2nd Grade

Lesson 28

Week 8
"Let's Go Rock Collecting"

Let's Go Rock Collecting Study Guide

Spelling Words

1. ball
2. talk
3. fought
4. hall
5. bought
6. all
7. chalk
8. small
9. thought
10. fall
11. football
12. hallway
13. sidewalk
14. thoughtful
15. always

Reading Skill – Inferences- The students will use details and prior knowledge to make inferences.

Writing Skill – Helping Verbs- The students will recognize that some verbs help the main verbs tell about actions in the past. (Helping verbs: *have*, *has*, and *had*)

Story Vocabulary Words and Definitions

rare –something that is not found or seen very often

last – something that will be able to be used for a long time

common – there is a lot of something or it happens often

settled – something moved slowly until it came to a rest

separated – you sorted things into groups

collection – a group of things that are kept together

Robust Vocabulary Words and Definitions

absolutely – you definitely have to do something

halfheartedly – you do something without much interest

identify – you figure out what something is

durable – something lasts a long time

Let's Go Rock Collecting

| ball	talk	fought	hall	small
hallway	chalk	bought	fall	sidewalk
football	thought	always	all	thoughtful

1. Don't _____ while we're taking a test.
2. _____ do your best.
3. _____ is my favorite season.
4. _____ and little are synonyms.
5. Please pick up _____ of the trash.
6. At recess let's draw with the _____ _____.
7. I want to play basket _____.
8. My mom _____ I was finished with my homework.
9. I got in trouble last night because I _____ with my little sister.
10. Walk in the _____.
11. My dad _____ my new shoes.
12. _____ is my dad's favorite sport.
13. Try to be a kind and _____ person.
14. I need to speak to you out in the _____.

► **Circle the correct meaning for each underlined word. Then write the meaning in the sentence.**

1. I was the first to <u>spot</u> a ladybug.

   <u>Spot</u> means _____to see_____.

   a patch   (to see)
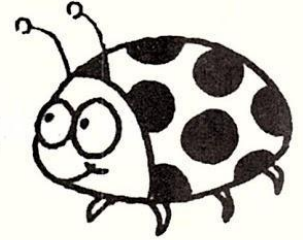
2. Dad wore a <u>tie</u> with polka dots.

   <u>Tie</u> means _____.

   to knot   a piece of clothing

3. Last night we saw a <u>play</u> about lions.

   <u>Play</u> means _____.

   to have fun   a show

4. I <u>left</u> my bag at school!

   <u>Left</u> means _____.

   forgot   the opposite of right

5. Mike <u>saw</u> three cats in the yard.

   <u>Saw</u> means _____.

   to notice   a tool with sharp teeth

6. The dog's <u>bark</u> woke up the cows.

   <u>Bark</u> means _____.

   an animal sound   the rough part of a tree

School–Home Connection

Ask your child to write a sentence for the other meaning of each underlined word. Then have your child make a list of other multiple-meaning words.

227

▶ **Read the paragraph. Then complete the chart.**

One Hot Island

Red melted rock pours down the side of the mountain. At the bottom, the mountain looks like frozen cake batter. The ground is made of gray hardened rock. If you touch it, it still feels hot. Welcome to Hawaii, the land of smoking, hot mountains.

Detail	What I Know	Inference
Red melted rock pours down a mountain in Hawaii.	_____ _____ _____ _____	What is the author describing? _____ _____ _____
At the bottom, the mountain looks like frozen cake batter.	_____ _____ _____ _____	What is the author describing? _____ _____ _____

Name: _____

Think Critically: "Let's Go Rock Collecting"

1. **What is the meaning of the statement** *No matter where you live, you live on rock?*

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   On what page did you find the answer or information? _____

2. **How is igneous rock different from sedimentary rock? Circle one.**

   A. Igneous rock is only found in water, sedimentary rock is found in volcanoes.
   B. Igneous rock is made by heat, and sedimentary rock is made by layers and layers of sand settling on the bottom of the lakes and seas being pressed down on.
   C. Igneous rock is made by man, sedimentary rock is really old and made from shells.

   On what two pages did you find this information?

   I found the information about igneous rock on page _____. I found the information about sedimentary rock on page _____.

3. **On which kinds of rocks on Moh's scale of hardness can your fingernail leave a scratch?** Chose one.

   A. Orthoclase
   B. Gypsum
   C. Talc
   D. Calcite

4. **How was limestone used long ago? What page is the info on?** _____

   _____

   _____

How is it used today? What page is the info on? _____

_____

_____

5. How is igneous rock made? Use the diagram on page 405 and information from the selection to explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
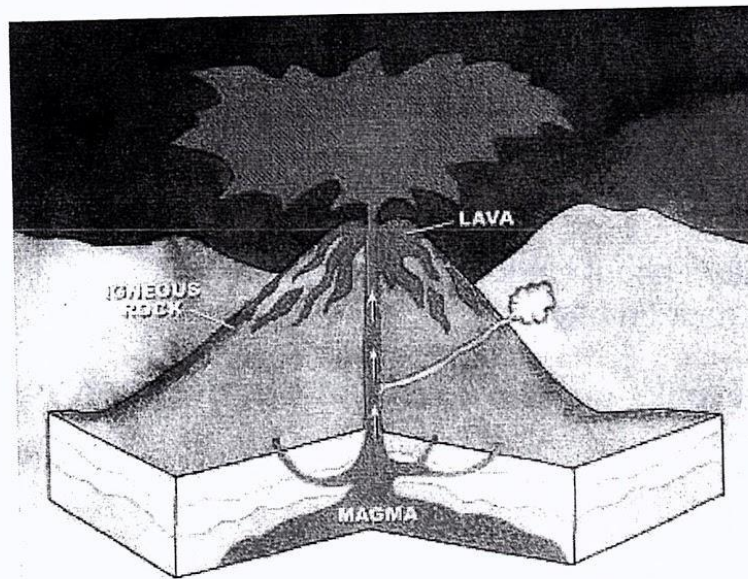
Name _____

▶ **Circle the answer to each question.**

1. Which of these is <u>rare</u>?

   (four-leaf clover)   weed   gray pebble

2. Which will <u>settle</u> on the ocean floor?

   light   sand   swimmer

3. Which of these will <u>last</u>?

   soap bubble   bread   rock

4. Which of these is a <u>common</u> pet?

   dog   lion   shark

5. Where would you put a stamp <u>collection</u>?

   on a letter   in an album   in a mailbox

6. Which person has <u>separated</u> several things?

   Bea has placed each doll on a different shelf.

   Mom has raked together a big pile of leaves.

   Dad has made a pot of pea soup.

7. What is a <u>common</u> way to travel?

   car   camel   horse and buggy

School–Home Connection

Together, look around your home for
something *rare*, something *common*, something
that can be *separated* into parts, something
that will *last*, and something that is part of
a *collection*.

226

Practice Book

Strategy → Draw Conclusions

Strategy → Expressing Opinions

Focus: Which rock might last longer: sandstone or quartzite? Why?

Focus: Has the story made made you want to collect rocks? Why or why not?

Respond:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Respond:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Title: Let's Go Rock Collecting

Author: Roma Gans

Lesson : 28

Name:_____

Date:_____

1 Pages to read: 404

Strategy → Cause/Effect

Focus: Why are old Roman roads still used today?

Respond:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2 Pages to read: 406-407

Strategy → Compare/Contrast

Focus: How are types of granite alike and different?

Respond:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3 Pages to read: 412-413

Strategy → Details

Focus: Why are there shells in limestone?

Respond:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Mystery Science:
"How Old is the Earth?"

https://mysteryscience.com/mini-lessons/old-earth?code=46cfa2a588b07721ceb5d21ebcb137dc

Please watch the Mystery Science Video and look for the assignment in your Google Classroom!

Learning from Dinosaur Fossils

by ReadWorks

Dinosaurs are a group of reptiles that lived long ago. The first dinosaurs walked the earth about 245 million years ago. For millions of years, they lived and thrived. Then, about 66 million years ago, the dinosaurs were wiped out when a huge event destroyed much of life on Earth. But scientists today are still able to learn about these interesting animals. They learn about them by studying what remains of the dinosaurs - fossils.
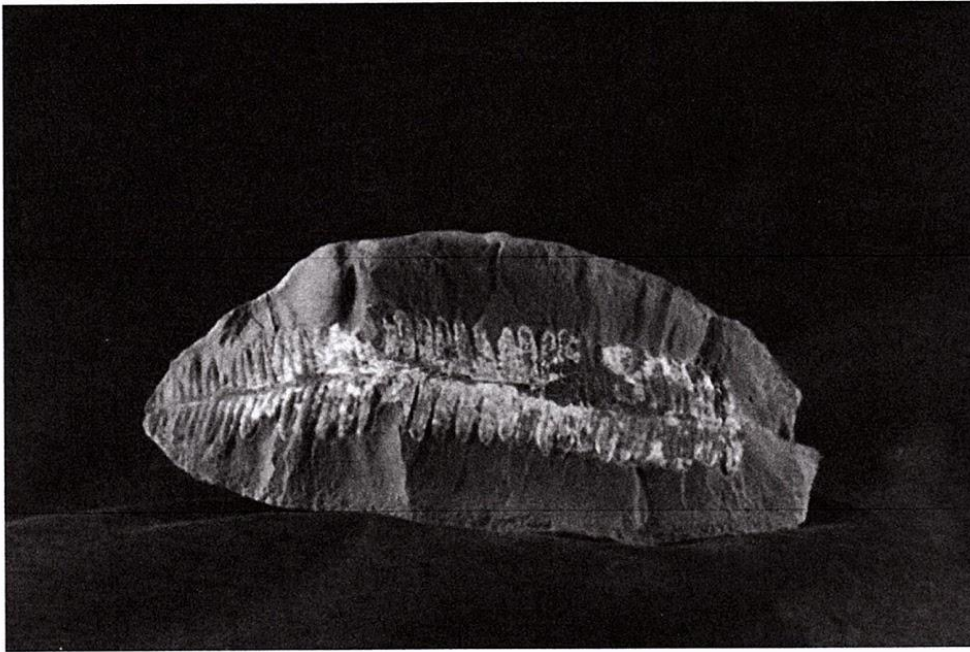
Fossil of a fern

A fossil is any evidence of life from long ago that is at least 10,000 years old. A fossil can be what's left of the bones or teeth of an animal. It can also be a footprint left behind by an animal. But fossils are not just remains of animals. They can also be remains of plants, like the impression of a fern left in a rock.
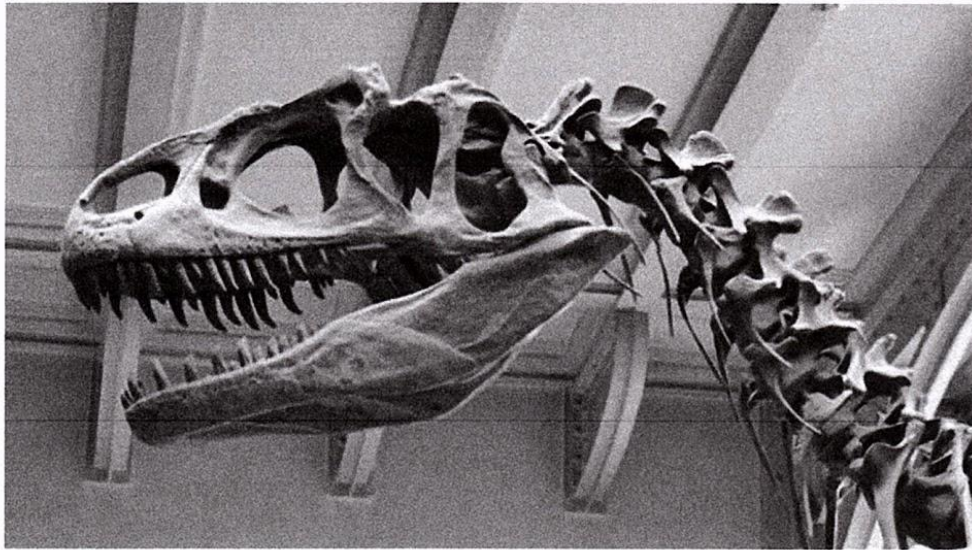
Fossilized dinosaur skeleton at a museum

Have you ever seen a picture of a dinosaur skeleton in a museum? The dinosaur bones you can see in a museum are actually fossils. But how did these fossils form from the dinosaur's bones? This happened over millions of years, through a process called fossilization. When the dinosaur those fossils came from died, it may have been buried by sediments like sand and silt. As the dinosaur's body rotted, these sediments protected the bones from rotting. After many years, only the hard parts of the body were left behind. Over millions of years, the water in the rocks nearby surrounded those hard parts. Over time, the minerals in the water replaced the hard parts. So after millions of years, what was left was a solid rock copy of the dinosaur's bones - the fossils.
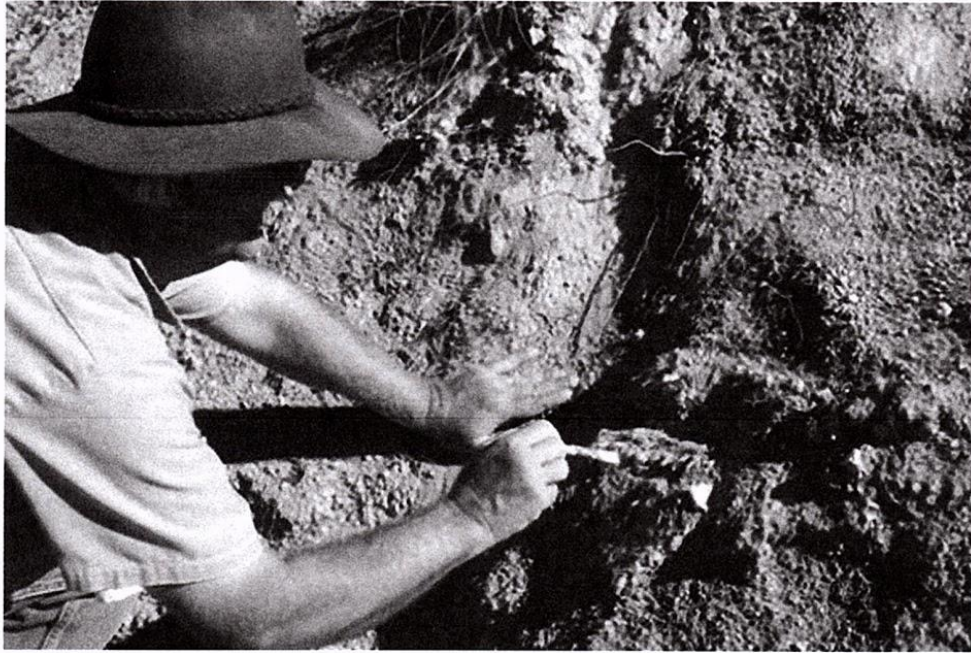
National Park Service

Paleontologist working to unearth a fossil

Scientists called paleontologists study dinosaur fossils to learn more about dinosaurs. They can learn about how dinosaurs lived, moved, ate, grew, and more by studying fossils. For example, they can look at the shapes and sizes of a dinosaur's teeth to see what kinds of food it most likely ate. They can study fossilized footprints to learn about how quickly a kind of dinosaur may have moved. And they can draw conclusions about how some dinosaurs behaved by studying some fossilized dinosaur eggs and nests.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Dinosaurs are a group of reptiles that lived long ago. When did they first walk the earth?

    A. 66 million years ago

    B. 1oo million years ago

    C. 245 million years ago

    D. 45 million years ago

2. What does the text describe?

    A. how scientists find and store fossils

    B. the process by which fossils form

    C. the huge event which destroyed much of life on Earth

    D. the ecosystems in which dinosaurs lived

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

> Scientists called paleontologists study dinosaur fossils to learn more about dinosaurs. They can learn about how dinosaurs lived, moved, ate, grew, and more by studying fossils. For example, they can look at the shapes and sizes of a dinosaur's teeth to see what kinds of food it most likely ate. They can study fossilized footprints to learn about how quickly a kind of dinosaur may have moved.

Which conclusion does this information best support?

    A. Fossils can help us learn what living things from long ago were like.

    B. Fossils can help us understand how living things are currently changing.

    C. Fossils can help us come up with cures to diseases different living things face.

    D. Fossils can help us predict when there will be another huge event that will change earth.

4. Based on the text, what can be concluded about the area in which a fossil is found?

   A. It has stayed the same throughout the years.

   B. It has harmed animals that get close to the area.

   C. It has erased all signs of living things from long ago.

   D. It has changed throughout the years.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

   A. About 66 million years ago, dinosaurs were wiped out when a huge event destroyed much of life on Earth.

   B. Dinosaur fossils, or remains, formed over millions of years and can help scientists learn about these animals.

   C. Scientists can look at the shapes and sizes of a dinosaur's teeth to see what kinds of food it most likely ate.

   D. A fossil can be what's left of the bones or teeth of an animal, or it can also be a footprint left behind by an animal.

Mystery Science:
"Where Can you Find Whales in the Desert?"

https://mysteryscience.com/animals/mystery-1/habitats-fossils-environments-over-time/379?code=NjcwNTk2ODM&t=student

Please watch the Mystery Science Video and look for the assignment in your Google Classroom!

Mystery Science

"How are Diamonds Made?"
https://mysteryscience.com/mini-lessons/diamonds?code=3713222df87290d6812a1876cd5f448e

Please watch the Mystery Science Video and look for the assignment in your Google Classroom!

Name **Tuesday 5/26/20**

1. Hayden drew a polygon with exactly 4 vertices. Which shape could Hayden have drawn?

Ⓐ hexagon

Ⓑ pentagon

Ⓒ triangle

Ⓓ rectangle

2. Which is the word form for 480?

Ⓐ four hundred eight

Ⓑ four hundred forty-eight

Ⓒ four hundred eighty

Ⓓ four hundred eighteen

3. Which show an even number? Choose all that apply.

☐ ○○
　 ○○

☐ ○○○○○
　 ○○○○○

☐ ○○○
　 ○○○○

☐ ○
　 ○
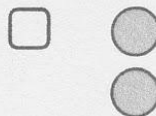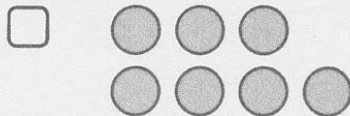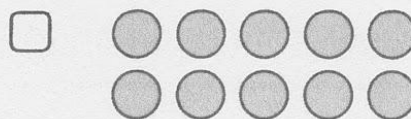
4. Yuri has these coins. What other coins does he need to make a dollar? Draw a picture of the coins Yuri needs.

Yuri needs _____ .

A **cube** is a solid figure with 6 equal **faces**, 12 **edges**, and 8 vertices.
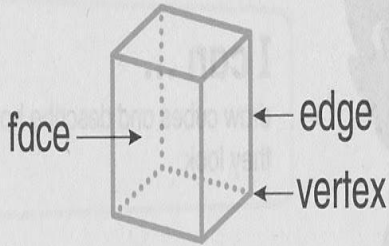
face →
← edge
← vertex

Each face is a square, with 4 equal edges and 4 right angles.

These are cubes.
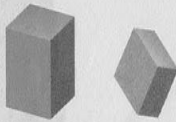
These are **NOT** cubes.
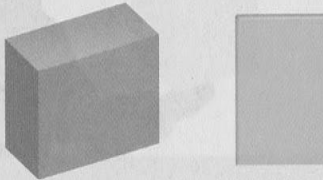
You can use dot paper to draw a cube. The dashed lines show the edges that you can't see when you look at a solid cube.
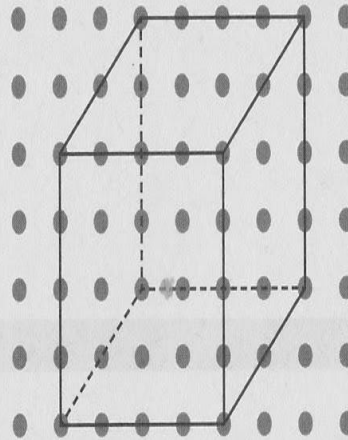
Trace around each face.

Do You Understand?

Show Me! What solid figure has 6 equal faces?

_____

What is the shape of each face?

_____

☆ **Guided Practice** ☆   Circle the cubes in the group of shapes. Be ready to explain how you know they are cubes.

1.
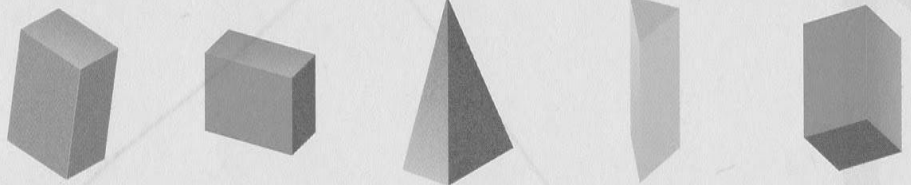
2. Use the dot paper. Draw a cube.
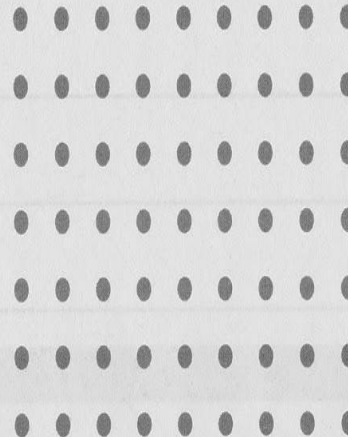
You can use the cube you traced as an example.

Tools Assessment

Independent Practice Decide if the shape is a cube. Then draw a line from each shape to *cube* or *NOT* a cube.

③

3.

cube

NOT a cube

4. Trace the cube shown below.
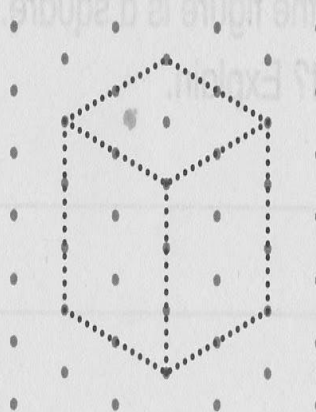
How many faces can you see?

_____ faces

Algebra Use what you know about cubes to write an equation and solve each problem.

5. How many vertices do these two cubes have in all?

___ + ___ = ___
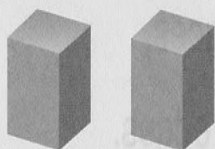
_____ vertices

6. How many faces do these two cubes have in all?

___ + ___ = ___

_____ faces

Math Practices and Problem Solving Use what you know about cubes to solve each problem.

7. © **MP.3 Explain** Scott is holding a solid figure with 6 equal faces, 12 edges, and 8 vertices. Scott says the figure is a cube. Carmen says the figure is a square. Who is correct? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

8. **A-Z Vocabulary** Circle the vocabulary word that completes the sentence.

vertices   faces   edges

A cube has 6 _____.

9. **Higher Order Thinking** Use a place-value ones cube or another solid cube. Look at the cube as you turn it. Turn the cube in any direction.

What is the greatest number of faces you can see at one time? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

10. © **Assessment** Complete the sentences about a cube.
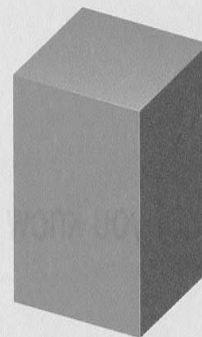
A cube is a solid _____.

A cube has ____ equal faces,

____ vertices, and ____ edges.

Name _____ **Wednesday 5/27/20**

1. What is the distance around the rug?

25 in.

14 in.

Ⓐ 39 in. Ⓒ 64 in.
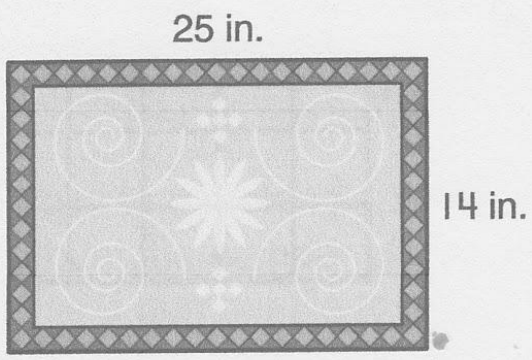
Ⓑ 50 in. Ⓓ 78 in.

2. Reda is skip counting. She writes 115, 120, 125 on paper. Reda wants to continue skip counting and write 3 more numbers after 125. What should the 3 numbers be?

Ⓐ 130, 140, 150

Ⓑ 130, 131, 132

Ⓒ 130, 135, 140

Ⓓ 130, 230, 330

3. Which are true statements about a cube? Choose all that apply.

☐ A cube has 8 vertices.

☐ A cube has 8 equal faces.

☐ A cube has 10 edges.

☐ A cube has 12 edges.

4. Complete the bar diagram and write an equation to solve.

Eli put 27 baseball cards in his album. The album holds 60 cards. How many more baseball cards can Eli's album hold?

_____ ◯ _____ ◯ _____

_____ more baseball cards
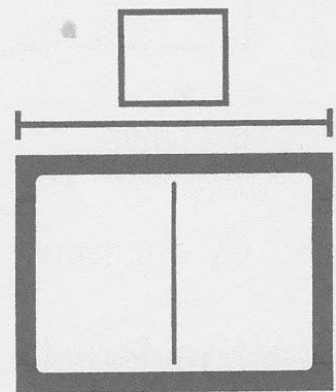
How many red squares can cover this rectangle?
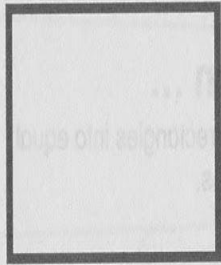
Begin like this:
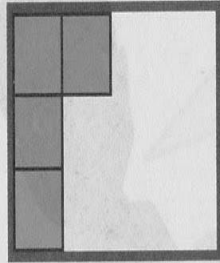
NOT like this:
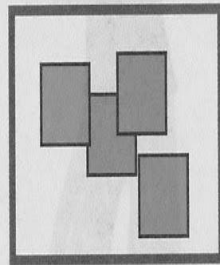
Count. Each row has 4 squares. You can add the squares by rows.
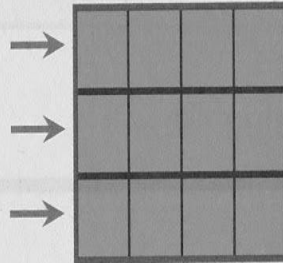
$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

Count. Each column has 3 squares. You can add the squares by columns.

⑥
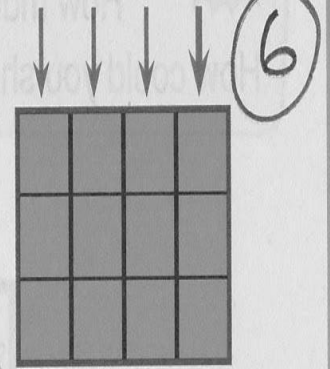
$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$

Do You Understand?

Show Me! Explain how you can divide a rectangle into equal squares.
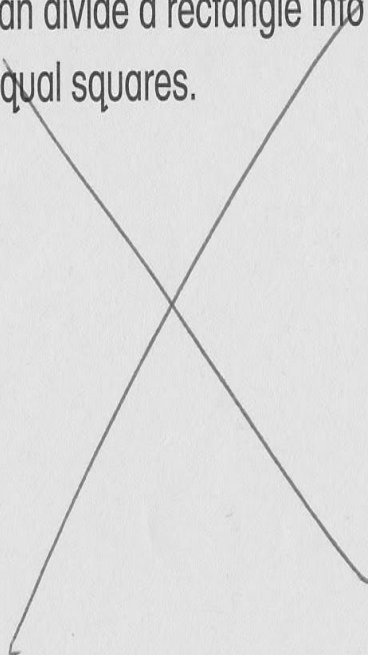
☆ **Guided Practice** Solve.

1. Use square tiles to cover the rectangle. Trace the tiles. Column 1 is done for you.
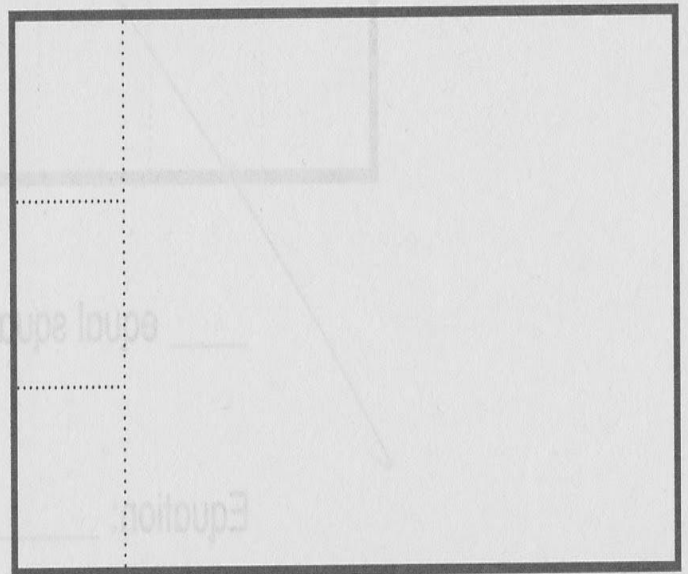
2. Count and add. How many squares cover the rectangle?

Add by rows: ___ + ___ + ___ = ___

Add by columns:

___ + ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ = ___

Independent Practice   Use square tiles to cover each rectangle. Trace the tiles. Count the squares.

3.

4.

Add by rows: Add by rows:

___ + ___ + ___ + ___ = ___   ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ = ___
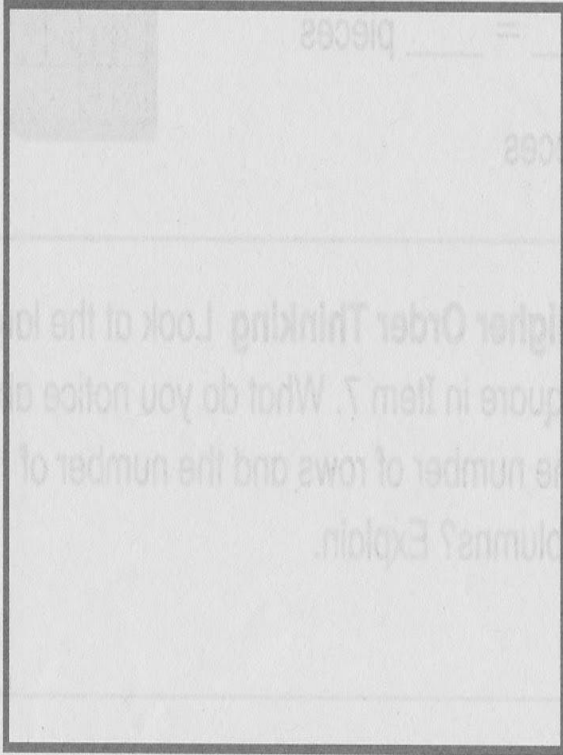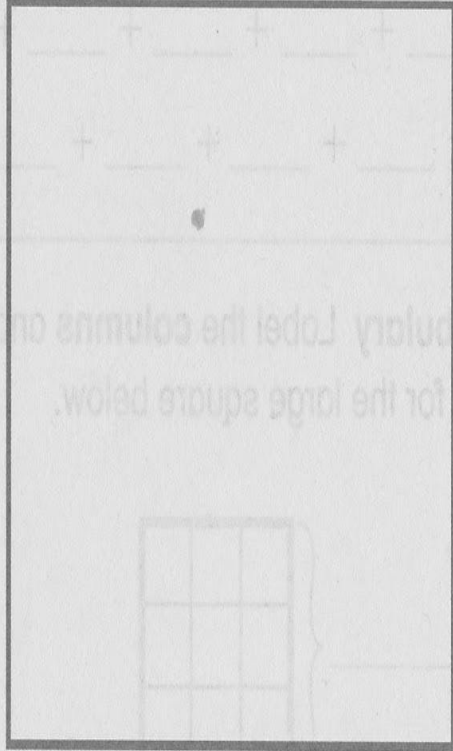
Add by columns: Add by columns:

___ + ___ + ___ + ___   ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ =

= ___

5. **Number Sense** Draw a rectangle that is divided into 6 equal squares.

Math Practices and Problem Solving   Solve each problem.

⑧

6. © MP.7 Look for Patterns Lisa bakes corn bread. She cuts
it into equal square pieces. How many equal squares do you see?
Write two equations to show the total number of square pieces.

Rows: ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____ pieces

Columns: ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____ pieces

7. A-Z Vocabulary Label the **columns** and
the **rows** for the large square below.

_____

_____

8. Higher Order Thinking Look at the large
square in Item 7. What do you notice about
the number of rows and the number of
columns? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. © Assessment Count the equal squares in the rows and
columns of the rectangle. Then use the numbers on the
cards to write the missing numbers in the equations.

| 14 | 2 | 7 |

Rows: ____ + ____ = ____

Columns: ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = ____

1. Find the difference.

Tens	Ones
6	4
− 4	5

Ⓐ 29   Ⓒ 19

Ⓑ 21   Ⓓ 9

2. Which shows how many squares cover the rectangle?

Ⓐ $2 + 4 = 6$
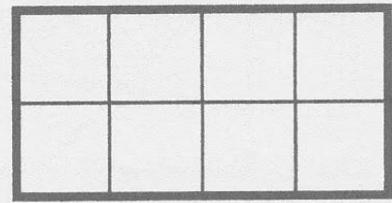
Ⓑ $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$

Ⓒ $4 + 4 + 4 = 12$

Ⓓ $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 16$

3. Which comparisons are correct? Choose all that apply.

☐ $356 < 365$ ☐ $375 > 365$

☐ $366 < 365$ ☐ $365 = 365$

4. Kyle has 2 bags with 8 lemons each. Does Kyle have an odd or even number of lemons? Draw a picture to solve. Then write an equation.

____ + ____ = ____

Kyle has an _____ number of lemons.

Name _Thursday 5/28/20_ 15-6

Independent Practice Divide each shape into the number of equal shares given. Show 2 ways. Then complete the sentences.

3. 3 equal shares
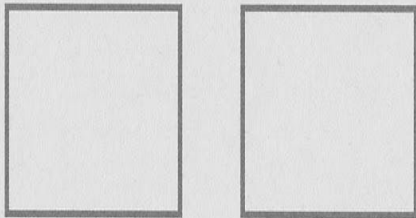
Each share is _____ the whole.

Each whole is _____.

4. 4 equal shares
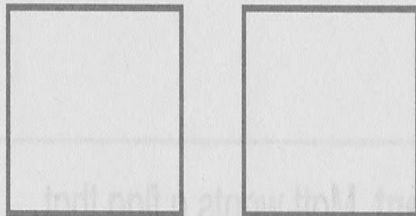
Each share is _____ the whole.

Each whole is _____.

5. 2 equal shares
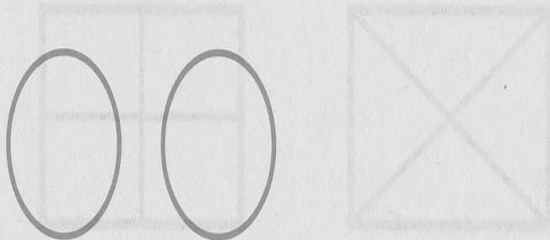
Each share is _____ the whole.

Each whole is _____.

6. **Higher Order Thinking** Draw what comes next.

⑫

7. © MP.4 Model Leon cut a waffle into halves. Draw lines to show 3 different ways he could have cut the waffle.
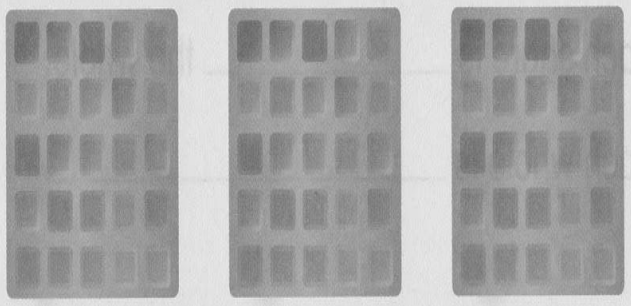
8. Math and Science Tina is planting a garden. She wants to have equal parts for beans, for tomatoes, and for peppers. Draw a picture of how she could divide her garden.
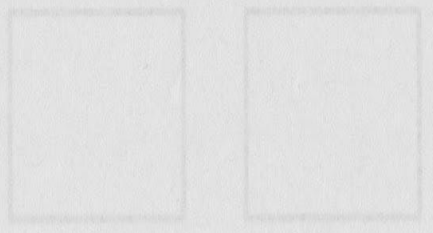
9. Higher Order Thinking Draw lines on the picture to solve the problem.

4 friends want to share a watermelon. How could they cut the watermelon so each friend gets an equal share?

Each friend will get _____.

10. © Assessment Matt wants a flag that shows fourths. Which flags could Matt use? Choose all that apply.
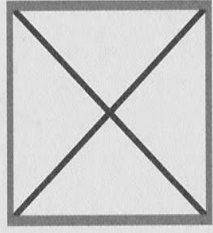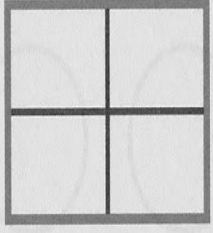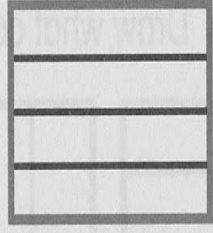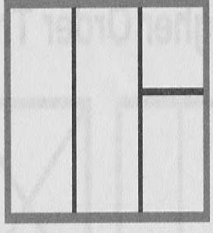
2nd Grade

Lesson 29

Week 9
"The Lizard and the Sun"

The Lizard and the Sun Study Guide

Spelling Words

1. break
2. sleigh
3. they
4. steak
5. eight
6. obey
7. great
8. neighbor
9. prey
10. weigh
11. disobey
12. weightless
13. eighteenth
14. they've
15. neighborhood

Reading Skill - Inferences- The students will use details from a story and from real life to make inferences.

Writing Skill - Contractions- The students will read and identify the two words that make up a contraction with *not*.

Story Vocabulary Words and Definitions

peered - look closely at something

discovery - you learn something or find something for the first time

budge - you move something just a little

scampering - running in a playful way

majestic - something important and grand as a king or queen

entire - all of something

Robust Vocabulary Words and Definitions

squatted - you crouched or sat on the ground

chilly - something feels cool or cold

bizarre - something is very strange

extravaganza - amazing entertainment

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Lizard and the Sun

break	steak	disobey	prey	great	eight
obey	they	neighbor		they've	sleigh
eighteenth	neighborhood		weightless	weigh

1. _____ finished all of their work.
2. It's time for a restroom _____.
3. A _____ lives near you.
4. Do you like to eat _____ for dinner?
5. Four plus four equals _____.
6. _____ job!
7. Astronauts are _____ in space.
8. _____ are the best team.
9. Santa drives a _____.
10. _____ the rules.
11. Step on the scale and _____ yourself.
12. Tigers _____ on weaker animals.
13. I was the _____ person in line.
14. I live in a _____.
15. I get punished if I _____ my mom.

Name _____

▶ **Read the story. Then finish the sentences to fill in the chart.**

Harry's Special Place

Harry stuck his head out of the window. He could hear the clucking from around the corner of the house. Before long, there they were, pecking at the new seeds in the garden. Harry began barking excitedly. They just ignored him and kept pecking. Harry couldn't stand it anymore. He jumped out of the window and chased them into the barn. His tail wagged the whole way.

Details		What I Know		Inference
Harry began barking.		1. Dogs bark and wag their tails.		2. Harry is a _____
Harry wagged his tail.				
Harry could hear clucking.	+	3. _____ _____ _____	=	4. The animals that Harry chases are _____ .
They were pecking at the seeds in the garden.				
Harry chased them into the barn.		5. _____ _____ _____		6. This story takes place on _____ .

Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 2

▶ **Circle and write the correct meaning for the underlined word. Then write the meaning on the line.**

1. The leaves turn colors in the fall.
   Here, fall means _a season of the year_.

   to trip   (a season of the year)

2. I store my toys in the closet.
   Here, store means _____.

   keep   a place where you buy things

3. The doctor examined my chest.
   Here, chest means _____.

   a large box   a part of the body

4. That's not the right answer.
   Here, right means _____.

   correct   the opposite of left

5. There was a long line outside the movie theater.
   Here, line means _____.

   a row of people   a stripe you can draw

School–Home Connection
Encourage your child to write sentences using
the other meanings of the words.

235

Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 2

▶ **Complete the chart by writing the
contraction for each word pair.**

Verb	Not	Contraction
do	not	1. _____
did	not	2. _____
had	not	3. _____
has	not	4. _____
can	not	5. _____
are	not	6. _____
is	not	7. _____
was	not	8. _____

Grammar Practice Book
© Harcourt • Grade 2

Story Map

WHO IS THE STORY ABOUT? (MAIN CHARACTERS)

WHERE AND WHEN DOES THE STORY HAPPEN? (SETTING DETAILS)

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM OR GOAL? (PROBLEM/GOAL DETAILS)

WHAT HAPPENS? (MAJOR EVENT DETAILS)

HOW DOES THE STORY END? (SOLUTION DETAILS)

WHAT IS THE STORY MAINLY ABOUT?

Strategy ➤ Details

Focus: How do the lizard, the woodpecker, and the emperor try to wake up the sun?

Strategy ➤ Cause and effect

Focus: Why does the emperor organize a great feast with joyous music and beautiful dances every year from then on?

Respond:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Respond:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
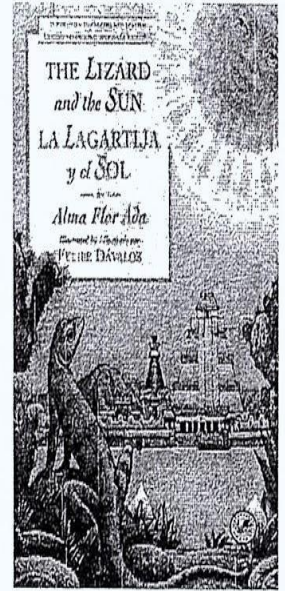
Title: The Lizard and the Sun

Author: Alma Flor Ada

Lesson : 28

Name:_____

Date:_____

1 | Pages to read: 438-439

Strategy → Making Inferences

Focus: Why do fish and turtles look for the sun in the rivers and lakes?

Respond:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 | Pages to read: 442-443

Strategy → Making Inferences

Focus: Where is the person on the flower-laden barge going? Why do you think so?

Respond:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3 | Pages to read: 448-449

Strategy → Cause and effect

Focus: Why does the emperor decide to go with the lizard?

Respond:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

1. What time will it be in 25 minutes?
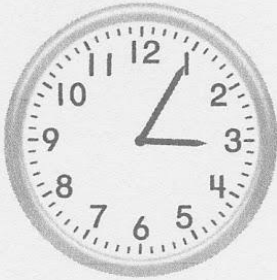
Ⓐ 20 minutes before 3

Ⓑ half past 3

Ⓒ 2:30

Ⓓ 35 minutes after 3

2. There are 38 fewer children than adults at a museum. There are 416 adults at the museum. How many children are at the museum?

Ⓐ 378

Ⓑ 382

Ⓒ 388

Ⓓ 454

3. Kate subtracts to find $43 - 19$. Which addition equation could Kate use to check her answer?

Ⓐ $19 + 43 = 62$

Ⓑ $24 + 19 = 43$

Ⓒ $7 + 36 = 43$

Ⓓ $5 + 19 = 24$

4. Divide each square into 4 equal shares. Show 2 different ways. Then complete the sentences.
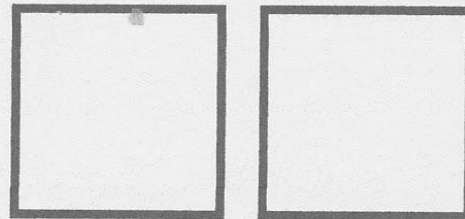
Each share is _____ the whole.

Each whole is _____.

How can this square be divided into 3 equal shares?
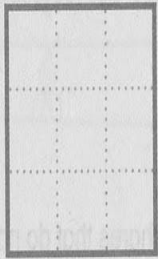
You can use the smaller squares to help.

These show equal shares that are all the same shape.
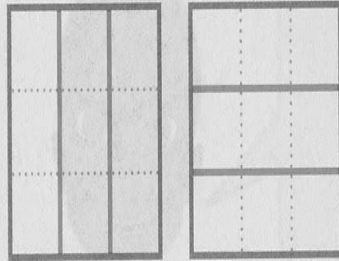
You can draw lines to make 3 columns or 3 rows.

These show equal shares that are **NOT** all the same shape.
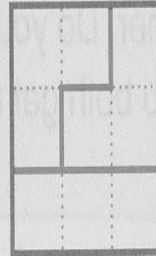
Each share is 3 squares. The shares are equal.

Each way shows 3 equal shares.
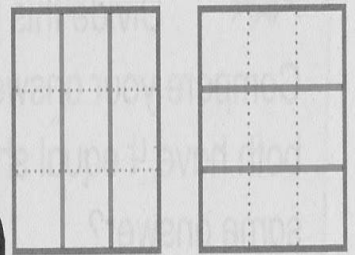
Equal shares can be different shapes.

Do You Understand?

Show Me! How can you check to make sure all of the shares are equal?
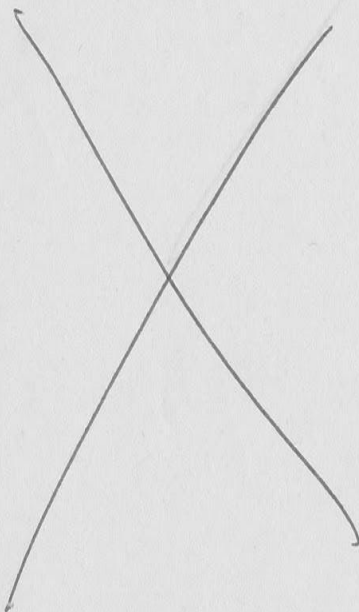
☆Guided ☆ Practice

Draw lines to show two different ways to divide the same rectangle into 2 equal shares.

1.
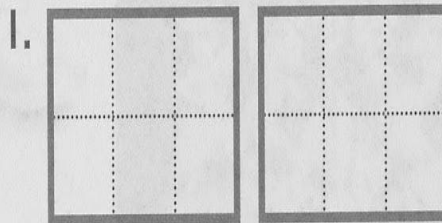
2. How many squares are in each equal share of the rectangles?

_____

3. Describe the equal shares and the whole.

Each share is _a half of_ the whole.

Each whole is _two halves_.

☆ **Independent**   Draw lines to show two different ways to divide the same rectangle
☆ **Practice**   into 4 equal shares. Then answer the questions.

4. Show equal shares that are the **same shape**.   Show equal shares that are **different shapes**.
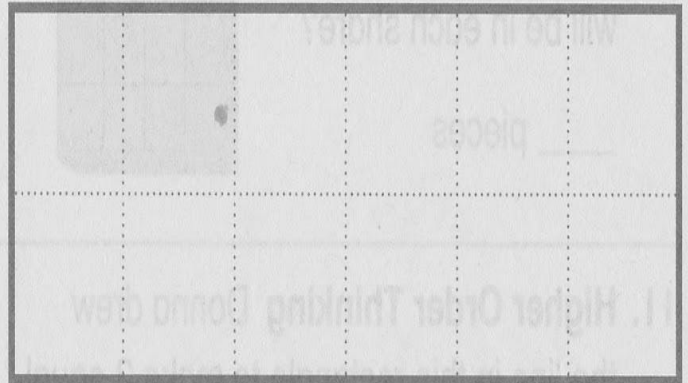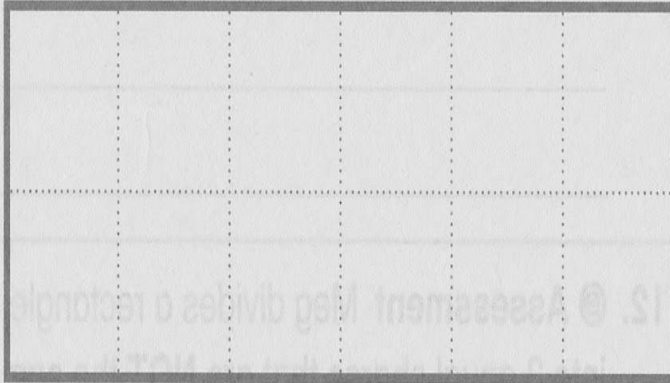
5. How many squares are in each equal share in Item 4? _____

6. Describe the equal shares and the whole in Item 4.

    Each share is _____ the whole.

    Each whole is _____.

Draw lines to show two different ways to divide the same rectangle into 3 equal shares.

7.
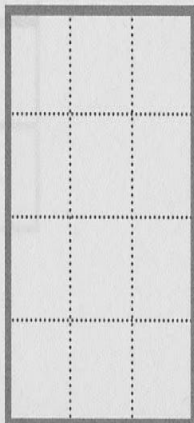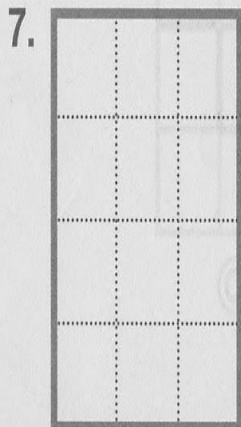
8. **Higher Order Thinking** How can equal shares in a rectangle have different shapes?

_____

_____

_____

Math Practices and Problem Solving   Solve each problem.   Mon. 6/1   15-7

16

9. Allen wants to share this pan of corn bread with 3 friends. Allen and his friends will each get an equal share.

How many pieces will be in each share?

_____ pieces
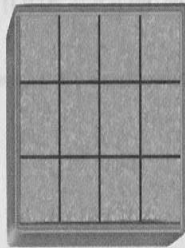
10. © MP.3 Explain Greg says that equal shares can be different in shape and size. Is Greg correct? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

11. **Higher Order Thinking** Donna drew the line in this rectangle to make 2 equal shares. Are the shares equal? Why or why not?

_____

_____
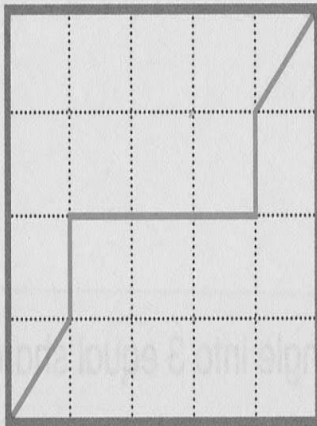
12. © **Assessment** Meg divides a rectangle into 3 equal shares that are **NOT** the same shape. Which could be Meg's rectangle?

Ⓐ   Ⓒ

Ⓑ   Ⓓ
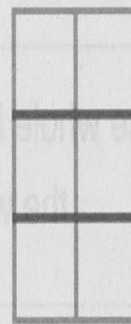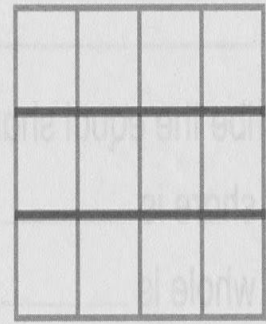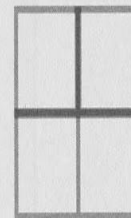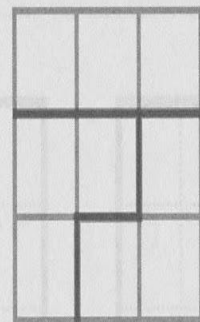
Name _Tuesday 6/2/20_

1. On Friday, 27 fewer people saw a movie than on Saturday. If 800 people saw the movie on Saturday, how many people saw the movie on Friday?

   Ⓐ   827

   Ⓑ   783

   Ⓒ   773

   Ⓓ   727

2. Which unit would you need the most of to measure the length of a bat?

   Ⓐ   inches

   Ⓑ   feet

   Ⓒ   yards

   Ⓓ   all the same

3. Which are the same amount as $274 + 654$? Choose all that apply.

   ☐ $800 + 20 + 8$

   ☐ $800 + 120 + 8$

   ☐   928

   ☐ $200 + 600 + 70 + 50 + 8$

4. Draw lines to show two different ways to divide the same rectangle into 4 equal shares.
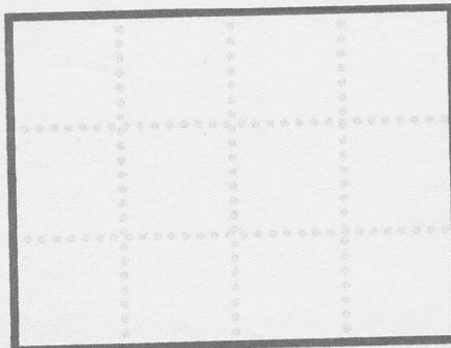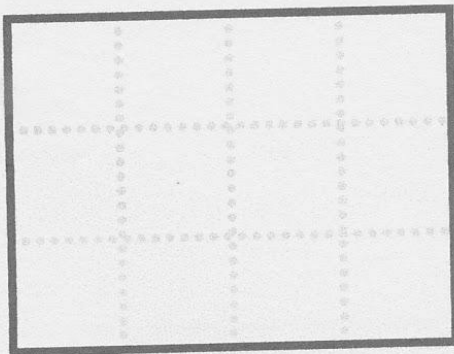
Sam is designing a square quilt. The quilt must have 4 colors with an equal share for each color.

Help Sam make two designs.
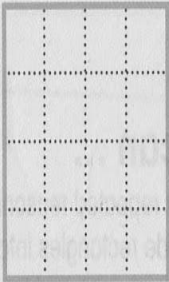
How can I look for things that repeat in the problem?

> I can count the small squares in each share in my first design. That will help me draw the shares in my second design.

> Here, I used the same shape for each share. Each share is 4 small squares.

> Here, I used different shapes for the shares.
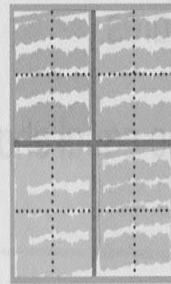
In both designs, each colored share is one fourth of the whole.
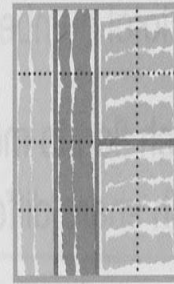
Design 1

Design 2

Do You Understand?

Show Me! How do you know each share in Design 2 is a fourth of the whole square?

☆ Guided Practice ☆

Solve the problem. Use crayons to color.

1. Hamal is painting a design. The design must have 3 colors with an equal share for each color. Create two possible designs for Hamal.
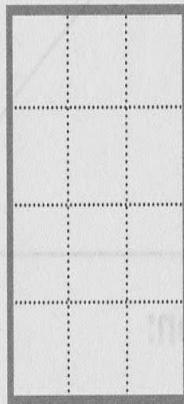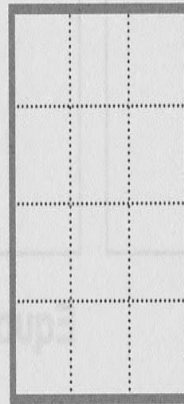
> Be ready to explain how you used repeated reasoning to help you solve the problem.

Design 1   **Design 2**

Name _____ **Wednesday 6/3/20**

1. Omar collects 25 shells for an art project. He uses 13 shells. Then he finds 37 more shells. How many shells does Omar have now?

    Ⓐ 75   Ⓒ 46

    Ⓑ 49   Ⓓ 36

2. Which is equal to 100 less than 542? Choose all that apply.

    ☐ 642

    ☐ 400 + 40 + 2

    ☐ 600 + 40 + 2

    ☐ 442

3. Mei eats dinner at the time shown on the clock. What time does Mei eat dinner?

    Ⓐ 6:15 a.m.   Ⓒ 6:15 p.m.

    Ⓑ 7:15 a.m.   Ⓓ 7:15 p.m.
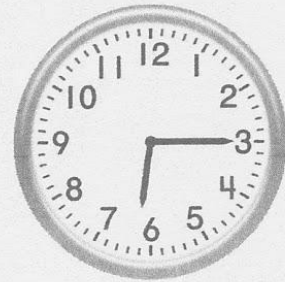
4. Show one way to add up on the open number line to find 670 − 430. Write the difference. Then explain your work.

    670 − 430 = _____

Topic 15

Review

21

TOPIC 15

Set A

You can name a plane shape by its number of sides and vertices.

Reteaching

vertex

side

___3___ sides

___3___ vertices

Shape: _triangle_

Write the number of sides and vertices. Name the shape.

1.

_____ sides

_____ vertices

Shape: _____

___4___ sides

___4___ vertices

Shape:

quadrilateral
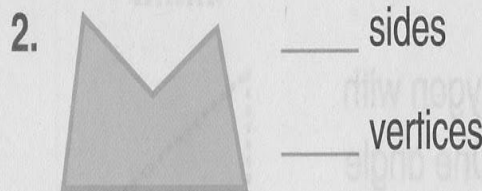
2.

_____ sides

_____ vertices

Shape: _____

Set B

You can name a polygon by the number of its angles.
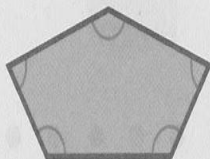
___5___ angles
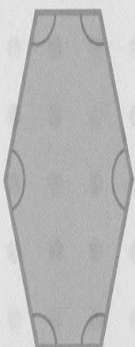
pentagon

Write the number of angles. Then name the shape.

3.

_____ angles

Shape: _____

___6___ angles

hexagon

4.
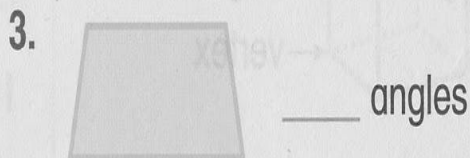
_____ angles

Shape: _____

You can draw a polygon with a given number of sides, vertices, or angles.

Draw each polygon described.

Draw a polygon with 4 sides that are different lengths.

Draw a polygon with 5 vertices.

Draw a polygon with 3 angles. One angle is a right angle.
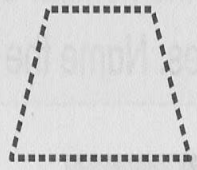
5. 6 sides
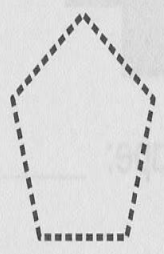
6. 3 vertices

7. 5 sides and 2 right angles

8. 8 angles
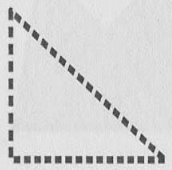
Set D

You can describe and draw cubes.

face →   ← edge
           ← vertex

Every cube has _6_ faces,

_12_ edges, and _8_ vertices.

9. Cross out the shapes that are **NOT** cubes.

10. Draw a cube. Use the dots to help you.
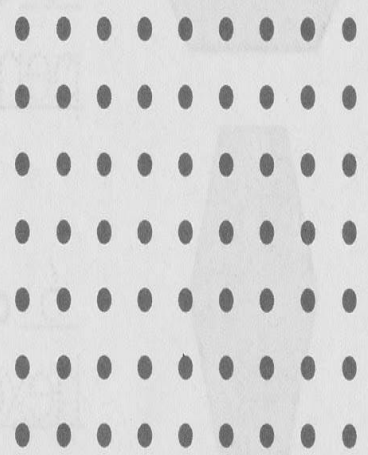
Set E

You can cover a rectangle with squares.

column
↓

row →
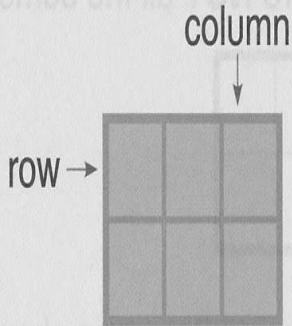
Count by rows: $3 + 3 = 6$

Count by columns: $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$

__6__ squares cover the rectangle.

Use square tiles to cover the rectangle. Trace the tiles. Then count the squares.

11.
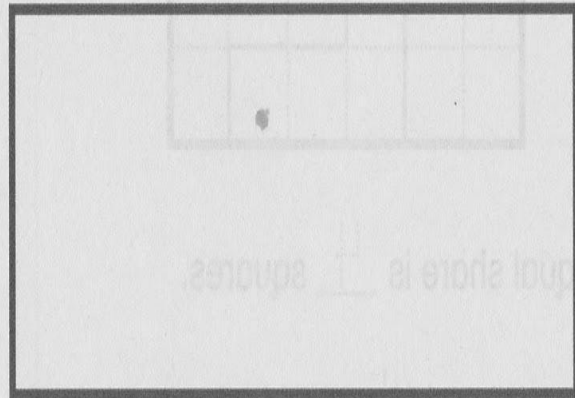
_____ squares cover the rectangle.

Set F

You can divide circles and rectangles into equal shares.

2 equal shares are **halves**.

3 equal shares are **thirds**.

4 equal shares are **fourths**.
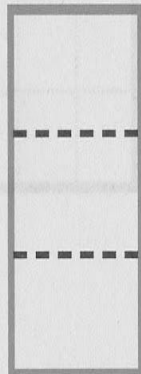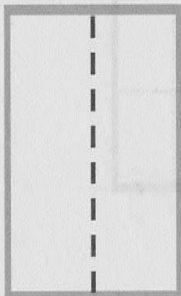
Divide each shape into the given number of equal shares. Show 2 ways.

12. halves
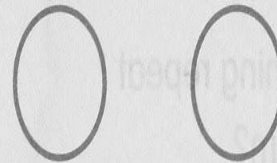
13. thirds

14. fourths

Set G

Equal shares can be different shapes.

This is one way to divide this rectangle

into __3__ equal shares.
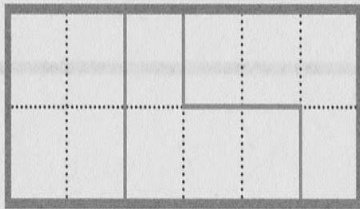
Each equal share is __4__ squares.

Draw lines to show two more ways to divide the rectangle into 3 equal shares.

15. equal shares that are **NOT** all the same shape
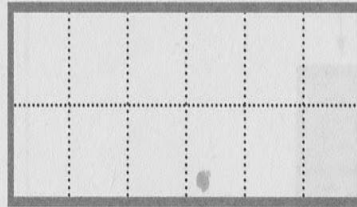
16. equal shares that are all the same shape
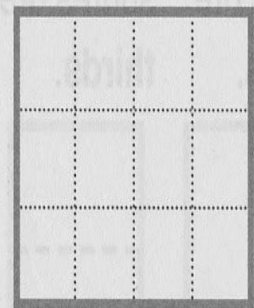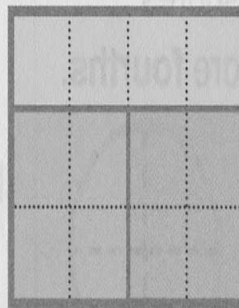
Set H

Thinking Habits

Repeated Reasoning

Does something repeat in the problem?

How can the solution help me solve another problem?
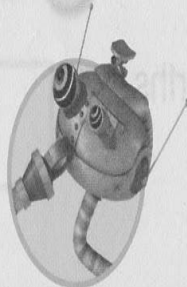
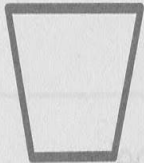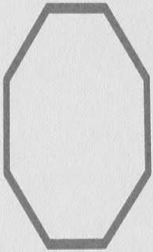Use the design shown. Create a different design with 3 equal shares.

17.

1. Which polygons are pentagons?
   Choose all that apply.

☐   ☐

☐   ☐
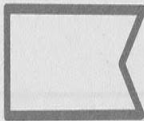
2. Rita draws a polygon. It has fewer than 8 sides and more angles than a square. Which shape did Rita draw?
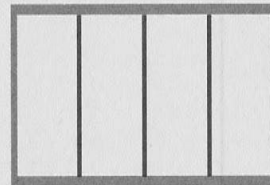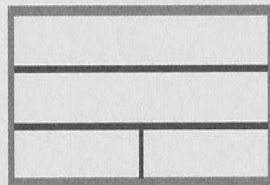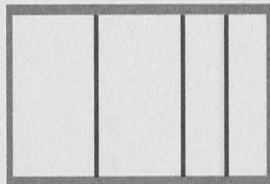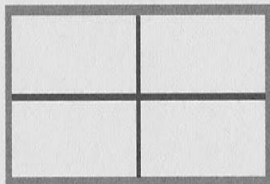
Ⓐ triangle

Ⓑ rectangle

Ⓒ hexagon

Ⓓ quadrilateral

© Assessment

3. Which rectangles are divided into fourths?
   Choose all that apply.

☐   ☐

☐   ☐

4. Draw a polygon with 4 angles.
   Make one angle a right angle.
   Then name the polygon.

Name: _____

5. Is the polygon a quadrilateral? Choose Yes or No.

I have 3 sides and 3 angles. ○ Yes ○ No

I have 4 sides and 4 angles. ○ Yes ○ No

I am a square. ○ Yes ○ No

I am a rectangle. ○ Yes ○ No

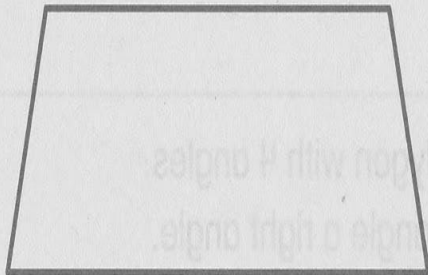**6.** Mandy draws a polygon with 6 sides and 6 angles. Which shape did she draw?

Ⓐ pentagon

Ⓑ hexagon

Ⓒ octagon

Ⓓ quadrilateral

7. Name the shape below. Write 3 things that describe the shape.

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Draw the polygon described below. Then complete the sentence.

I have 2 fewer sides than a pentagon.
I have 1 less angle than a square.
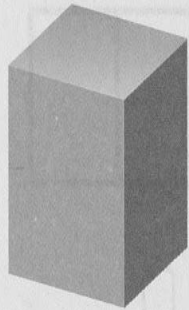I have one right angle.

The shape is a _____.

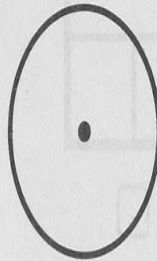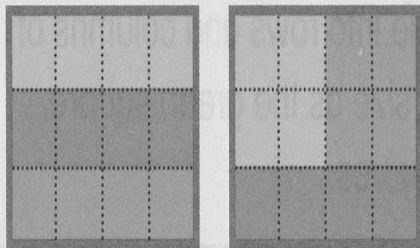**9.** Complete the sentence to name and describe the solid figure below.

A _____ has ____ faces, ____ vertices,

and ____ edges.

10. Divide the circle into 2 equal shares. Then complete the sentences.
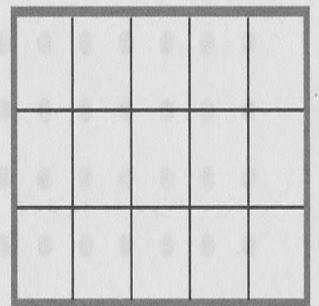
Each share is a _____ of the whole.

The whole is ____ halves.

---

11. Brad says there are only two ways to divide the same rectangle below into 3 equal shares. Do you agree? Use words and pictures to explain.

---

12. Count the number of squares in the rows and columns of the rectangle. Use the numbers on the cards to write the missing numbers in the equations.
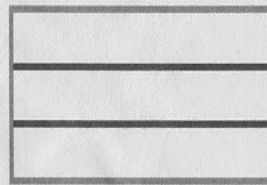
| 15 | 3 | 5 |

Rows: ___ + ___ + ___ = ___ squares

Columns: ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ + ___ = ___ squares

13. Kerry wants a design that shows thirds. Which designs could Kerry use? Choose all that apply.

☐   ☐   ☐   ☐
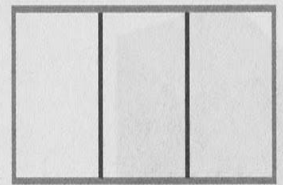
14. Is the solid figure a cube? Choose Yes or No.
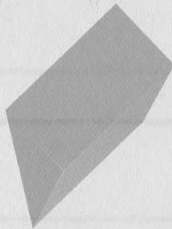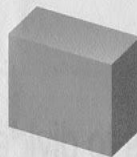
☐ Yes ☐ No   ☐ Yes ☐ No   ☐ Yes ☐ No   ☐ Yes ☐ No

15. Use the dot paper.
Draw a cube.

16. Divide the rectangle into rows and columns of squares the same size as the green square. Then count the squares.

____ squares

**Watch YouTube Video:
"What's a Fossil?"
https://youtu.be/3rkGu0BItKM**

Fossils and Dinosaurs: The Age of Dinosaurs
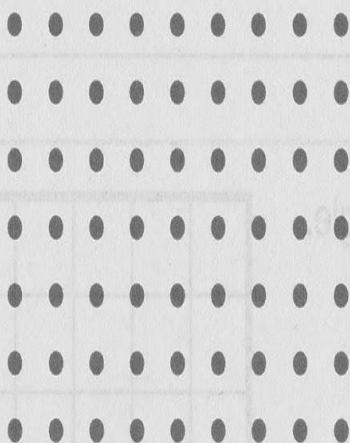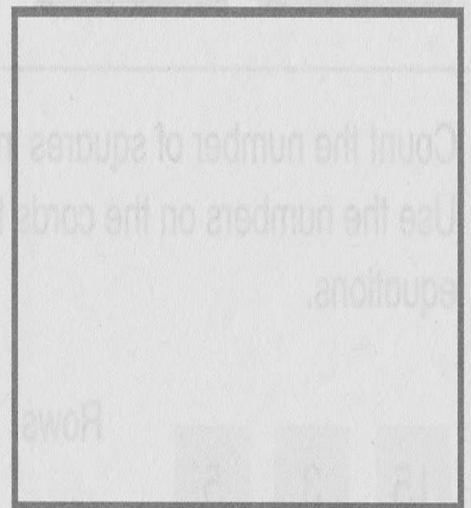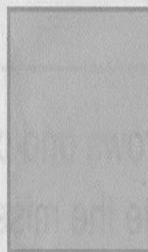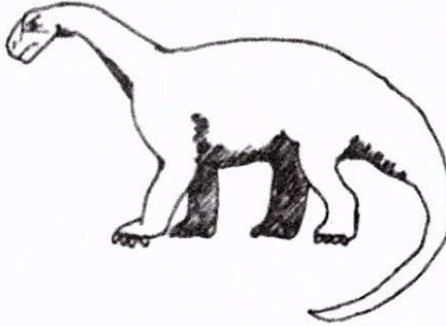by ReadWorks

Illustration by Lynn M. Hanousek

Today, human beings control the earth. Millions of years ago, before humans existed, dinosaurs ruled the earth. Their fossils have been found all over the world. They ruled the earth for 160 million years. That is much longer than people have been here.

Dinosaurs became extinct long before humans existed. Humans and dinosaurs never lived at the same time. Dinosaurs ruled the earth until an unknown catastrophic event made them extinct.

Many scientists believe that a very long time ago, all of the continents were one. As time went by, the continents drifted apart. This explains why dinosaur fossils can be found all over the world. The weather was warmer and more stable than it is today. The temperature would barely rise or fall throughout the year. Therefore, there were no seasons.

Dinosaurs were not alone on the planet. Small mammals and birds existed. There were many reptiles, such as crocodiles and lizards, roaming about. Some fish, sharks and shellfish were living as well. The earth had many plants. There was plenty of food to go around and the earth's creatures maintained a balanced food chain.

No one is sure why the dinosaurs became extinct. There are many theories, but none have been proven.

1. According to the passage, it is likely that dinosaur fossils are found everywhere because

      A. people moved the fossils around

      B. they lived in many different places

      C. the continents drifted apart

      D. they moved around often

2. Paragraph 3 begins, "Many scientists believed..." What does paragraph 3 mostly describe?

      A. Animals that lived at the same time as dinosaurs

      B. How dinosaurs became extinct

      C. How the earth's continents and weather were different during the time of dinosaurs

      D. How dinosaurs changed the earth

3. Which conclusion is supported by information in the passage?

      A. There was a lack of plant and animal diversity during the time of dinosaurs.

      B. There was plenty of food to go around during the age of dinosaurs.

      C. Dinosaurs became extinct when humans came into existence.

      D. Dinosaurs only lived in one section of the earth.

4. Read the following sentences: "The weather was warmer and more stable than it is today. The temperature would barely rise or fall throughout the year. Therefore, there were no seasons."

As used in the sentence, the word **stable** means

      A. not likely to change

      B. very extreme

      C. uncomfortable

      D. threatening

5. What is this passage mostly about?

    A. What dinosaurs ate

    B. The places where scientists have found fossils

    C. How life would be different if dinosaurs were still alive

    D. The age of dinosaurs before their extinction

6. How was the Earth's weather different when dinosaurs were alive?

_____

_____

_____

7. The author writes that many scientists believe that a very long time ago, all of the continents "were one." Explain what that means using evidence in the text.

_____

_____

_____

8. The question below is an incomplete sentence. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Dinosaur fossils have been found all over the earth by humans _____ the continents drifted apart after dinosaurs went extinct.

    A. however

    B. even though

    C. because

    D. yet

Mystery Science:
"How Do We Know What Dinosaurs Looked Like?"

https://mysteryscience.com/animals/mystery-2/fossil-evidence-classification/32?code=NjcwNTk2ODM&t=student

Please watch the Mystery Science Video and look for the assignment in your Google Classroom!