

Mother of Christ Catholic School
2024 Summer Assignment

Entering

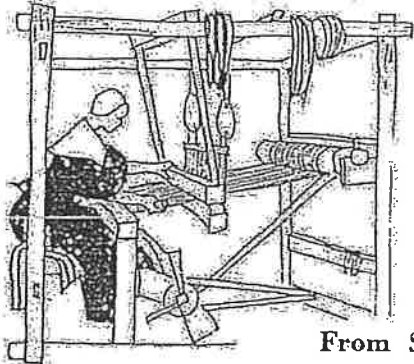
5th

Grade



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Using Capital Letters 1, 2, 5



From Spinning Wheels to Factories

Use capital letters to make sentences easy to read and understand.

In the sentences below draw a line under each word and abbreviation that should be capitalized. (Score: 1 for each correct underline)

Example: may i go with you, jack?

1. susan and i went to smith museum last saturday.
2. we saw a spinning wheel that was brought to america from england.
3. many people in connecticut, new hampshire, and vermont wove cloth.
4. miss smith said that the cloth was woven on a loom.
5. many people who lived near the atlantic ocean had spinning wheels.
6. the pioneers worked very hard on every day except sunday.
7. during april or may, wool was cut from the sheep.
8. susan and i learned how the wool was made into cloth by the women.
9. there were many rivers, such as the connecticut river, in new england.
10. didn't mr. f. c. lowell build a loom that was run by water power?
11. today lowell, massachusetts, is famous for the cloth that is made there.
12. i learned that many factories were built along the rivers.
13. didn't miss smith say that cloth was made in these factories?
14. during july and august the factories were very hot.
15. but in december and january they were often cold.
16. many people came to america from italy and ireland.
17. often these europeans worked in the factories.
18. did the people work on christmas and new year's day?
19. last june i visited in connecticut and massachusetts.
20. on monday father and i saw many factories in these states.
21. mr. j. f. boat took us into one of the factories.
22. father asked mr. boat what kind of cloth was made in this factory.
23. he said that cotton was brought from south carolina and alabama.
24. cotton cloth was made in the factory and sent to new york city.

Other Things to Do: Select five verbs that are used above, and write an original sentence with each.

Using Punctuation Marks 7 a, c, h, 8, 9, 10

When a date is written in a sentence, place a comma between the day of the month and the year, and a comma between the year and the rest of the sentence.

Use a comma to separate the names of a city and a state when they are written in a sentence. Place a comma between the name of the state and the rest of the sentence.

Examples: On December 14, 1965, Julie went to Pendleton, Oregon.

Concord, Massachusetts, was the home of many famous Americans.

Place punctuation marks where they are needed in the sentences below. (Score: 1 for each punctuation mark correctly used)

American Flags

1. "John have you seen pictures of early American flags?" asked Carol
2. Yes I saw several pictures of flags in a book John replied.
3. "Different flags were used in Boston New York and Charleston," John added.
4. "An interesting flag was flown at Bunker Hill Massachusetts," Carol said.
5. "Carol was this a red flag with a pine tree on it " asked John.
6. Were red white and blue always the colors of our flag John asked.
7. No John many flags had other colors Carol answered.
8. Have you heard the story about Betsy Ross asked John.
9. "Didn't Mrs Ross live in Philadelphia Pennsylvania " asked Carol.
10. I believe that she made a flag with stars and stripes said Carol.
11. That may not be a true story Carol replied John.
12. "Benjamin Franklin Mr Harrison and Mr Lynch designed a flag," John said.
13. "On January 2 1776 George Washington flew this flag," John added.
14. Carol explained Their flag had stripes and crosses on it
15. "On June 14 1777 a new flag was ordered," Carol said.
16. "There were red stripes white stripes and white stars on this flag," Carol added.
17. Were stars and stripes added for each new state asked John
18. "Yes after May 1 1795 the flag had fifteen stripes," replied Carol.
19. "Later the flag had stripes only for the original colonies," John said
20. "From July 4 1818 there were only thirteen stripes," John added
21. Carol wasn't a new star added for each new state asked John
22. "Yes Arizona's star was added in July 1912 John," said Carol.
23. "Carol stars have been added recently for Alaska and Hawaii " John said

Other Things to Do: Write the principal parts of *do* and *fly*. Use these six words in sentences about flags.

1.2

Declarative and Interrogative Sentences

A **declarative sentence** makes a statement and ends with a period.
An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. An interrogative sentence begins with a question word or a verb and ends with a question mark.

Write whether each sentence is declarative (D) or interrogative (I).

1. Atlanta is the capital of Georgia. _____
2. Is Georgia part of the United States? _____
3. Where is the Suwanee River located? _____
4. Three important rivers flow through Georgia. _____
5. The Atlantic Ocean borders Georgia on the east. _____
6. What is the name of that huge Georgia swamp? _____
7. Do islands protect the Georgia coast from strong storms? _____

Add periods to the end of declarative sentences. Add question marks to the end of interrogative sentences. Then underline the question words.

8. Who is going to the store with me
9. We hiked up the mountain together
10. Where did your family go last weekend
11. What is your favorite school subject
12. How old will you be on your next birthday
13. Daniel wrote an excellent science report

Rewrite the declarative sentence as an interrogative sentence. Rewrite the interrogative sentence as a declarative sentence.

14. Dayna has visited three different aquariums.

15. Does this aquarium open early in the morning?

1.3

Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request, and ends with a period. An **exclamatory sentence** expresses strong or sudden emotion, and ends with an exclamation point.

Add a period to the end of each imperative sentence. Add an exclamation point to the end of each exclamatory sentence.

1. How high the water tower is
2. Please hand me that dictionary
3. Oh no, the water level is rising
4. Ask the students to be quiet
5. Wow, I cannot believe you said that
6. Don't talk with your mouth full
7. Check the doors before you leave
8. Let's sing with our friends tonight

Add a word or words to complete each sentence.

9. _____ is so beautiful!
10. _____ your sunglasses on bright days.
11. Please use _____.
12. Wow, this sunburn _____!

Write a sentence for each topic. Use the kind of sentence in parentheses.

13. a spider on the wall (exclamatory)

14. a heavy snowstorm (imperative)

15. a sudden surprise (exclamatory)

4.1

Descriptive Adjectives

A **descriptive adjective** gives more information about a noun. It can tell how a thing looks, tastes, sounds, feels, or smells. It can tell about size, number, color, shape, or weight.

Underline each descriptive adjective once and the noun it describes twice.

1. Snails often eat rotten plants.
2. We saw the young actor in a play.
3. I wrote a long letter to Grandmother.
4. Our fuzzy gerbil runs on his squeaky wheel.
5. Tiny orange caterpillars eat green leafy plants.
6. The clever fox did not go out onto the thin ice.
7. An upset woman had lost a valuable bracelet.
8. The scaly snake crawled through the tall grass.
9. Mollusks have soft bodies under their tough shells.

Write a descriptive adjective before each noun to complete each sentence.

10. We saw a _____ raccoon in a _____ tree.
11. The _____ thunder scared the _____ child.
12. _____ flames leapt from the _____ campfire.
13. A _____ camper climbed up the _____ cliff.
14. The _____ door opened to reveal a _____ figure.
15. Circle the _____ paragraphs with a _____ pen.

Write a sentence using each pair of adjectives.

16. kind, helpful _____
17. dim, dreary _____
18. loud, orange _____
19. bitter, salty _____

THE WALL OF CHINA



Long ago, in ancient China, a magnificent structure was built, known as the Great Wall of China. This enormous wall stretches over 13,000 miles, winding across deserts, mountains, and plains. But why was such a colossal wall built? It was constructed to protect the Chinese empire from invasions and raids by nomadic groups from the north.

Building the Great Wall was an enormous task. It took thousands of workers, including soldiers, peasants, and even prisoners, over several centuries to build it. The wall was made using bricks, tamped earth, wood, and other materials available in different regions. Watchtowers were added along the wall to serve as lookout points.

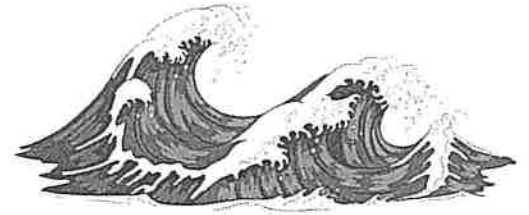
Despite its strength, the Great Wall was not just about defense. It also helped regulate trade along the Silk Road, ensuring that merchants could travel safely with their goods. This boosted the economy and allowed cultural exchanges, making the Great Wall a melting pot of interactions. Today, the Great Wall of China is considered one of the greatest wonders of the world. It attracts millions of visitors each year who marvel at its historical significance and the endurance of those who built it. The Great Wall not only tells the story of China's strength and strategic thinking but also stands as a symbol of human perseverance.

Using the RACE Strategy, answer the following question: Why was the Great Wall of China important for the Chinese empire, and what are some effects it had on society?

Name:

Class:

TIDES



Imagine you're standing on the beach, watching the ocean. Have you noticed how the water sometimes covers more of the sand and at other times, less? This change in the sea level is called a tide. Tides are like giant breaths that the ocean takes, moving in and out, influenced by the gravity of the moon and the sun.

Tides happen because the moon pulls on Earth's water with its gravity. When the moon's gravity pulls water towards it, the sea level rises and we call this high tide. On the opposite side of the Earth, another high tide occurs, while the areas 90 degrees from these points experience low tide, where the sea level drops.

There are usually two high tides and two low tides each day. However, the size and timing of these tides can be affected by where the moon and the sun are in relation to the Earth. When the sun, moon, and Earth align, which happens during a new moon or full moon, the tides are extra strong and are called spring tides. But when the sun and moon are at right angles to each other, the tides are weaker and these are known as neap tides.

So next time you're at the beach, watch how the tides change and think about the invisible forces from the sky that are moving the water!

Using the RACE Strategy, answer the following question: How do the moon and the sun influence the tides, and why is this important for understanding beach environments?

Two Lands by Robert Louis Stevenson

The Land of Nod

From breakfast on through all the day
At home among my friends I stay,
But every night I go abroad
Afar into the land of Nod.

All by myself I have to go,
With none to tell me what to do—
All alone beside the streams
And up the mountain-sides of dreams.

The strangest things are there for me,
Both things to eat and things to see,
And many frightening sights abroad
Till morning in the land of Nod.

Try as I like to find the way,
I never can get back by day,
Nor can remember plain and clear
The curious music that I hear.

The Land of Counterpane

When I was sick and lay a-bed,
I had two pillows at my head,
And all my toys beside me lay,
To keep me happy all the day.

And sometimes for an hour or so
I watched my leaden soldiers go,
With different uniforms and drills,
Among the bed-clothes, through the hills;

And sometimes sent my ships in fleets
All up and down among the sheets;
Or brought my trees and houses out,
And planted cities all about.

I was the giant great and still
That sits upon the pillow-hill,
And sees before him, dale and plain,
The pleasant land of counterpane.

1. What is the theme of "The Land of Nod"?

- (A) music
- (B) travel
- (C) friendship
- (D) dreaming

Underline the line that helped you answer the question.

3. Which of these poems is written from the first-person point of view?

- (A) "The Land of Nod"
- (B) "The Land of Counterpane"
- (C) both poems
- (D) neither poem

2. A counterpane is _____.

- (A) a bedspread
- (B) a window
- (C) an army of toy soldiers
- (D) an imaginary place

Circle the stanza in which you found the answer.

4. Which of these poems has an AABB rhyme pattern?

- (A) "The Land of Nod"
- (B) "The Land of Counterpane"
- (C) both poems
- (D) neither poem

5. Compare the two poems. How are the "lands" in the poems similar? How are they different?

Montgomery Mortimer Mouse

Montgomery's friends called him Monty for short, but his mother used his full name when she was upset. "Montgomery Mortimer Mouse," she scolded, "you must be more careful! The world is dangerous, especially for mice who scurry about with no thought for where the cat is hiding." Monty promised to be more cautious, and he meant it sincerely. But there were so many fascinating places to explore!

The next day, Monty poked his nose out of the mouse hole, remembering to look all around before venturing out. There was no sign of the cat, so he dashed to the kitchen, where tasty morsels could often be found. He skidded to a halt in front of a red bowl on the floor. The bowl was deep, and even when Monty stretched up on tiptoe, he couldn't see inside. Forgetting everything his mother had told him, Monty jumped as high as he could, sailed over the rim of the bowl, and landed inside with a splash. He licked his whiskers. What rich, creamy deliciousness was this? Splashing and frolicking happily, Monty drank his fill of the thick white liquid. But when he tried to climb out again, he discovered that the sides of the bowl were too high and slippery. He was trapped!

It was a bit late to be wondering where the cat was, but Monty could think of nothing else. And suddenly, there she was, staring down at him with an expression of surprise and glee. Her furry face seemed enormous. Monty had never seen it this close before and hoped he never would again. "Mmm, what a lovely treat," she purred. "Sweet cream, with a tasty mouse topping! But I hear the mistress setting out my dinner, so I'll have to save you for dessert."

As the cat padded silently away, Monty kicked and splashed frantically. He could think of nothing else to do. Soon, it took more effort to move his legs. Was he getting tired already? No—his kicking was churning the cream into butter! Monty paddled even harder, and before long, the butter curds were thick enough that he could climb up on top of them and jump out of the bowl. Monty raced to the mouse hole and flew through it just as the cat returned. "Next time," he told himself, "I'll look before I leap!"

1. What is the meaning of the word frolic?

- (A) to chew noisily
- (B) to dream
- (C) to choke
- (D) to play happily

Circle the context clues that helped you answer the question.

2. After the cat left, why did it take more effort for Monty to move his legs?

- (A) His muscles were getting worn out.
- (B) He was too frightened to kick hard.
- (C) The cream was getting thicker.
- (D) He was too full to move.

Underline the sentence where you found the answer.

3. Which description best fits Monty?

- (A) curious but careless
- (B) greedy and cautious
- (C) timid but determined
- (D) hungry but nervous

4. What lesson did Monty learn?

- (A) Don't cry over spilled milk.
- (B) Look before you leap.
- (C) Life is just a bowl of butter.
- (D) While the cat's away, the mice will play.

5. Do you think Monty will be more careful in the future? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

The Stone Witness

One day, Coyote's bushy tail became snagged in cactus spines. He could move neither forward nor backward. He begged a passing jackrabbit to help him. "If I free you, what will stop you from eating me?" Jackrabbit asked. Coyote protested that he would never do such a thing, but the rabbit was wary. Finally he said, "I'll help you, but you must promise to return the favor someday." Coyote eagerly agreed, but Jackrabbit was still cautious. "You are well-known for deceit," he said. "We must have a witness to your promise. I will fetch someone."

"Don't leave me!" Coyote wailed. "You can trust me." Jackrabbit remained tentative. Coyote looked around in desperation and spied a large reddish rock. "That red rock can be our witness," he said. Jackrabbit thought for a moment, and then he agreed. As the rabbit worked to untangle Coyote's tail, Coyote thought, "What a fool Jackrabbit is! A stone cannot witness anything." The moment the tail was free, Coyote pounced on Jackrabbit. "Now I've got a tasty supper!" he gloated. Jackrabbit struggled furiously but could not escape. When he reminded Coyote of his promise, Coyote howled with laughter.

An owl flying overhead heard the commotion. She stopped to find out what the trouble was. Jackrabbit told her about Coyote's tail, the cactus, and the promise that Coyote had made. "That's not true!" Coyote growled. "None of that happened, and he cannot prove that it did."

"I can prove I'm telling the truth," Jackrabbit replied. "We had a witness—a big gray stone that heard everything." "You're a liar!" Coyote yelled. "That stone was red, not gray!"

Owl smiled. "Since you admit that there was a witness, I must assume that the rest of Jackrabbit's story is true, too. By the law of the desert, you must honor your agreement and let Jackrabbit go."

Coyote knew he was trapped. He released Jackrabbit and walked away with an empty stomach.

1. The problem in this story is that Coyote

- (A) believes that rocks can see and talk
- (B) won't listen to Owl
- (C) is afraid of Jackrabbit
- (D) doesn't honor the promise he makes

Underline the sentence where you found the answer.

3. What role does Owl play in this story?

- (A) a wise judge
- (B) Coyote's friend
- (C) a police officer
- (D) Jackrabbit's mother

2. Coyote needed help because _____

- (A) his paw was trapped under a stone
- (B) his tail was caught on a cactus
- (C) an owl was chasing him
- (D) his stomach was empty

Circle the phrase where you found the answer.

4. Which of these words is not a synonym for **careful**?

- (A) wary
- (B) cautious
- (C) deceitful
- (D) tentative

5. Do you think Jackrabbit really thought the stone would be a good witness? Why or why not?

The Story of Paul Bunyan and Babe

In the Year of Two Winters, it grew so cold that the snow turned blue. Coffee turned to ice while it was still boiling, and conversations took forever because folks had to thaw out their words before they could hear each other. When the leftover words unfroze in the spring, the air was filled with a terrible chatter that lasted for weeks.

That was the year that young Paul Bunyan found a baby ox in the snow. He took the little creature home and warmed it up, but the ox's hide stayed blue. Paul named his pet Babe. Babe grew fast, and Paul built a water tank for him to drink from. One day, Babe accidentally knocked the tank over. All the lumbermen in the camp would have drowned if it hadn't been for Paul Bunyan's quick action. He dug a ditch to drain the water—and that's how the Mississippi River was formed.

Babe was handy around the logging camp. The lumberjacks strung a line between his horns and hung all the camp's wash on it. The laundry dried extra-quick because of all the wind up there. But Babe was most useful for straightening crooked roads. Paul just tied one end of the road to Babe's horns, and then Babe took a couple of steps and pulled all the kinks right out of the road. One day, Paul decided to try the same trick on a twisty river so he could float logs to the lumber mill quicker. It worked great! But the straightened river was a good deal longer than it had been. Paul used his ax to chop off the extra bits, which he called the Great Lakes.

Paul Bunyan and Babe worked so well together that soon there was no more work to be done. So Paul closed up camp, and he and Babe set out to see the country. Paul had always had a hankering to visit the giant redwood trees in California, so they started walking west. As Paul was crossing Arizona, he accidentally dragged his ax on the ground. Today, you can still see where this happened. It's called the Grand Canyon.

1. One setting for this story is a _____.

- (A) logging camp near the Mississippi River
- (B) mountain range in Alaska
- (C) desert in Nevada
- (D) beach on the shores of the Great Lakes

Circle the phrase where you found the answer.

2. What does the word **hankering** mean?

- (A) a bandanna
- (B) a lumberjack's tool
- (C) a desire
- (D) baby ox

Underline the sentence that helped you answer the question.

3. How is this story structured or organized?

- (A) main idea and details
- (B) causes and effects
- (C) facts and opinions
- (D) comparing and contrasting

4. Which description does not fit Paul Bunyan?

- (A) larger than life
- (B) quick thinking
- (C) creative problem solver
- (D) coldhearted

5. List some natural features that were supposedly created by Paul Bunyan and explain how.

Multiplying Three-Digit Numbers

Total Problems: 30
Problems Correct: _____

Solve each problem. Regroup when necessary.

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 654 \\ \times 189 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 542 \\ \times 172 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 323 \\ \times 247 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 826 \\ \times 825 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ \times 285 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 221 \\ \times 103 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ \times 184 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 756 \\ \times 633 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 236 \\ \times 420 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 630 \\ \times 246 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ \times 122 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 593 \\ \times 347 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13.
$$\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ \times 377 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 351 \\ \times 240 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15.
$$\begin{array}{r} 577 \\ \times 290 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16.
$$\begin{array}{r} 412 \\ \times 203 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

17.
$$\begin{array}{r} 593 \\ \times 347 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

18.
$$\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ \times 377 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

19.
$$\begin{array}{r} 251 \\ \times 141 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

20.
$$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ \times 184 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

21.
$$\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ \times 491 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

22.
$$\begin{array}{r} 827 \\ \times 579 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

23.
$$\begin{array}{r} 520 \\ \times 397 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

24.
$$\begin{array}{r} 630 \\ \times 141 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

25.
$$\begin{array}{r} 770 \\ \times 143 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

26.
$$\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ \times 324 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

27.
$$\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ \times 273 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

28.
$$\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ \times 459 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

29.
$$\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ \times 510 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

30.
$$\begin{array}{r} 370 \\ \times 237 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Division with Three-Digit Quotients

Total Problems: 20
Problems Correct: _____

Solve each problem.

1. $9 \overline{)1,368}$

2. $4 \overline{)1,228}$

3. $8 \overline{)5,392}$

4. $6 \overline{)1,878}$

5. $5 \overline{)1,395}$

6. $7 \overline{)2,926}$

7. $4 \overline{)1,008}$

8. $5 \overline{)975}$

9. $4 \overline{)2,128}$

10. $2 \overline{)1,224}$

11. $6 \overline{)2,706}$

12. $3 \overline{)2,019}$

13. $3 \overline{)1,008}$

14. $8 \overline{)3,888}$

15. $7 \overline{)1,421}$

16. $5 \overline{)1,125}$

17. $2 \overline{)1,024}$

18. $3 \overline{)1,134}$

19. $8 \overline{)4,960}$

20. $9 \overline{)2,790}$

Order of Operations (A)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Simplify each expression using the correct order of operations.

$$(3 \times 4) \div (7 + 9 - 10)$$

$$8 \times (10 - 6) \div 2 + 4$$

$$(10 \div 2) \times 7 + 5 - 4$$

$$8 \div (7 - 3) \times (4 + 6)$$

$$6 \times (8 - 3 + 5) \div 10$$

$$10 - 6 \times 5 \div (2 + 4)$$

$$(10 - 6 + 8 \div 2) \times 3$$

$$(4 + 8 \div 2 - 6) \times 10$$

$$7 \div (4 \times 2 + 9 - 10)$$

$$((10 - 6 + 5) \div 9) \times 2$$

Adding and Subtracting Two Mixed Fractions (A)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Calculate each result.

1. $5\frac{12}{18} - 1\frac{2}{9} =$

2. $2\frac{9}{18} - 1\frac{7}{9} =$

3. $5\frac{5}{8} + 1\frac{1}{2} =$

4. $5\frac{2}{3} + 2\frac{12}{18} =$

5. $4\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{3}{12} =$

6. $4\frac{8}{9} - 3\frac{2}{3} =$

7. $4\frac{3}{7} - 1\frac{9}{14} =$

8. $5\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{17}{20} =$

9. $1\frac{2}{6} + 2\frac{1}{3} =$

10. $5\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{3}{6} =$

Multiplying and Dividing Various Fractions (A)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____

Calculate each result.

1. $1\frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{2}{5} =$

2. $\frac{25}{9} \times \frac{6}{7} =$

3. $1\frac{8}{9} \times 3\frac{6}{7} =$

4. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{2}{3} =$

5. $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{4}{3} =$

6. $3\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{7}{2} =$

7. $\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{23}{6} =$

8. $3\frac{1}{9} \div \frac{12}{5} =$

9. $3\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{19}{9} =$

10. $3\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{7}{6} =$

Subtracting Decimals (A)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Calculate each difference

$$\begin{array}{r} 48.726 \\ -7.967 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.592 \\ -5.394 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.877 \\ -2.719 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 99.734 \\ -7.531 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 62.699 \\ -5.427 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55.801 \\ -49.884 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 84.882 \\ -61.501 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 91.393 \\ -5.690 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 66.932 \\ -2.473 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.250 \\ -1.250 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.645 \\ -1.841 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 61.579 \\ -25.813 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 97.441 \\ -2.447 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.958 \\ -3.541 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 76.616 \\ -6.300 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 88.113 \\ -38.809 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.140 \\ -6.160 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 71.382 \\ -21.609 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.954 \\ -4.838 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.910 \\ -5.592 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44.544 \\ -22.354 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 78.448 \\ -16.188 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35.242 \\ -7.515 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23.964 \\ -7.228 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 51.535 \\ -8.232 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Adding Decimals (A)

Find each sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.346 \\ + 3.159 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.185 \\ + 6.652 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.318 \\ + 2.866 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.436 \\ + 7.880 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.667 \\ + 8.780 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.020 \\ + 7.541 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.705 \\ + 7.341 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.524 \\ + 9.231 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.065 \\ + 7.263 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.520 \\ + 6.804 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.445 \\ + 3.098 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.503 \\ + 8.803 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.635 \\ + 5.873 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.891 \\ + 7.673 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.997 \\ + 2.775 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.195 \\ + 6.335 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.952 \\ + 2.176 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.126 \\ + 5.639 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.890 \\ + 3.126 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.370 \\ + 9.469 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.961 \\ + 1.347 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.767 \\ + 9.215 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.794 \\ + 8.453 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8.165 \\ + 7.482 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.627 \\ + 8.029 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.182 \\ + 4.851 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.271 \\ + 7.620 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.453 \\ + 8.568 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.069 \\ + 8.745 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.922 \\ + 3.095 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiplying 3-Digit by 2-Digit Numbers with Various Decimal Places (A)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Calculate each product.

$$\begin{array}{r} 68.2 \\ \times 8.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 630 \\ \times 1.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16.0 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.52 \\ \times 0.25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32.3 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7.91 \\ \times 0.19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26.3 \\ \times 7.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.07 \\ \times 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63.2 \\ \times 8.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.394 \\ \times 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55.8 \\ \times 9.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 596 \\ \times 3.6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 940 \\ \times 8.2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.707 \\ \times 0.97 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 906 \\ \times 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 310 \\ \times 1.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 520 \\ \times 0.92 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 131 \\ \times 0.41 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.00 \\ \times 5.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.913 \\ \times 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.8 \\ \times 3.8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 52.2 \\ \times 2.3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.394 \\ \times 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.411 \\ \times 0.35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

