Name: _____

Multiple-Step Problems

a. Ann is baking cookies. She bakes three dozen oatmeal raisin cookies, two dozen sugar cookies, and four dozen chocolate chip cookies. Ann gives away two dozen oatmeal raisin cookies, 1.5 dozen sugar cookies, and 2.5 dozen chocolate chip cookies. How many total cookies does she keep? (Give an exact number.)
Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

b. Elliot is buying groceries. He buys a bag of apples for 5.54, a loaf of bread for 2.49, and a jar of peanut butter for 3.73. Elliot hands the cashier a twenty dollar bill. How much money should he get in change?
Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

c. Rachel is stuffing envelopes. She has eight hours to complete the task, and there are 1,500 envelopes. The first hour, Rachel stuffs 135 envelopes. The second hour she stuffs 141 envelopes. How many envelopes will Rachel need to stuff in order to finish the job?
Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

d. William has a lemonade stand. Today he made $17.55 in lemonade sales and one third that amount in cookie sales. How much money did William make altogether?
Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

Multiple-Step Math Questions

a. Grace started her own landscaping business. She charges $6 an hour for mowing lawns and $11 per hour for pulling weeds. In September she mowed lawns for 63 hours and pulled weeds for 9 hours. How much money did she earn in September?

Show your work.

answer: _____

b. Harvey wants to buy a gift for his father that costs $35.92 and a gift for his sister that costs $52.08. He has saved $16.28. How much more does he need to save in order to buy the gifts?

Show your work.

answer: _____

c. On Monday, there was no snow on the ground in Buffalo, New York. On Tuesday, three inches of snow fell. On Wednesday, a half an inch of snow melted. On Thursday, two and a half more inches fell. On Friday, another inch and a half melted. How much snow was left on the ground Friday night?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

d. Faith had $100. She went to the grocery store and bought three gallons of ice cream for $7.29 each. Then she went to the farmer's market and bought two dozen ears of corn for $5/dozen. How much money did Faith have left?

Show your work.

answer: _____

Multiple-Step Problems

a. Calvin paints pictures and sells them at art shows. He charges $56.25 for a large painting. He charges $25.80 for a small painting. Last month he sold six large paintings and three small paintings. How much did he make in all?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

b. Jennie makes quilts. She can make 7 quilts with 21 yards of material. How many yards of material would be required to make 12 quilts?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

c. Brayden and Gavin were playing touch football against Cole and Freddy. Touchdowns were worth 7 points.   Brayden and Gavin scored 7 touchdowns. Cole and Freddy's team scored 9 touchdowns. How many more points did Cole and Freddy have than Brayden and Gavin?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

d. On Thursday the Meat King Market sold 210 pounds of ground beef. On Friday they sold twice that amount. On Saturday they only sold 130 pounds. How much more meat did they sell on Friday than Saturday?

Show your work and label your answer.

answer: _____

Name: _____

Adding Fractions With Sums of 1

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |

$\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

number sentence: $\underline{\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = 1}$

Write the correct fractions for each tape diagram. Then write a number sentence for each.

a.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |

number sentence: _____

b.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ |

number sentence: _____

c.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |

number sentence: _____

d.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{1}{5}$ |

number sentence: _____

Name: _____

e.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ |
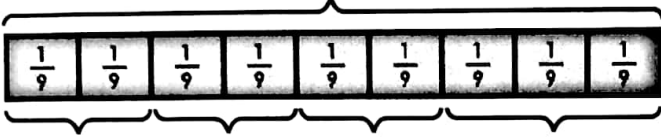
number sentence: _____

f.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |
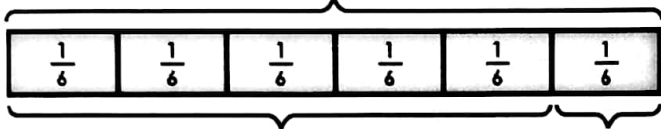
number sentence: _____

g.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ | $\frac{1}{12}$ |
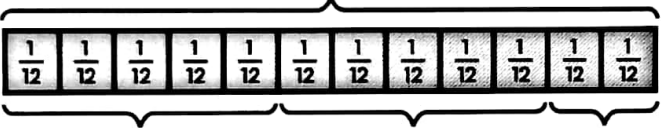
number sentence: _____

h.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$ | $\frac{1}{7}$ |
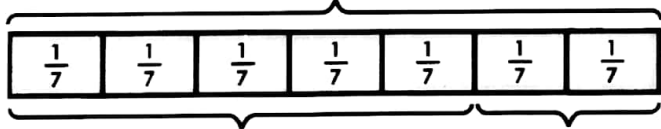
number sentence: _____

i.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{8}$ |
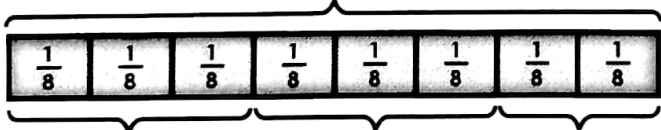
number sentence: _____

j.

1 whole

| $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ |

number sentence: _____

Super Teacher Worksheets - www.superteacherworksheets.com
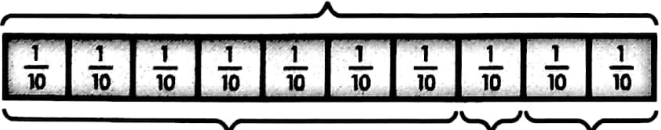
Name: _____

Fractions of Groups

Find the product of each pair of fractions. Simplify your answers when possible.

a. What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$?

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} =$$

b. What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$?

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{8} =$$

c. What is $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{3}{7}$?

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{7} =$$

d. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{8} =$

e. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{7} =$

f. $\frac{5}{5} \times \frac{1}{5} =$

g. $\frac{3}{9} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

h. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} =$

i. $\frac{5}{10} \times \frac{6}{10} =$

j. $\frac{2}{12} \times \frac{1}{2} =$

k. $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{1}{2} =$

l. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{7} =$

k. Jacob is baking chocolate chip cookies. The recipe uses $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sugar. Jacob wants to make one-half of a batch. How many cups of sugar does he need? _____

m. In the fridge, Hannah had $\frac{2}{3}$ of a quart of milk. She used half of this milk when she had breakfast cereal. How much milk did she use? _____

Name: _____

Dividing Fractions

a. How many thirds are in 4?

$4 \div \dfrac{1}{3} =$

b. How many fourths are in 5?
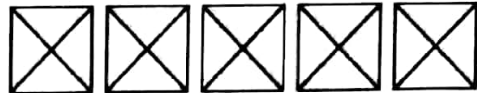
$5 \div \dfrac{1}{4} =$

Draw pictures to find each quotient.

c. $3 \div \dfrac{1}{3} =$

d. $2 \div \dfrac{1}{4} =$

e. $5 \div \dfrac{1}{2} =$

f. $4 \div \dfrac{1}{4} =$

g. $3 \div \dfrac{1}{5} =$

h. $2 \div \dfrac{1}{8} =$

i. A long submarine sandwich is cut into thirds to make smaller sandwiches. How many long subs are needed to make 12 small sandwiches? _____
Draw a picture to show how you found your answer.

6,225	9,028	5,159	4,811	9,394	3,691
+ 6,159	+ 6,307	+ 4,927	+ 6,440	+ 6,550	+ 7,107

7,797	6,841	7,679	7,432	4,278	3,618
- 2,502	- 4,474	- 5,936	- 5,621	- 3,149	- 1,529

8,481	6,979	3,554	5,687	9,061	9,537
x 74	x 40	x 45	x 77	x 37	x 81

$23\overline{)7001}$ $37\overline{)3208}$ $50\overline{)5724}$ $43\overline{)7268}$ $23\overline{)4392}$ $91\overline{)6688}$

Math-Aids.Com

```
    3,228        9,329        4,443        6,375        2,943        3,065
  + 5,570      + 8,480      + 8,007      + 1,523      + 9,545      + 5,790
```

```
    9,607        9,449        3,019        9,196        5,841        6,515
  - 1,760      - 6,248      - 2,096      - 3,481      - 1,038      - 2,652
```

```
    8,231        9,916        1,388        2,430        4,651        8,803
  x    97      x    47      x    25      x    60      x    16      x    11
```

```
48)6340     50)8784     34)4156     21)7553     49)1936     10)5432
```

| 9,518 | 7,950 | 2,668 | 6,417 | 5,892 | 7,780 |
| + 2,171 | + 6,278 | + 4,526 | + 5,047 | + 6,164 | + 4,706 |

| 7,686 | 5,113 | 7,449 | 4,612 | 9,869 | 9,084 |
| - 3,790 | - 4,598 | - 6,817 | - 2,051 | - 1,121 | - 6,077 |

| 4,508 | 4,831 | 9,666 | 8,504 | 7,164 | 7,525 |
| x   73 | x   64 | x   45 | x   52 | x   73 | x   49 |

$58\overline{)9234}$ $61\overline{)7225}$ $69\overline{)4645}$ $21\overline{)7241}$ $84\overline{)8264}$ $89\overline{)2764}$

7,274	7,930	4,617	2,920	3,217	5,295
+ 1,377	+ 8,364	+ 3,642	+ 3,708	+ 2,398	+ 5,492

4,637	7,908	3,550	7,818	3,603	3,874
- 3,795	- 6,548	- 1,791	- 6,851	- 2,130	- 2,387

2,230	6,261	5,643	7,693	2,335	8,517
x 42	x 76	x 21	x 35	x 36	x 76

86$)\overline{6246}$ 62$)\overline{7115}$ 12$)\overline{4556}$ 92$)\overline{2200}$ 28$)\overline{5804}$ 79$)\overline{4726}$

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6,968	2,903	4,594	6,273	5,434	7,569
+ 2,646	+ 3,894	+ 6,018	+ 8,738	+ 2,401	+ 4,244

8,573	5,390	5,937	9,248	3,709	3,832
- 8,332	- 4,186	- 3,975	- 1,380	- 3,026	- 1,349

3,001	9,226	8,314	2,555	7,704	6,957
x 74	x 26	x 64	x 67	x 13	x 23

68)5475   39)9653   96)3780   17)8312   98)6509   42)5303

Name: _____

A **simile** (pronounced: SIM-uh-lee) is a figure of speech that compares two things that are not normally alike. Many similes use the words *like* or *as*. How many similes are in this poem?

Similes
by Lili Pluta
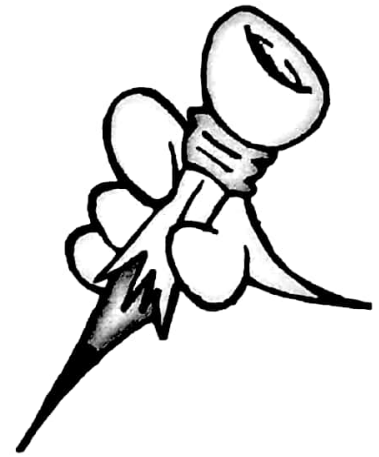
Black as words on printed pages.

Sad like tigers locked in cages.

Long as thread unrolled from spools.

Straight like legs on wooden stools.

Quiet as a school at night.

Happy like a bird in flight.

Tight as fuzzy skin on peaches.

White like dunes of sand on beaches.

Cold as scoops of frozen peas.

Fun like writing similes.
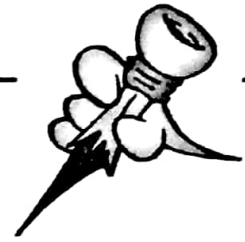
Similes

Complete these similes. Use your creativity. Try to write four or more words on each line.

happy as _____

dark as _____

smart as _____

Write a simile about a friend.

My friend _____ is as _____

as _____ .

Write a simile about your teacher.

My teacher, _____, is as _____

as _____ .

Write a simile about an animal.

_____ is as _____

as _____ .

Write a simile about your favorite food.

_____ is as _____

as _____ .

Name: _____

A **metaphor** (pronounced: MET-uh-for) is a figure of speech that describes one thing as something else. How many metaphors are in this poem?

The Metaphor Family
by Lill Pluta

My brother is a dragon.
My mom's a teddy bear.
I am a shaggy sheepdog
with a ton of tangled hair.

My father is a monkey.
He likes to make us laugh,
especially my sister,
who is a tall giraffe.

We are a busy family
with many things to do.
Our home is always happy,
but sometimes it's a zoo.
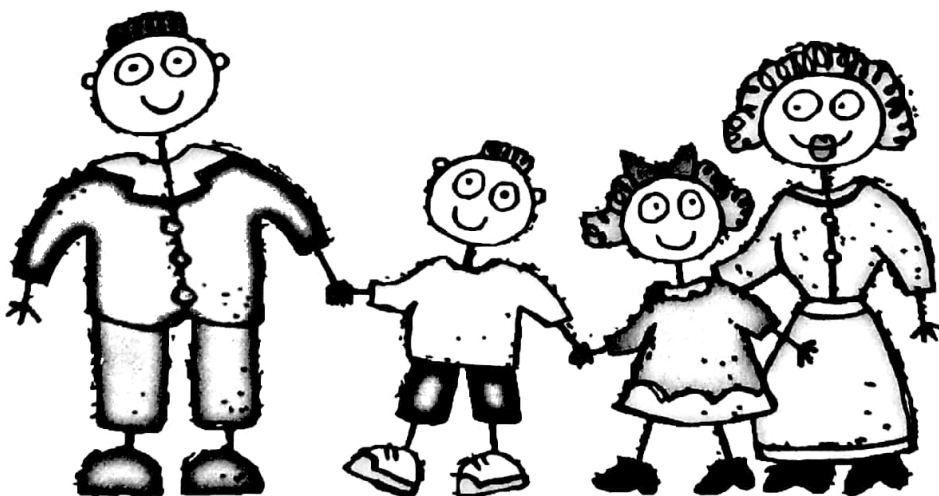
Name: _____

Metaphors
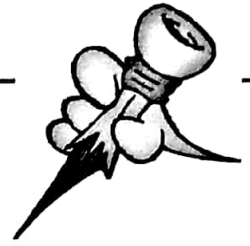
Mom said my bedroom is a pig pen. What does she mean?

_____

My friend Joey is a clown. What does this mean?

_____

Everyone calls me a little angel. What do they probably mean?

_____

Write a metaphor about someone who is very smart.

_____

Write a metaphor about someone who is a fast runner.

_____

Write a metaphor about someone who is not well-behaved.

_____

Write a metaphor about a tree.

_____

Write a nice metaphor about one of your friends.

_____

Adverbs : How, When and Where

Adverbs tell **how**, **when**, or **where** an action happens.

examples:

Mr. Star **neatly** painted his house.

The adverb **neatly** describes **how** Mr. Star painted.

Beth **usually** goes to the store on Saturday.

The adverb **usually** describes **when** Beth goes to the store.

Kathy went **inside** the blue house.

The adverb **inside** describes **where** Kathy went.

Read each sentence. Decide whether the underlined adverb is describing when, where, or how an action happens. Write **how**, **when**, or **where** on each line.

1. Jeremy <u>quickly</u> ate his lunch. _____

2. Kaylee <u>often</u> reads books about vampires. _____

3. Olivia <u>immediately</u> came to the rescue. _____

4. When will you come <u>here</u> to visit us? _____

5. Marcus <u>slowly</u> walked to the barber shop. _____

6. <u>Sometimes</u> Martin goes to the museum. _____

7. Please speak <u>clearly</u>. _____

Name: _____

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that describes a verb.

An adverb tells **how**, **when**, or **where** the verb happens.

Some examples of adverbs that tell how an action takes place:

quickly, slowly, lazily, higher, lower, nicely, patiently

Some examples of adverbs that describe when something happens:

soon, yesterday, now, today, always, never, often

Some examples of adverbs that describe where something happens:

here, there, inside, outside, around, through, beneath

Circle the adverb in each sentence. Then, tell whether the adverb is describing how, when, or where an action is taking place.

1. Because it was raining, the boys played inside.   1. _____

2. Yesterday, I went to school.   2. _____

3. I waited patiently for the door to open.   3. _____

4. The puppy was running around.   4. _____

5. When we opened the door, George ran through.   5. _____

6. At eight o'clock, we walked upstairs.   6. _____

7. Carmen can jump higher than Kyle.   7. _____

8. Jeff nicely asked for his money back.   8. _____

9. The sun shined everywhere!   9. _____

A Monster out of a Molehill

by Neal Levin

One morning when Dominick woke up, his eyeglasses were missing. He was certain he'd put them safely on his bedside table as any mole who wore eyeglasses would do. Then he remembered he might have left them outside last night after gazing at stars. Or maybe by the pond when he took them off for an evening dip. In fact, they could be anywhere.

Dominick climbed out of his molehill and looked around. He didn't find his eyeglasses. But what he did find was a terrible, hairy monster bursting out of the next molehill over, and it was charging right toward him!

What could be worse? Without his eyeglasses, Dominick couldn't even tell what kind of monster this was, but it looked like something he had never seen before. Dominick started running, but he stumbled and tripped over a tree root. The monster was following him. It waved its sturdy arms and wiggled its long, sharp claws. Dominick forced himself up and scooted onward.

After a few moments, he stopped to catch his breath. He stole a glance at the creature. Were there two heads? Three heads? He couldn't tell. Nor did he care to stay and count. He hustled forth again.

The monster was approaching quickly. Dominick saw it had big, squiggly tentacles coming out of its long, pointy snout. And it was shouting his name.

"Dominick," it yelled, "let me catch up to you."

"No!" Dominick cried. He ran even faster but slipped on a rock and stumbled face-first into a puddle of mud. The monster was almost upon him. Dominick couldn't bear it any longer. He sat up and covered his face, only allowing himself to peek between his fingers. The monster's arm was reaching forward, and there was something in its hand.

"My eyeglasses," Dominick said.

He took them and placed them on carefully, as any mole who wore eyeglasses would do, and the monster came into focus. Only it wasn't a monster at all. It was his star-nosed friend Sebastian.

'I found these on your porch last night and I didn't want anything to happen to them," he said.

Dominick gave a sigh of relief. He realized his buddy was just looking out for him. It couldn't have been any clearer.

A Monster out of a Molehill

by Neal Levin

1. When Dominick discovers his eyeglasses are missing from his bedside table, he thinks about where they could be.

   Place a check mark (☑) next to each place where Dominick thinks his eyeglasses could be.

   ☐ Outside, where he was gazing at the stars

   ☐ By the pond, where he went for an evening dip

   ☐ Near the oak tree, where he sat in the shade

   ☐ Anywhere

2. When Dominick climbs out of his molehill, does he find his glasses right away? What does he find?

   _____

3. At the end of the story, what does Dominick discover he is running away from?

   _____

4. Who is the second character in the story? _____

5. The last sentence of the story, "It couldn't have been any clearer," has two different meanings. Explain what they are.

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

A Monster out of a Molehill

by Neal Levin

Fill in the missing letters to form a vocabulary word from the story. Then write the full word on the line. Be sure you spell each word correctly.

1. e ___ e ___ ___ a ___ s e ___   _____

    hint: lenses you wear to help you see clearer

2. ___ o ___ e   _____

    hint: a small burrowing mammal

3. ___ ___ a n ___ e   _____

    hint: a quick look

4. s ___ o u ___   _____

    hint: the nose and mouth of an animal

5. f o ___ u ___   _____

    hint: clear view

6. ___ e ___ i e ___   _____

    hint: a feeling of ease after being tensed
            or worried

7. t e ___ t a ___ l e ___   _____

    hint: flexible limbs

8. p o ___ ___ ___   _____

    hint: a covered sitting area in front of a house

Name: _____

Achoo!
by Cynthia Sherwood

Achoo! We all sneeze sometimes. Sneezing is a reflex that your body does automatically. That means you cannot make yourself sneeze or stop one once it has started. When you sneeze, your body is trying to get rid of bad things in your nose, such as bacteria. You have extra germs when you have a cold, so you sneeze a lot more. You might also sneeze when you smell pepper!

Inside your nose, there are hundreds of tiny hairs. These hairs filter the air you breathe. Sometimes dust and pollen find their way through these hairs and bother your nasal passages. The nerves in the lining of your nose tell your brain that something is invading your body.

Your brain, lungs, nose, mouth, and the muscles of your upper body work together to blow away the invaders with a sneeze. When you sneeze, germs from your nose get blown into the air. Using a tissue or "sneezing into your sleeve" captures most of these germs. It is very important to wash your hands after you sneeze into them, especially during cold and flu season.

Do you ever sneeze when you walk into bright sunlight? About 25% of people experience this phenomenon. Scientists believe that the brain gets confused when signals from the optic nerve trigger the sneezing reflex in direct sunlight. This usually runs in families.

If someone nearby sneezes, remember to tell them "Gesundheit!" That is a funny-looking word which is pronounced "gezz-oont-hite." It is the German word that wishes someone good health after sneezing.

Name: _____

Achoo!
by Cynthia Sherwood

1. Which parts of your body work together when you sneeze?

   _____

   _____

2. What does the German word *gesundheit* mean?
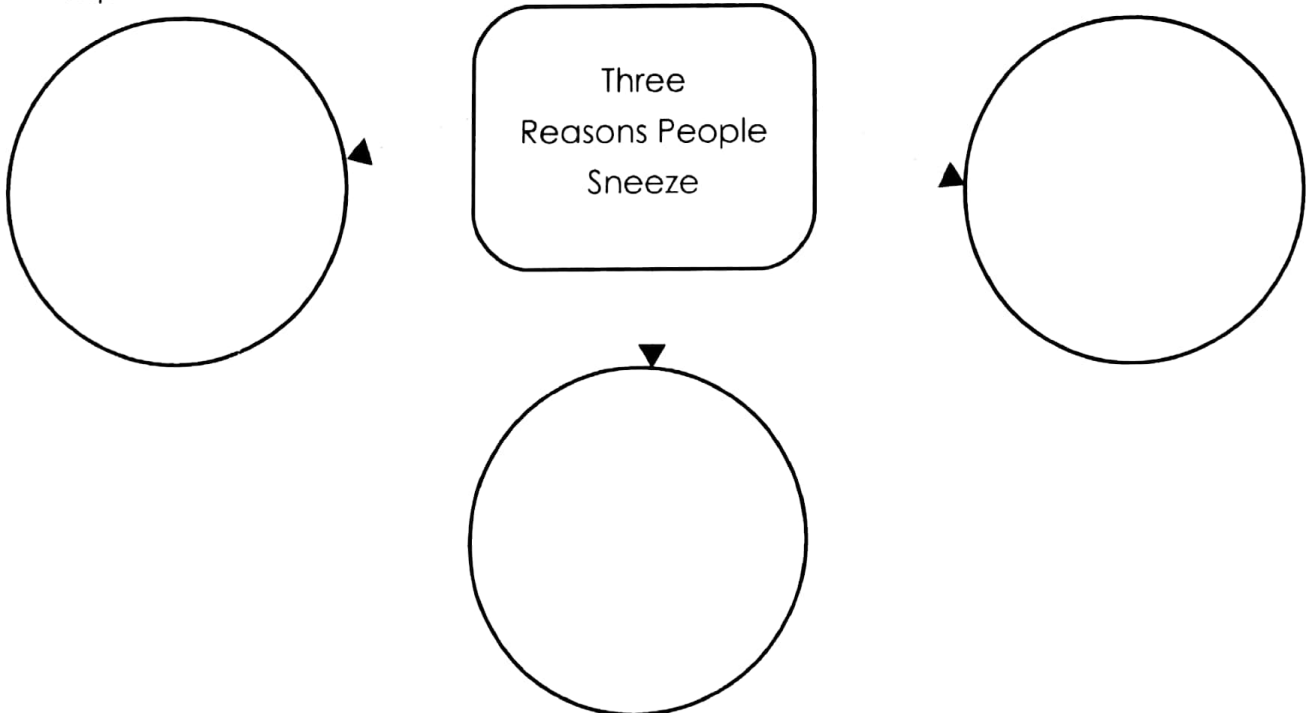
   a. I wish you good health.   **b.** I wish you God's blessings.

   c. I wish you a good day.   **d.** I wish you would stop sneezing.

3. Why do some people sneeze when they walk into bright sunlight?

   _____

   _____

4. Complete the web with information from the article.

   Three Reasons People Sneeze

Achoo!

by Cynthia Sherwood

Match each vocabulary word from the reading passage with the correct definition.

_____ 1. filter

_____ 2. invaders

_____ 3. phenomenon

_____ 4. automatically

_____ 5. pollen

_____ 6. optic nerve

_____ 7. trigger

_____ 8. nasal

_____ 9. reflex

_____ 10. confused

a. done unconsciously or spontaneously

b. relating to the nose

c. a nerve that sense messages between the eye and the brain

d. prevent unwanted material or debris from passing through

e. cause something to happen

f. an action that occurs as a response to a stimulus or outside influence

g. unwanted or harmful things that come into a place where they don't belong

h. unsure of how to respond

i. a powdery substance from a flower that can cause some people to sneeze

j. an event or occurrence

Name: _____

The Importance of Recycling
by Lydia Lukidis

I'm sure you all know how important recycling is. Recycling is when you take old things and turn them into new things. It sounds like magic. But it's actually very scientific.

Do you know how it all works? The first thing you have to do is collect items that can be recycled. Only certain materials can be recycled. These include things made out of paper, metal, glass and plastic. Can you think of everyday items made out of these materials? Soda cans are a good example. They are made out of metal. Magazines and newspapers are made out of paper. So are cereal boxes. Some bottles of juice are made out of glass. Bags and yogurt containers are made out of plastic. There are many things that can be recycled.

These things are usually stamped with the recycling loop. It has 3 arrows that go in a triangular circle. This shows that the cycle continues. Items are thrown away but continue their lives as something else.

Let's get back to the process of recycling. Once you put all your items in a recycling bin, a truck comes to pick them up. Everything goes to a recycling plant. There, the materials get separated. They go into different piles. There are special machines that crush each pile together. The materials get squashed into square

cubes. They are really heavy. You would need a forklift to carry them.

Companies buy these cubes and turn them into new products.

Now let's take a closer look at how old paper is transformed. First the paper is torn into tiny pieces. Then a special water with chemicals is poured onto it. The fibers start to stick together. In time, a brand new roll of paper is created! If there were things written or printed on the first paper, they disappear.
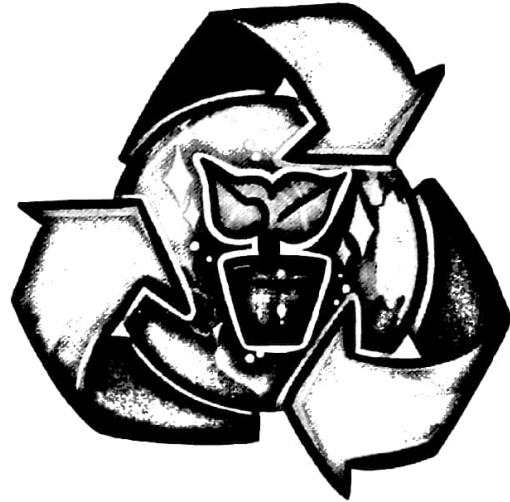
Recycling keeps our planet healthy. It reduces waste. It also saves energy. You can do your part. So just remember the golden rule: always recycle your products!

About the Author

Lydia Lukidis is a published children's author with a multi-disciplinary background that spans the fields of literature, theater and puppetry.

Lydia's picture book, *Gerbs in the House: The Dilly Dally Bedtime Routine*, is now available. Find out if Mocha will ever get his silly son to sleep!

Lukidis, Lydia. *Gerbs in the House: The Dilly Dally Bedtime Routine*   ISBN: 978-0-9917402-7-7

Name: _____

The Importance of Recycling
by Lydia Lukidis

1. According to the article, give four examples of household items that can be recycled.

   _____

   _____

2. The following choices are steps in the process of recycling. Write a number (1 – 4) on the line next to each step to show which happens first, which happens next, and which happens last.

   _____ Companies buy the cubes of crushed materials and turn them into new products.

   _____ The items you put in your recycling bin get picked up by a truck and brought to a recycling plant.

   _____ The materials get separated into different piles.

   _____ Special machines crush each pile into a square cube.

3. What do the three arrows of the recycling loop show?

   _____

4. When old paper is transformed into new paper, what causes the fibers of the tiny pieces of paper to stick together?

   a. a thick, sticky paste

   b. a special water with chemicals poured onto it

   c. a very strong glue

   d. a yellow powder

5. What are two ways that recycling keeps our planet healthy?

   _____

The Importance of Recycling

by Lydia Lukidis

Match each vocabulary word from the article with the correct definition.

_____ **1.** crush

a. makes smaller

_____ **2.** disappear

b. a box used to store things

_____ **3.** scientific

c. steps that happen one after another in the same order

_____ **4.** bin

d. to squeeze something very hard until it breaks

_____ **5.** reduces

e. a machine that can carry heavy loads

_____ **6.** products

f. to go out of view

_____ **7.** cycle

g. having to do with science

_____ **8.** forklift

h. eager to learn about something new

_____ **9.** curious

i. things that are made

Substitute Meany

By Kelly Hashway

Jacob walked into school with a smile on his face.

He loved Fridays.

"Hey," Michael said, walking up alongside him. "I heard you have a substitute today."

"Who is it?" Jacob asked, hoping for Mr. Smith, the nicest substitute at school. The students all referred to him as Mr. Smiley.

"Mr. Meany," Michael said.

Jacob gulped. If the students had nicknamed the substitute Mr. Meany, he must be awful!

"See ya!" Michael patted Jacob on the back and turned into his classroom.

Jacob slowed his pace, imagining a monster of a substitute teacher. He probably had big bushy eyebrows that slanted downward when he scowled at the students. And his voice! Jacob imagined it to be a booming voice that shook the classroom walls. Jacob shivered.

"You ready for Mr. Meany?" Cassie asked, meeting Jacob at the classroom door.

Jacob gulped and stopped in the doorway. The bell rang, and Jacob heard footsteps coming toward him. Loud, scary footsteps.

"Are you in this class, young man?"

Jacob kept his head lowered and said, "Um...yes."

"Please find your seat then."

Jacob finally looked up when he heard the word "please." Someone mean wouldn't be so polite, would they?

"Is something wrong?" Mr. Meany asked.

Jacob just stared. Mr. Meany didn't have a booming voice or bushy, slanted eyebrows. "Are you Mr. Meany?"

The man nodded and smiled. "I see the name fooled you."

"I thought..." Jacob wasn't sure he should tell Mr. Meany how the students gave the substitute teachers nicknames.

"That I got my name because I'm mean?" Mr. Meany laughed. "I get that a lot." He leaned down and whispered, "Why don't you take your seat and give me a chance to show you I'm not mean at all?"

Jacob nodded and walked to his seat. The morning passed quickly, mostly because Mr. Meany was a lot of fun. Jacob didn't even mind taking his math test because Mr. Meany did a cheer at the front of the room before the test and made everyone laugh.

When it was lunchtime, Jacob stood and walked up to Mr. Meany. "See you after lunch, Mr. Not-a-Meany," Jacob said with a smile.

Mr. Meany smiled back.

About the Author

Name: _____

Substitute Meany
By Kelly Hashway

1. What is the name of the substitute that Jacob wanted?

   a. Mr. Meany   **b.** Mrs. Nice

   c. Mr. Smith   **d.** Mrs. Jones

2. Describe how Jacob imagined Mr. Meany.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. Name one thing Mr. Meany did that made Jacob change his mind about him.

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. What did Jacob say to let the reader know he felt different about Mr. Meany at the end of the story than he did at the beginning.

   _____

   _____

Name: _____

Substitute Meany
By Kelly Hashway

Match each vocabulary word on the left with the correct definition on the right. Write the letter on the line provided.

1. _____ referred

a. to have looked at someone with disapproval

2. _____ slanted

b. a person that takes the place of someone or something

3. _____ scowled

c. showing good manners

4. _____ substitute

d. the speed that someone or something moves

5. _____ polite

e. to have called someone by a certain name or title

6. _____ pace

f. a name that is different from your real name but people may call you by it

7. _____ nicknames

g. not level or straight

❖ **Now try this:** Choose one vocabulary word from this page and use it is a sentence.

_____

_____