F K
B W R E G A R D I N G C M W I T H V

Find the following words in the puzzle.
Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

IN
INSIDE
INTO
REGARDING
OF
OFF
ON
ONTO
OUT
OUTSIDE
OVER
PAST
LIKE NEAR
SINE
THROUGH
UNDERNEATH
TO
TOWARD
UNDER
THROUGHOUT
UNTIL
UP
UPON
WITH
WITHIN
WITHOUT

Name: _____

# Area of a Rectangle



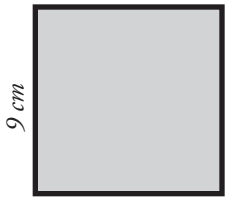

To find the area of a rectangle, use the formula **length x width = area**.
This formula is often written as $\boldsymbol{l \times w = A}$.

The rectangle pictured here has a length of 10 cm and a width of 8 cm.
$\boldsymbol{l}$ = 10 cm
$\boldsymbol{w}$ = 8 cm
10 cm x 8 cm = 80 $cm^2$

Note that the area's unit is written as $cm^2$.
This is said as "square centimeters" or "centimeters squared".

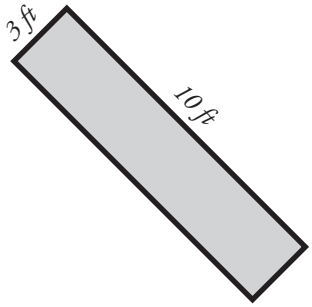
Find the area of each rectangle.

**a.**



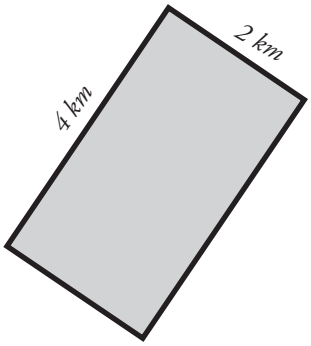

_____

**b.**



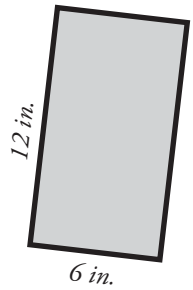

_____

**c.**



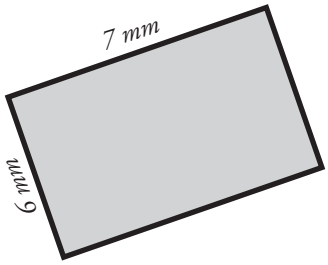

_____

**d.**



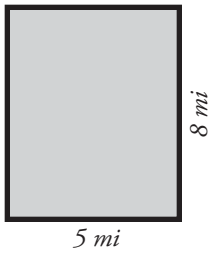

_____

**e.**



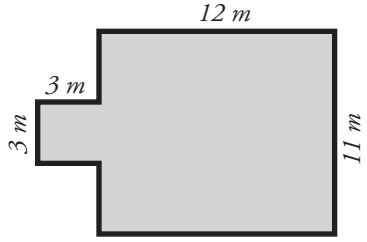

_____

**f.**




_____

**Challenge:** Find the area of the polygon. All corners are 90°. Use the back if you need work space.



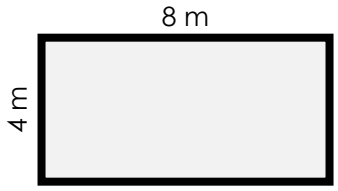

_____

Name: _____

# Area of a Rectangle

To find the area of a rectangle, multiply the length by the width.

example:



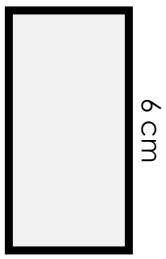

area = 4 m x 8 m = **32 square meters**

Find the area of each rectangle by multiplying

**a.**


area = _____

**b.**




area = _____

**c.**


area = _____

**d.**


area = _____

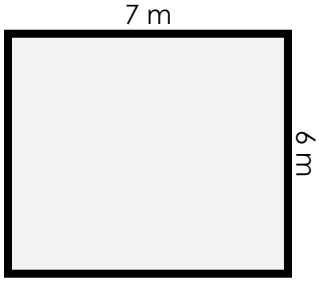
**e.**


area = _____

**f.**


area = _____

**g.**

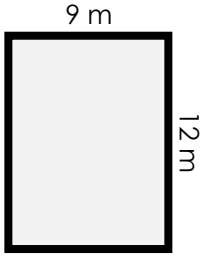



area = _____

**h.**


area = _____

**i.**

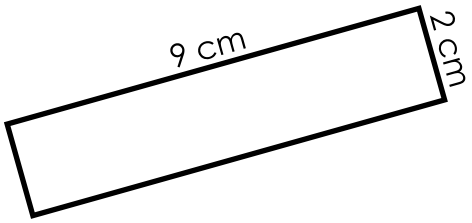


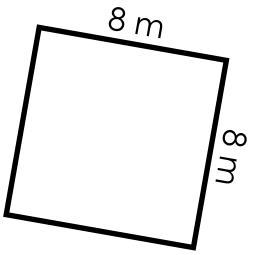

area = _____

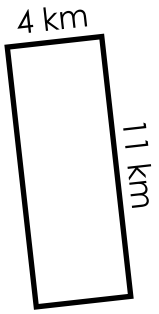
Name: _____

# Areas of Rectangles

Find the areas of the rectangles. Be sure to include the units in your answer.

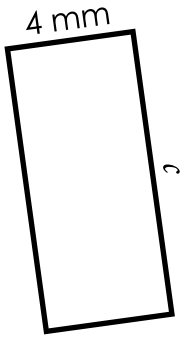


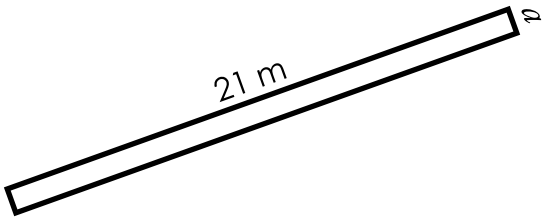



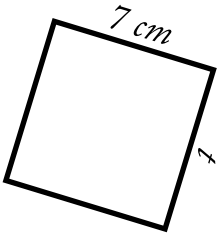




$A$ = _____ $A$ = _____ $A$ = _____

Find the lengths of the unknown sides. Be sure to include the units in your answer.




$A$ = 36 mm² $A$ = 21 m² $A$ = 49 cm²

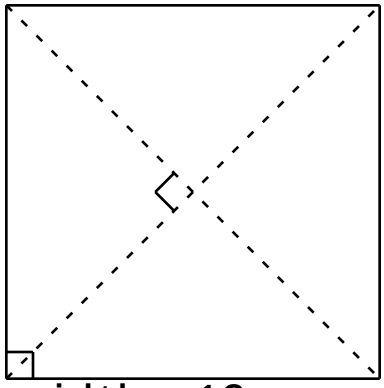
Side $c$ = _____ Side $a$ = _____ Side $t$ = _____

A rectangle has a width of 20 m and an area of 60 m.
What is the length of the rectangle? _____

A rectangle has an area of 36 mm². All of the sides are the same length.
What is the length of a single side? _____

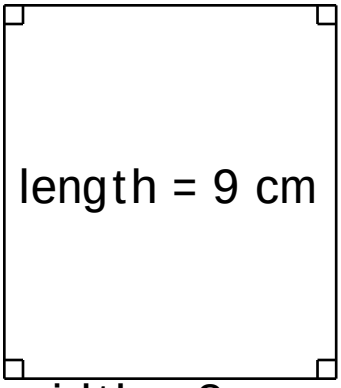
Name: _____ Date: _____

# Calculate Areas - Rectangles and Squares



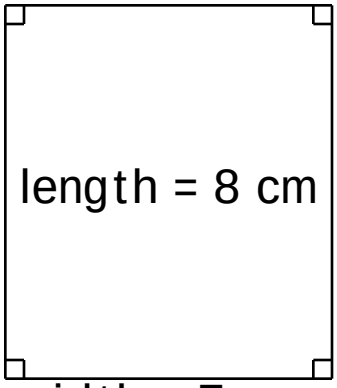
width = 10 m

Area = _____



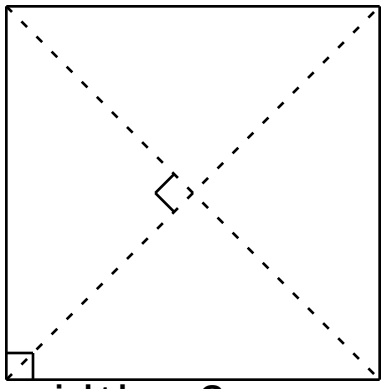

width = 8 cm

Area = _____



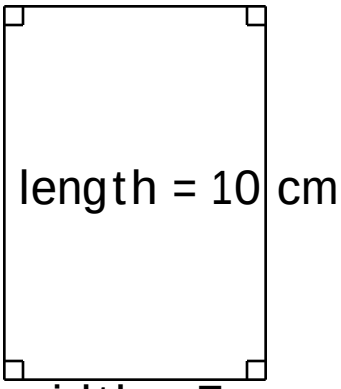

width = 7 cm

Area = _____



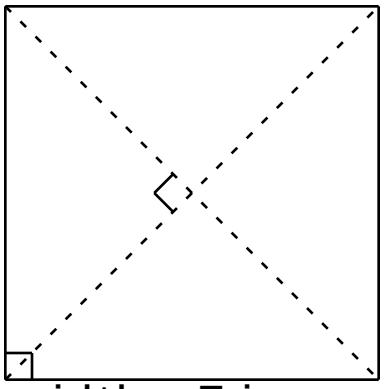
width = 2 cm

Area = _____




width = 7 cm

Area = _____



width = 7 in

Area = _____

**Area of a Rectangle**: base x height (width x length)

**Area of a Square**: the length of one side squared

Name: _____

# Add an Interjection

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses emotion or feeling, gives a command or fills a silence. It usually begins a sentence, but sometimes it may interrupt a sentence or be at the end of a sentence.

**Example: Yahoo! I made an A on the test!**


In the example, *yahoo* is an interjection.

Write an interjection from the word bank in the blanks below. Make sure the interjection makes sense with the sentence. Use each interjection only once.

**Word Bank**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| yes | ugh | huh | gosh |
| gee | bye | oww | ah |
| hey | phew | hi | whoops |

1. _____! You're in my chair!

2. _____, my name is Robert.

3. _____, this fish is smelly.

4. _____! I almost slipped.

5. That was a nice party, _____?

6. _____, I want to go with you.

7. _____! See you later.

8. Snakes are slithery, _____!

Name: _____

**Unit 17**

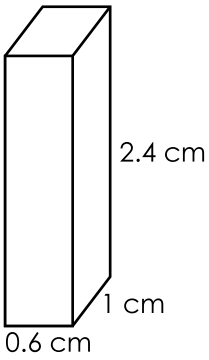
# Math Unit 16-18

**Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | The perimeter of a polygon | • | • 1/2 its base times its height |
| **2.** | The area of a rectangle | • | • Right triangle, isosceles triangle, equilateral triangle |
| **3.** | The area of a square | • | • one of its sides squared |
| **4.** | The volume of a rectangular solid | • | • 2 times Pi times its radius |
| **5.** | The area of a triangle | • | • Pi times its radius squared |
| **6.** | Three types of triangles | • | • 3.14 |
| **7.** | Pi | • | • The sum of the length of its sides |
| **8.** | The circumference of a circle | • | • its length time its width times its height |
| **9.** | The area of a circle | • | • Its base times its height |

Name: _____

# Volume of a Rectangular Prism




To find the volume of a rectangular prism, multiply the length by the width by the height.

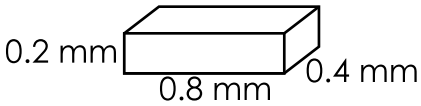
$V = l \times w \times h$

$V = 0.6 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ cm} \times 2.4 \text{ cm}$

$V = 1.44 \text{ cm}^3$

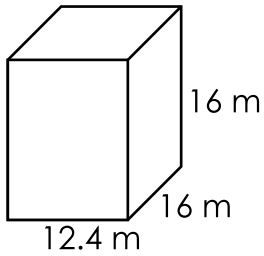
Calculate the volume of each rectangular prism. Be sure to include units in your answer.

**a.**



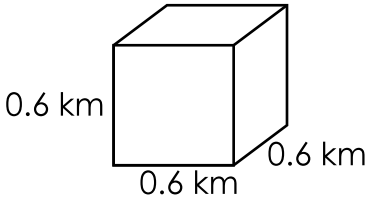

$V =$ _____

**b.**



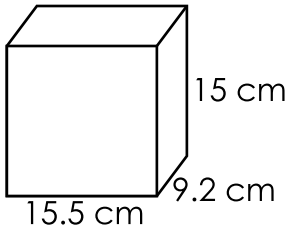

$V =$ _____

**c.**



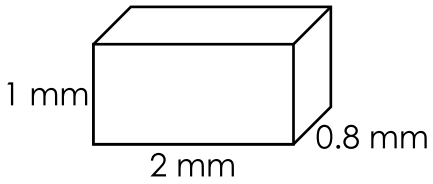

$V =$ _____

**d.**



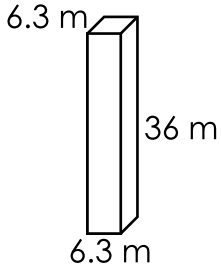

$V =$ _____

**e.**



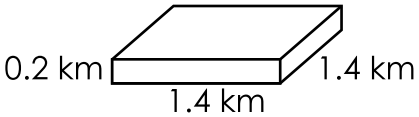

$V =$ _____

**f.**



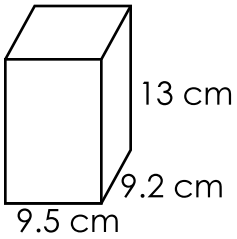

$V =$ _____

**g.**



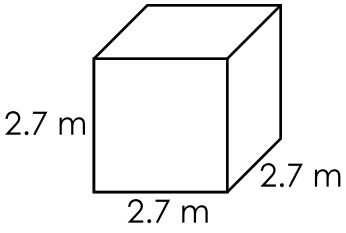

$V =$ _____

**h.**




$V =$ _____

**i.**




$V =$ _____

Name: _____

# Interjections in Dialogue: Tom Sawyer

Below is a passage from Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer." Read it carefully and circle ten interjections.

## Tom Sawyer: Chapter II

Tom went on whitewashing—paid no attention to the steamboat. Ben stared a moment and then said: "Hi-YI! YOU'RE up a stump, ain't you!"

No answer. Tom surveyed his last touch with the eye of an artist, then he gave his brush another gentle sweep and surveyed the result, as before. Ben ranged up alongside of him. Tom's mouth watered for the apple, but he stuck to his work. Ben said:

"Hello, old chap, you got to work, hey?"

Tom wheeled suddenly and said:

"Why, it's you, Ben! I warn't noticing."

"Say—I'm going in a-swimming, I am. Don't you wish you could? But of course you'd druther WORK—wouldn't you? Course you would!"

Tom contemplated the boy a bit, and said:

"What do you call work?"

"Why, ain't THAT work?"

Tom resumed his whitewashing, and answered carelessly:

"Well, maybe it is, and maybe it ain't. All I know, is, it suits Tom Sawyer."

"Oh come, now, you don't mean to let on that you LIKE it?"

The brush continued to move.

"Like it? Well, I don't see why I oughtn't to like it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?"

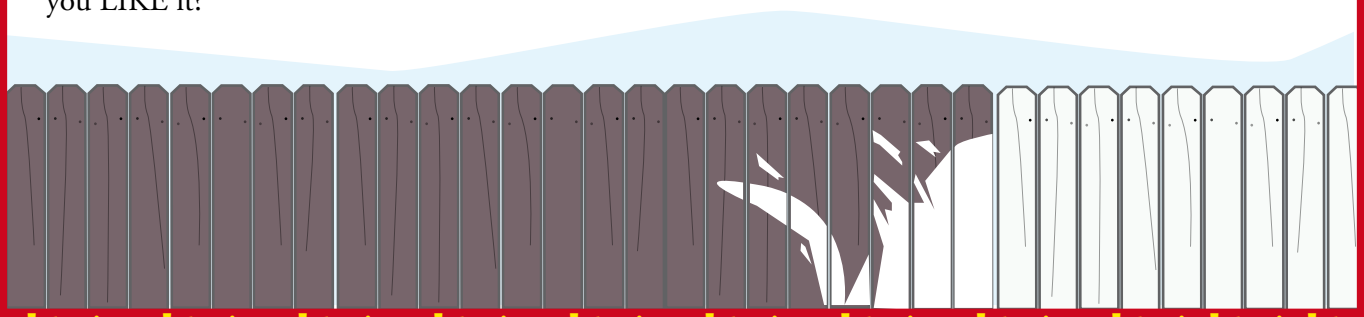
That put the thing in a new light. Ben stopped nibbling his apple. Tom swept his brush daintily back and forth—stepped back to note the effect—added a touch here and there—criticised the effect again—Ben watching every move and getting more and more interested, more and more absorbed. Presently he said:

"Say, Tom, let ME whitewash a little."

Tom considered, was about to consent; but he altered his mind:

"No—no—I reckon it wouldn't hardly do, Ben. You see, Aunt Polly's awful particular about this fence—right here on the street, you know—but if it was the back fence I wouldn't mind and SHE wouldn't. Yes, she's awful particular about this fence; it's got to be done very careful; I reckon there ain't one boy in a thousand, maybe two thousand, that can do it the way it's got to be done."

"No—is that so? Oh come, now—lemme just try. Only just a little—I'd let YOU, if you was me, Tom."



Name _____ Interjections

# Using Interjections

An **interjection** is a word or group of words used to express strong feelings or surprise. An exclamation point or comma is used to separate the interjection from the rest of the sentence.

**DIRECTIONS**: Read each sentence below. Replace each wrong interjection with one that makes sense. Write your new interjection on the line.


_____ 1. Yeah! You spilled the cereal all over the floor.

_____ 2. Way to go! You failed your math test.

_____ 3. I . . . yikes . . . lost your book.

_____ 4. Boo! I got straight As this semester!

_____ 5. Geez! I'm so glad you were able to make it!

_____ 6. Sorry! I appreciate this so much!

_____ 7. Excuse me, I'll see you next time then!

_____ 8. Eewww, this is the best cake I've ever eaten!

_____ 9. Yuck. This meal is delicious.

_____ 10. No! I am so glad that we are in the same class this year!

_____ 11. Woohoo! I did everything I was supposed to, yet I still got a bad grade.

_____ 12. Oh nuts. I won the game.

_____ 13. Ugh. I love the smell of roses.

_____ 14. Awwww! Doesn't that trash can reek?

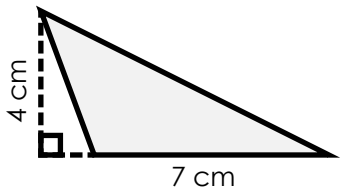
_____ 15. "Busted!" Mary cried when she opened the gift.

Name: _____

# Area of a Triangle

To find the area of a triangle, use the formula **area= $\frac{1}{2}$ x base x height** or **A= $\frac{1}{2}$ x *b* x *h***.

example:




A= $\frac{1}{2}$ x *b* x *h*

base = 7 cm

height = 4 cm

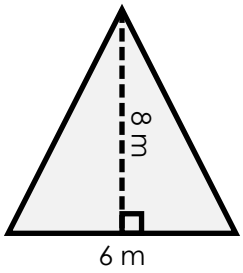
A= $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 cm x 4 cm

A= $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $cm^2$

A= 14 $cm^2$

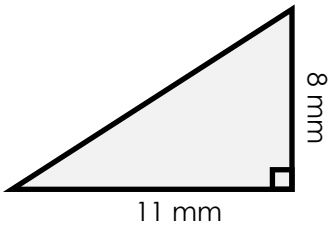
Find the area of each triangle.

**a.**



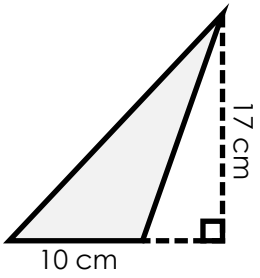

area = _____

**b.**



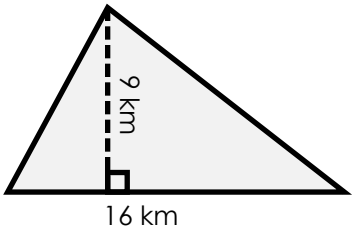

area = _____

**c.**



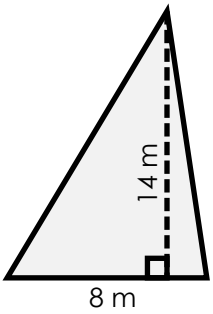

area = _____

**d.**



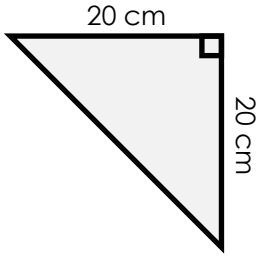

area = _____

**e.**




area = _____

**f.**




area = _____

Find the area of a triangle using the base and height measurements.

**g.**

***b*** = 14 meters
***h*** = 20 meters

area = _____

**h.**

***b*** = 10 centimeters
***h*** = 15 centimeters

area = _____

**i.**

***b*** = 7 kilometers
***h*** = 22 kilometers

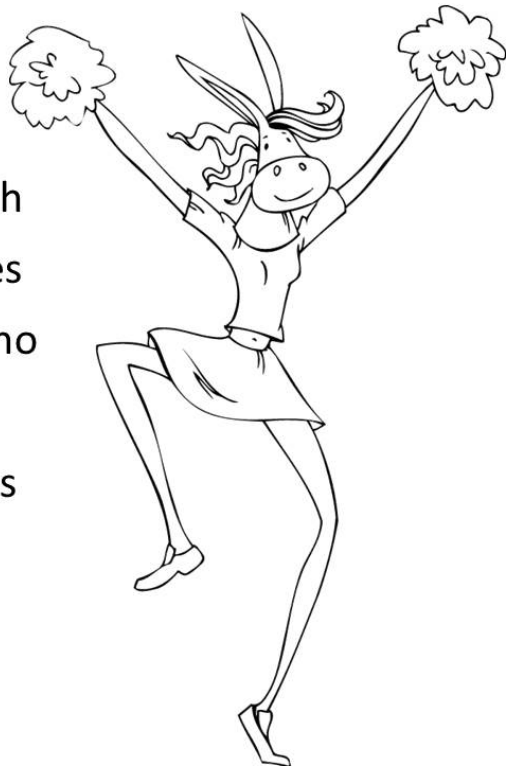
area = _____

Name _____ Interjections

# Choosing Interjections

**DIRECTIONS**: Choose an interjection from the Word Bank, or think of your own interjection, to create sentences of your own.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ahem | ahoy | ouch |
| finally | wow | yikes |
| gosh | stop | oh no |
| um | rats | oh |
| ooh | congratulations | |



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Name: _____

# Area of Rectangles & Triangles

**Area of a Triangle**

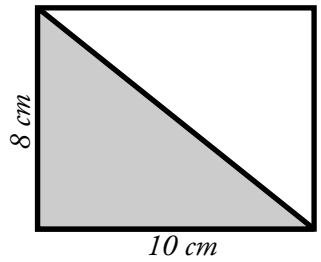
***½ x (b x h) = A***

To find the area of a triangle, multiply **½ x base x height**.

**Area of a Rectangle**

***l x w = A***

To find the area of a rectangle, multiply **length x width**.




Area of the shaded triangle:

***b*** = 10 cm

***h*** = 8 cm

½ x 10 cm x 8 cm = 40 $cm^2$

Area of the rectangle:

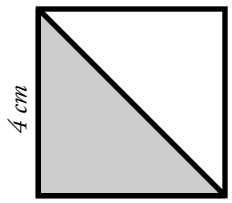
***l*** = 10 cm

***w*** = 8 cm

10 cm x 8 cm = 80 $cm^2$

Find the area of each rectangle and shaded triangle.

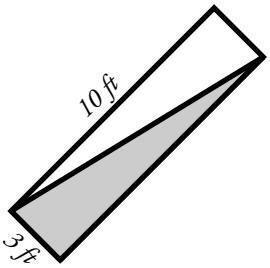
**a.**




area of the square = _____

area of the triangle = _____

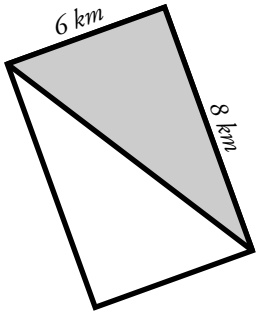
**b.**




area of the rectangle = _____

area of the triangle = _____

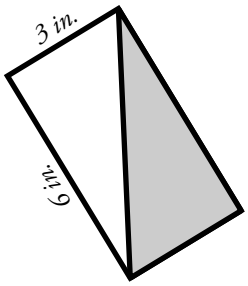
**c.**




area of the rectangle = _____

area of the triangle = _____

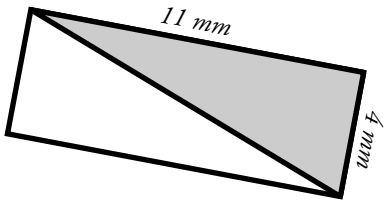
**d.**




area of the rectangle = _____

area of the triangle = _____

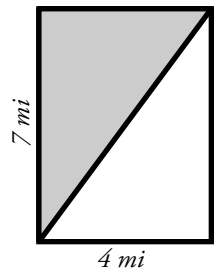
**e.**




area of the rectangle = _____

area of the triangle = _____

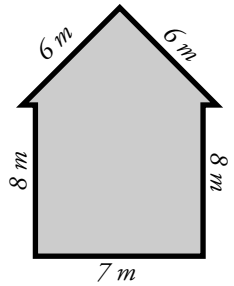
**f.**




area of the rectangle = _____

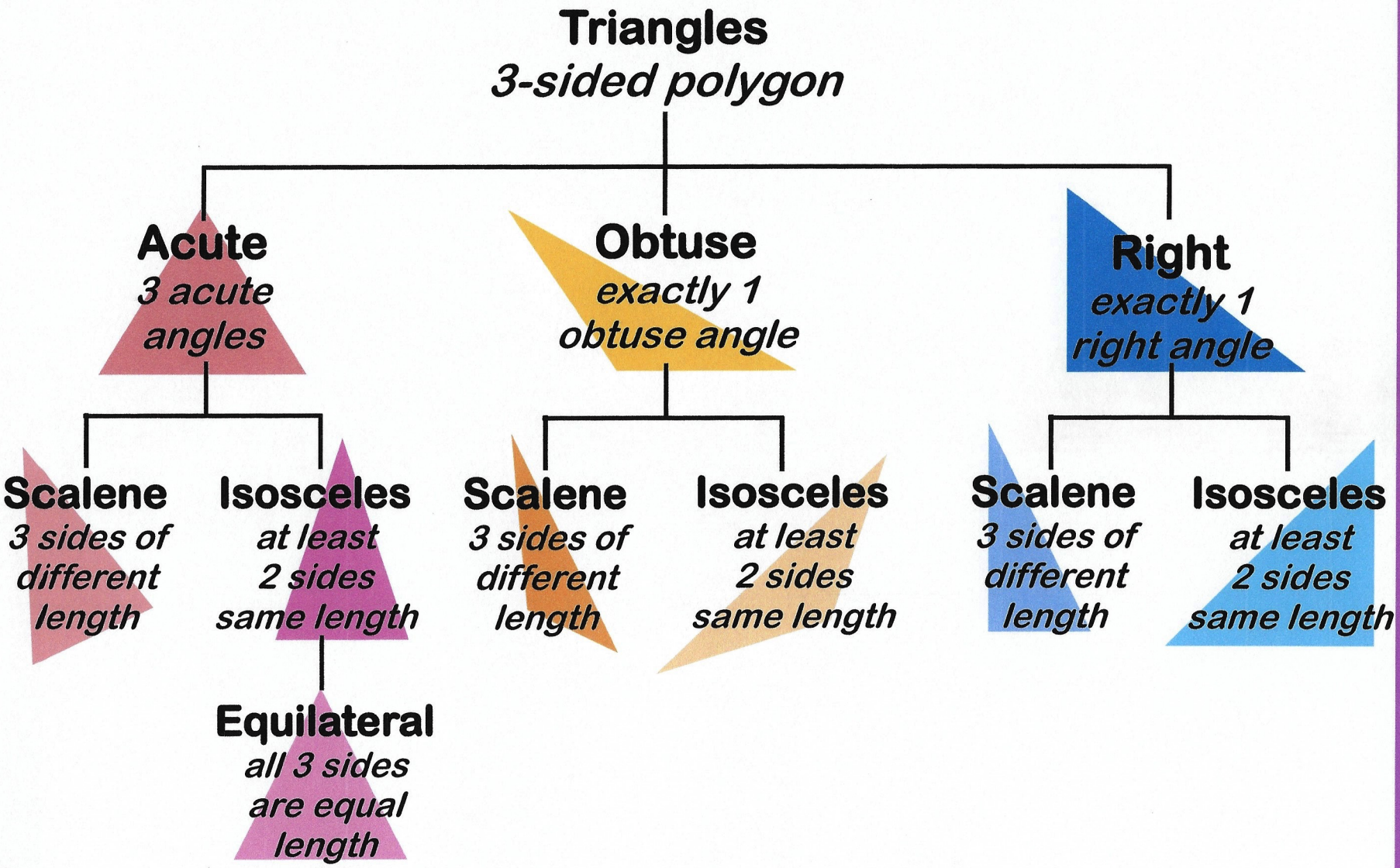
area of the triangle = _____

**Challenge:** Find the area of the polygon. Use the back if you need work space.




_____

# TRIANGLE FAMILY TREE



# Adjective Synonyms

**Name:**_____

Adjectives describe nouns. They give information about something or someone that we can discover with our senses. They tell how he/she/it looks, feels, sounds, smells, or tastes.

**Read the sentence. Circle the adjective. Rewrite the sentence using an adjective from the word box that is the synonym of the adjective in the first sentence.**

Word Box

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ~~filthy~~ | pretty | sad | expensive | torn |
| fragrant | fast | fluffy | funny | old |
| delicious | hungry | excellent | cheerful | plain |

1. The house is dirty. **The house is filthy.**
2. The team is fantastic! _____
3. The music is beautiful. _____
4. The painting is costly. _____
5. The girl is homely. _____
6. The food is tasty. _____
7. The car is quick. _____
8. The film was depressing _____
9. The child was happy. _____
10. The flowers are aromatic. _____
11. He is hilarious. _____
12. The clouds are puffy. _____
13. They are famished. _____
14. The furniture is ancient. _____
15. The jeans are ripped. _____

Name: _____



# Math Unit 16-18

**Match each item on the left with the correct item on the right.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | The perimeter of a polygon | • | • 1/2 its base times its height |
| **2.** | The area of a rectangle | • | • Right triangle, isosceles triangle, equilateral triangle |
| **3.** | The area of a square | • | • one of its sides squared |
| **4.** | The volume of a rectangular solid | • | • 2 times Pi times its radius |
| **5.** | The area of a triangle | • | • Pi times its radius squared |
| **6.** | Three types of triangles | • | • 3.14 |
| **7.** | Pi | • | • The sum of the length of its sides |
| **8.** | The circumference of a circle | • | • its length time its width times its height |
| **9.** | The area of a circle | • | • Its base times its height |

# Adjective Antonyms

**Name:**_____

Adjectives describe nouns. They give information about something or someone that we can discover with our senses. They tell how he/she/it looks, feels, sounds, smells, or tastes.

**Read the sentence. Circle the adjective. Write the sentence that comes next, using an adjective from the word box that is the antonym of the adjective in the first sentence.**

Word Box

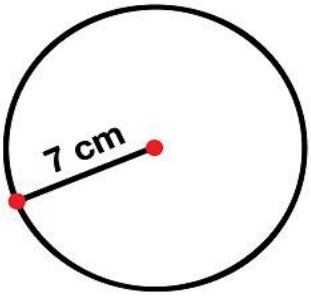
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ~~dirty~~ | long | young | slow | quiet |
| rich | short | cheap | easy | full |
| funny | on | hot | dry | round |

1. The clothes are not clean. **The clothes are dirty.**
2. The homework is not hard. _____
3. The party is not noisy. _____
4. The man is not poor. _____
5. The lights are not on. _____
6. The perfume is not expensive. _____
7. The car is not fast. _____
8. The movie is not serious. _____
9. The ground is not wet. _____
10. My uncle is not old. _____
11. His brother is not tall. _____
12. The world is not flat. _____
13. They are not hungry. _____
14. The weather is not cold. _____
15. The song is not short. _____

Name: _____

# Radius, Diameter, & Circumference

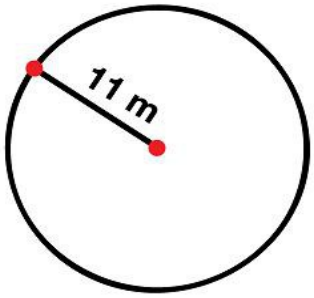
Find the raidus, diameter, and circumference of each circle.
Use 3.14 for pi.




The radius of this circle is _____.

The diameter of this circle is _____.

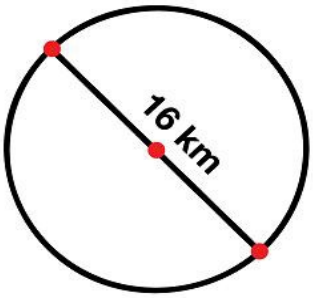
The circumference of this circle is _____.




The radius of this circle is _____.

The diameter of this circle is _____.

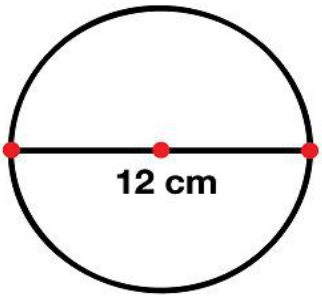
The circumference of this circle is _____.




The radius of this circle is _____.

The diameter of this circle is _____.

The circumference of this circle is _____.




The radius of this circle is _____.

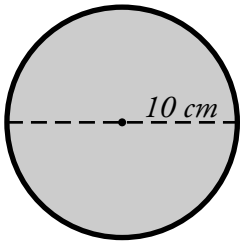
The diameter of this circle is _____.

The circumference of this circle is _____.

Name: _____

# Circumference of a Circle

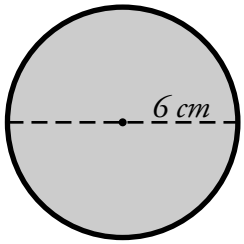
To find the circumference of a circle, use the formula **pi x diameter = circumference**.
This formula is often written as $C = \pi \times d$.




The circle pictured here has a diameter of 10 cm.
$d$ = 10 cm
$\pi \approx 3.14$
10 cm x 3.14 = 31.4 cm

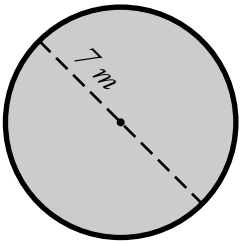
Find the circumference of each circle. Use 3.14 for pi.

**a.**



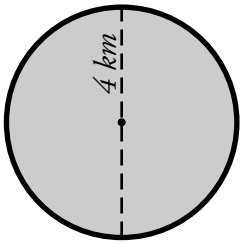

_____

**b.**



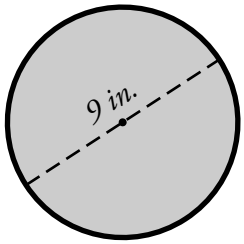

_____

**c.**



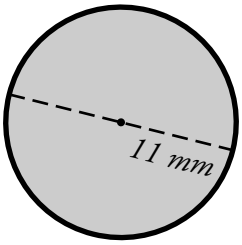

_____

**d.**



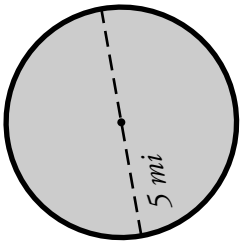

_____

**e.**




_____

**f.**




_____

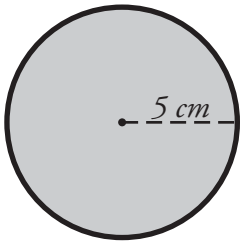
**g.** Karla and Jeremy have a cicular pool with a diameter of 12 feet. What is the circumference of the pool?

_____

Name: _____

# Area of a Circle

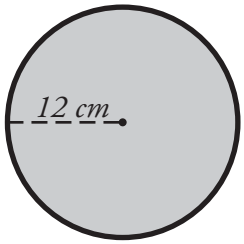
To find the area of a circle, use the formula **pi x radius$^2$ = area**.
This formula is often written as $A = \pi r^2$.




The circle pictured here has a radius of 5 cm.
$r$ = 5 cm
$\pi \approx 3.14$
$A$ = 3.14 x (5 cm x 5 cm)
$A$ = 3.14 x 25 cm$^2$
$A$ = 78.50 cm$^2$

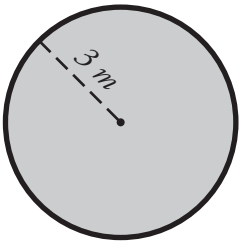
Find the area of each circle. Use 3.14 for pi.

**a.**



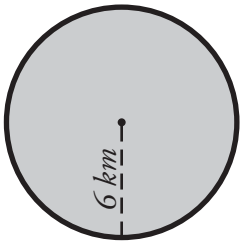

_____

**b.**



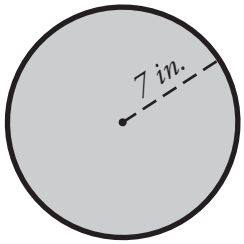

_____

**c.**



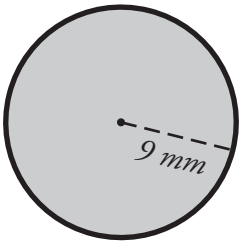

_____

**d.**



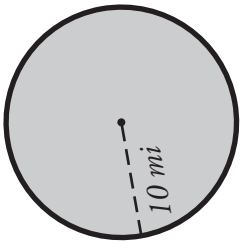

_____

**e.**




_____

**f.**




_____

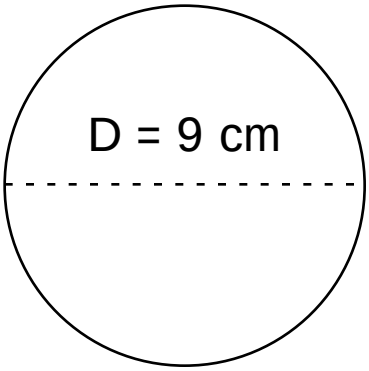
**g.** Kaylee and Rory have a circular swimming pool. The pool has a cover that fits snuggly over the top of it. If the radius of the pool is 11 ft, what is the surface area of the cover?

_____

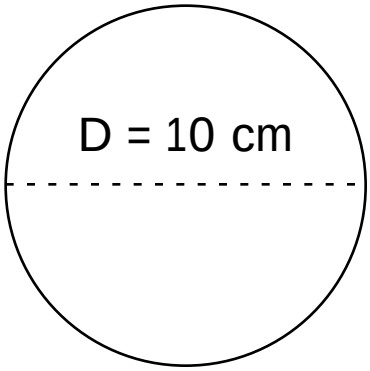
Name: _____ Date: _____

# Calculate Area Practice - Page 1

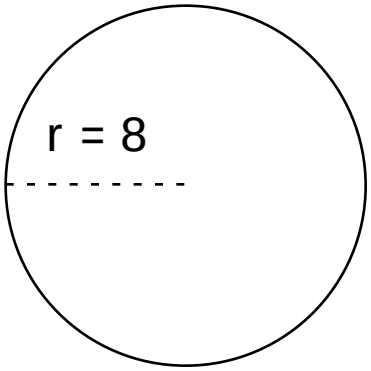
Calculate the area.



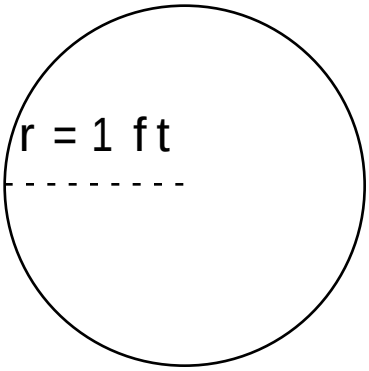

Area = _____



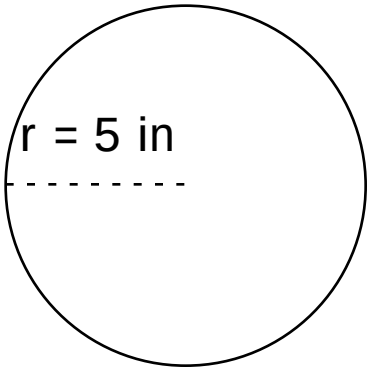

Area = _____



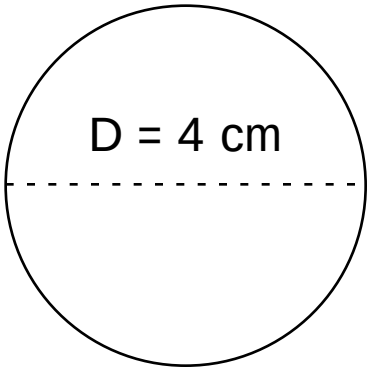

Area = _____




Area = _____




Area = _____




Area = _____

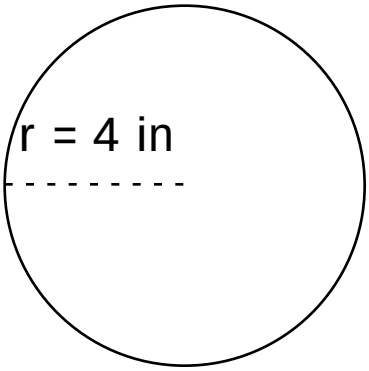
**Area**: Pi (3.14) x the radius (r) squared

**Diameter** = radius x 2

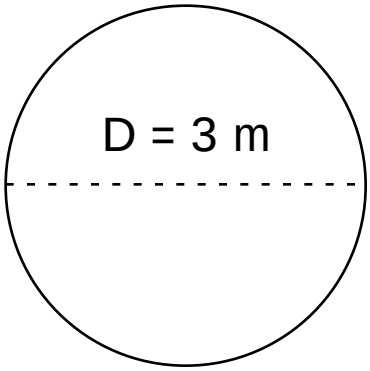
Name: _____ Date: _____

# Calculate Area Practice - Page 2

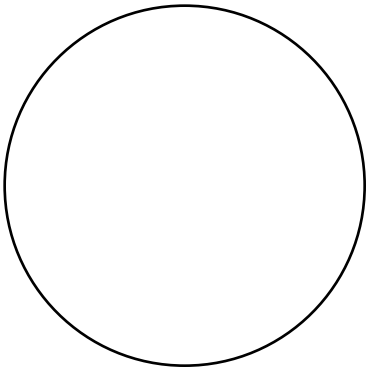
## Calculate the area.



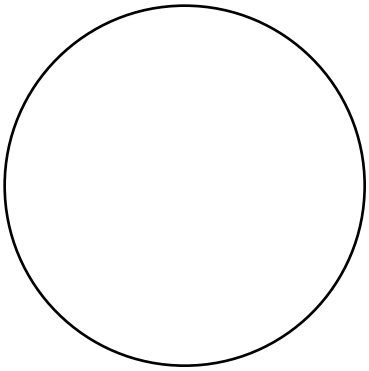

Area = _____



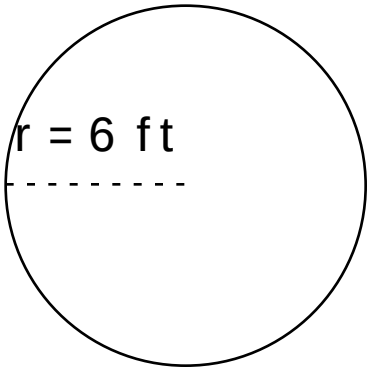

Area = _____



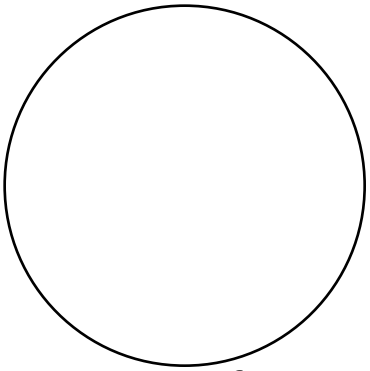

Area = _____




Area = _____




Area = _____




Area = _____

**Area:** Pi (3.14) x the radius (r) squared
**Diameter (D)=** radius x 2 ; **Circumference** = D x Pi

**Area from Circumference:**

**Circumference** = Pi x diameter = Pi x (2 x radius)
**Radius** = Circumference/(2xPi)

Once you have the radius, use the formula:

**Area** = Pi x the radius (r) squared

Name _____ Date _____

## Missing Conjunctions

Instructions: Choose the conjunction that best completes each sentence.

1. Mary Jane ____ her friend Amelia rode their bikes to school.
    a. and
    b. so
    c. or
    d. but
2. Ryan forgot his backpack at school, ___ he couldn't do his homework.
    a. and
    b. so
    c. or
    d. but
3. The school bus driver wanted to turn right, ____ had to turn left instead.
    a. and
    b. so
    c. or
    d. but
4. The teacher wanted the students to do both math ____ science homework.
    a. and
    b. so
    c. or
    d. but
5. Would you rather work on math ___ science first?
    a. and
    b. so
    c. or
    d. but
6. Mark let his friends play with his bike, ____ not his basketball.
    a. and
    b. so
    c. or
    d. but

Name: _____

# Conjunctions: Connecting Predicates



Conjunctions are connector words. They can connect subjects, predicates, and modifiers.

Below are sentences that are missing the conjunctions for the predicates. Rewrite each sentence adding a conjunction.

1. Taylor walked ran in the park.

_____

2. The thunder crashed boomed during the storm.

_____

3. I called talked to my grandmother.

_____

4. The frog jumped hopped all over the pond.

_____

5. Jose sat waited for his bus.

_____

6. They will leave stay.

_____

7. Ashley sang danced in the school play.

_____

8. Our puppy cried barked last night.

_____

Name: _____

# Choosing the Right Conjunctions
## Under the Sea...

**Directions:** Determine which conjunction best completes each sentence.
Circle your response.

1. Lucy stared at the ocean _____ remembered her father's crazy experiments.

a) as b) once

c) nor d) and

2. Sandy put on her gear _____ the emergency buzzer sounded in the Aqua Friends' headquarters.

a) than b) when

c) how d) that

3. Sue ensnared the great white shark in her net _____ it lunged at her with deadly intentions.

a) so that b) as much as

c) just as d) than

4. Judy peered through her magic spyglass to see _____ the starfish went.

a) unless b) where

c) whenever d) yet

5. Jon steered his rickety skiff toward the shore _____ the tide was rising and the waves were crashing.

a) during b) or

c) whether d) because

6. Sandy would have drowned under the ocean's mighty waves _____ the Sea People had not her welcomed her to their kingdom.

a) how b) so

c) if d) that

# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

**Complete the sentences using the coordinating conjuctions "and,but,or,for,nor,so"**

1. He was very tired after a long working day , _____ he washed all the dishes in the kitchen.
2. Miriam bought apples,oranges,carrots,lemons _____ potatoes from the market in the city center.
3. Mr.Robertson should stop smoking cigarettes immediately _____ he will get seriously ill.
4. I forgot to take my umbrella with me _____ I got soaked under the heavy rain yesterday morning.
5. Benjamin could get the job easily _____ he was the only applicant for that position in the company.
6. He got up very late.He could neither have something to eat _____ have something to drink.
7. My mother vacuumed the floor _____ I dusted the furniture last weekend.
8. Our maths teacher gave her a punishment ____ she was late for class for the third time this week.
9. I didn't have enough money to buy the laptop I liked _____ I borrowed some money from my friend.
10. Samuel really wanted to go to the pop concert _____ he had to study for the French exam.
11. Either you finish the English project on time _____ the teacher will give you a bad mark.
12. James neither knew her telephone number _____ her home adress.He couldn't reach her.
13. Mrs.Cunningham had enough money to buy a new car _____ she couldn't decide which one to choose.
14. The students decided not to go out in the break _____ it was snowing heavily.
15. The thief went into the house from the kitchen window _____ got the mobile phone on the table.
16. Most shampoos include chemicals in them _____ I prefer using natural olive oil soap for my hair.
17. Stop drinking too much coke and eating a lot of fast food _____ you gain too much weight soon.
18. There were some injured players in our football team _____ we could win the match easily.
19. Abigail neither took a shower _____ she brushed her teeth this morning since she was very tired.
20. Benjamin fell asleep in a few minutes _____ the book he started reading was quite boring.
21. People in this small town neither have traffic problems _____ they have environmental problems.
22. Freddie didn't have enough eggs and sugar for the cake _____ he went to the supermarket.
23. People should stop cutting down the trees _____ we will suffer a lot from air pollution.
24. Scarlett ironed all the clothes,washed the dishes _____ wiped the floor before she went to bed.

Name:

# Sentence Diagramming: Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect two words or phrases together. When you diagram a sentence, you put the two words or phrases in a bracket, connected to the conjunction with a dotted line.

Example: Jane and Mary went to the movies.

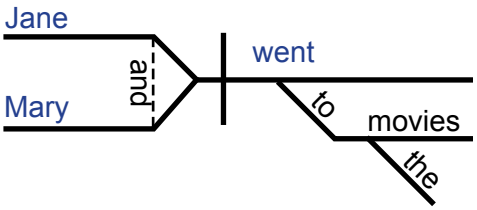



Diagram each sentence below.

1. The black and brown dog howled at the moon.

2. They ate chicken and vegetables for dinner.

3. The boys exercise or study after school.

4. Kaylee and Mike asked John and Christy for help.

5. We laughed and giggled at the clowns and the acrobats.