Mother of Christ Catholic School

2024 Summer Assignment

Entering 4th Grade

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Name: _____

Make Inferences WEEK 21 DAY 3

READ THE PASSAGE As you read, think about what inferences you can make about swifts.

Life in the Sky

Swifts are among the fastest animals on Earth. These small birds live mostly in the air. In fact, swifts can go two or three years without touching the ground! To adapt to life in the sky, swifts depend on their speed and, believe it or not, the saliva in their mouths.

Swifts can fly faster than 100 miles per hour. That's because their wings are curved like a boomerang. This shape gives them extra speed. They can also flap one wing faster than the other, which allows them to make sharp turns without slowing down. Making fast, sharp turns helps swifts snag flying bugs to eat. Swifts will often fly into clouds of bugs such as gnats or mosquitoes. The birds swoop in and open their wide beaks to catch as many insects as they can.

Swifts also catch bugs to feed their young. The saliva of a swift is sticky, like glue. The bird collects insects in its mouth and holds the insects in a sticky ball of saliva. One food ball can contain nearly 1,000 bugs.

Swifts also use their saliva as glue to build their nests. The birds catch feathers that float in the air and stick the feathers together to form a sturdy nest on the side of a cliff or building. Swifts' short feet are not good for walking or perching on flat surfaces. But their sharp claws allow them to cling to rocks and walls so they can take a brief rest before returning to their lives in the sky.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Based on the passage, where do swifts probably sleep?
   - Ⓐ near a pond
   - Ⓑ on the ground
   - Ⓒ on a tree branch
   - Ⓓ in the air as they glide

2. What can you infer about swifts?
   - Ⓐ They are often found on land.
   - Ⓑ Their nests are very large.
   - Ⓒ They can quickly escape from predators.
   - Ⓓ They prefer eating gnats over mosquitoes.

3. Based on the passage, where would swifts probably build nests?
   - Ⓐ on a sandy beach
   - Ⓑ on the side of a barn
   - Ⓒ under leaves on the ground
   - Ⓓ in a tree

4. Which is probably true about swifts?
   - Ⓐ They produce a lot of saliva.
   - Ⓑ They are named for the bugs they eat.
   - Ⓒ Their wings are not very strong.
   - Ⓓ They never get thirsty.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Tell one way that swifts are different from another bird you know about.

_____

_____

Name: _____

Cause and Effect
Fact and Opinion

WEEK 20 DAY 5

READ THE PASSAGE Notice the facts and opinions about the history of counting, and pay attention to causes and effects that the author describes.

Not as Easy as 1, 2, 3

I learned something amazing today. Numerals have not been around forever—they had to be invented! Thousands of years ago, people who hunted and gathered their food did not use numerals. They counted by carving notches into bones. Each notch stood for "one more." It sounds like hard work to me.

When people began farming, they needed to count crops and animals. They used different tokens for counting. Each token stood for "one" of something. For example, sheep were counted with small disks. One disk stood for one sheep. This worked well enough, until a farmer ran out of tokens!

About 5,000 years ago, people began to live in communities. They ran businesses, owned animals, and paid taxes. People could no longer keep track of things with tokens. Finally, people figured it out. They invented numerals, or written symbols that could stand for different amounts. The first numerals were formed as wedges and circles. The numeral 10 was shown with a small circle, so three small circles stood for 30.

I think doing math can be challenging. Now I see that inventing the numerals for doing math was pretty challenging, too! I also realize just how important numerals are.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. Which sentence states a fact?
   - Ⓐ "I learned something amazing today."
   - Ⓑ "They used different tokens for counting."
   - Ⓒ "I think doing math can be challenging."
   - Ⓓ "It sounds like hard work to me."

2. Which of these states an opinion?
   - Ⓐ Disks were used to count sheep.
   - Ⓑ People who hunted and gathered did not use numerals.
   - Ⓒ Numerals are important.
   - Ⓓ The first numerals were wedges and circles.

3. What caused people to invent numerals?
   - Ⓐ They could easily make wedges and circles.
   - Ⓑ They had to keep track of a lot of things.
   - Ⓒ They kept losing their tokens.
   - Ⓓ They had simple needs.

4. What effect did farming have on counting?
   - Ⓐ Farmers invented bigger numerals.
   - Ⓑ Farmers began using wedges and circles.
   - Ⓒ Farmers used tokens to count things.
   - Ⓓ Farmers began to make notches on bones.

STRATEGY PRACTICE According to the passage, what are three ways in which people counted?

_____

_____

Name: _____

Author's Purpose
Prediction

WEEK 17 DAY 5

READ THE PASSAGE As you read, stop and think about what the author wants you to learn.

Your Body's Thermostat

If you get really hot, your body sweats to cool down. If you're too cold, your body shivers to warm up. If germs enter your body, you get a fever. Sweating, shivering, and having a fever may seem like bad things, but they are all healthy reactions. They show that your body is working well. And all of those reactions begin in a small part of your brain.

The *hypothalamus* (HY-po-THAL-uh-mus) is only about the size of an almond, but it does very important work. One of its jobs is to control your body temperature. Your body usually stays at a regular temperature, but that temperature can sometimes change. For example, during a fast game of soccer, your body temperature rises. The hypothalamus quickly sends signals to your sweat glands. It says, "Get to work!" When the sweat glands create sweat, your body begins to cool down. It soon returns to a normal temperature.

The hypothalamus also works when you are ill. When nasty germs attack your body, it makes white blood cells. These signal the hypothalamus to raise your body's temperature. You now have a fever. Your skin may look flushed and feel hot to the touch. Your body loses water. The rise in your body's temperature helps to kill the germs. A fever is also your body's way of telling you that you're sick so you can take care of yourself. Your hypothalamus is very hardworking!

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

1. What is the main reason the author wrote the passage?
   - Ⓐ to tell people not to get sick
   - Ⓑ to explain why people sweat
   - Ⓒ to explain what the hypothalamus does
   - Ⓓ to share opinions about the hypothalamus

2. What probably happens when the cause of a fever goes away?
   - Ⓐ The body shivers to get warm.
   - Ⓑ The body returns to a normal temperature.
   - Ⓒ The body temperature rises.
   - Ⓓ The sweat glands work extra hard.

3. Based on the passage, what advice would a doctor probably give to a person with a fever?
   - Ⓐ Play extra hard.
   - Ⓑ Keep your body hot.
   - Ⓒ Make fewer white blood cells.
   - Ⓓ Drink a lot of water.

4. The author uses the last paragraph to _____.
   - Ⓐ explain how your body cools down
   - Ⓑ describe the hypothalamus
   - Ⓒ tell what to do when you have a fever
   - Ⓓ tell why people get fevers

STRATEGY PRACTICE Ask a partner a question about something from the passage.

Ecosystems

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science

An ecosystem is all the things that interact in a specific area, whether they are living or non-living. Some examples of non-living things that support life in an ecosystem are light, air, soil and water. Living things are the plants and animals, called **organisms**, that use those resources.

Each of the specific ecosystems in the world has its own conditions created by the non-living things. These conditions determine what kinds of living things will be able to thrive there. Organisms can only thrive where their needs are being met. Everything in an organism's environment has an effect on it. One ecosystem that allows many different kinds of organisms to thrive is a temperate zone. It is an area where the conditions never become too hot or too cold

All the living things in an ecosystem are called a community. All of one specific kind of organism living in a community is called a population. All the tree frogs in a rainforest community are one population within the community. All the white birch trees are another population within the same community. All the jaguars are yet another rainforest community population.

All living organisms perform certain life processes. They take in nutrients like air, sunlight, water, and food. They use energy from those nutrients to grow and develop. They release energy by doing work and moving. They release waste products. They react to things in their environment. They reproduce, producing offspring, or babies, that are similar to themselves.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What is one example of a non-living thing in an ecosystem? _____.

_____

2) What are three of the life processes that living organisms do? _____

_____

_____

3) What does population mean in a community?

_____

_____

4) When does an organism thrive?

_____

_____

5) Why does a temperate zone support many varieties of organisms? _____

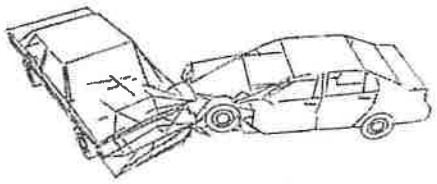
_____

Name: _____

Nonfiction Reading Test
Seat Belts

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

"Click!" That's the sound of safety. That's the sound of survival. That's the sound of a seat belt locking in place. Seat belts save lives and that's a fact. That's why I don't drive anywhere until mine is on tight. Choosing to wear your seat belt is a simple as choosing between life and death. Which one do you choose?



Think about it. When you're driving in a car, you may be going 60 MPH or faster. That car is zipping down the road. Then somebody ahead of you locks up his or her brakes. Your driver doesn't have time to stop. The car that you are in crashes. Your car was going 60 miles per hour. Now it has suddenly stopped. Your body, however, is still going 60 MPH. What's going to stop your body? Will it be the windshield or your seat belt? Every time that you get into a car you make that choice. I choose the seat belt.

Some people think that seat belts are uncool. They think that seat belts cramp their style, or that seat belts are uncomfortable. To them I say, what's more uncomfortable? Wearing a seat belt or flying through a car windshield? What's more uncool? Being safely anchored to a car, or skidding across the road in your jean shorts? Wearing a seat belt is both cooler and more comfortable than the **alternatives**.

Let's just take a closer look at your choices. If you are not wearing your seat belt, you can hop around the car and slide in and out of your seat easily. That sounds like a lot of fun. But, you are also more likely to die or suffer serious injuries. If you are wearing a seat belt, you have to stay in your seat. That's no fun. But, you are much more likely to walk away unharmed from a car accident. Hmmm... A small pleasure for a serious pain. That's a tough choice. I think that I'll avoid the serious pain.

How about giving money away? Do you like to give your money away? Probably not. And when you don't wear your seat belt, you are begging to give your money away. That's because kids are required to wear seat belts in every state in America. If you're riding in a car, and you don't have a seat belt on, the police can give you or your driver a ticket. Then you will have to give money to the city. I'd rather keep my money, but you can spend yours how you want.

Wearing a seat belt does not make you **invincible**. You can still get hurt or killed while wearing your seat belt. But wearing them has proven to be safer than driving without them. You are much less likely to be killed in a car wreck if you are wearing a seat belt. You are much less likely to get seriously injured if you are wearing one. So why not take the safer way? Why not go the way that has been proven to result in fewer deaths? You do want to live, don't you?

1. Which title best expresses the main idea of this text?

a. *Car Accidents: Ways That We Can Prevent Them*

b. *Slow Down: Save Lives By Driving Slower*

c. *Seat Belts: Wear Them to Survive Any Wreck*

d. *Why Not? Improve Your Odds with Seat Belts*

2. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

a. To inform readers about seat belt laws

b. To persuade readers to wear seat belts

c. To entertain readers with stories and jokes about seat belts

d. To describe what car accidents are like without seat belts

3. Which best describes the text structure in the fourth paragraph?

a. Compare and contrast

b. Chronological order

c. Sequential order

d. Problem and solution

4. Which best defines the word *alternatives* as it is used in the third paragraph?

a. Being safe

b. Being unsafe

c. Other choices

d. Driving fast

5. Which best expresses the main idea of the fifth paragraph?

a. Seat belts are a waste of money.

b. People don't like to give money away.

c. Not wearing a seat belt may cost you.

d. Seat belt laws save lives.

6. Which best defines the word *invincible* as it is used in the last paragraph?

a. Uncool

b. Difficult or impossible to see

c. Glow-in-the-dark

d. Unable to be harmed

7. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?

a. Being safe is more important than being cool.

b. Moving freely around a car is worth the risks.

c. Seat belts will keep you safe in any car accident.

d. You should be most concerned with your comfort.

8. Which argument is **not** made by the author?

a. Not wearing a seat belt can be expensive.

b. Penalties for not wearing a seat belt should increase.

c. Seat belts keep you from flying through the windshield.

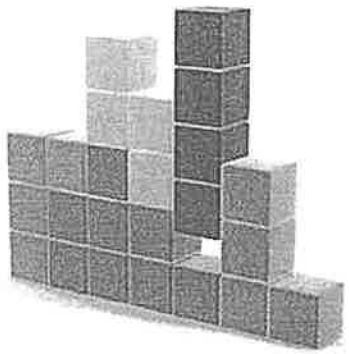
d. Wearing a seat belt is cooler than suffering an injury.

Name: _____

Nonfiction Reading Test
Tetris

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Do you like video games? Lots of people do. There are many types of video games. Some people like action games. Other people like driving games. But the most popular game of all time is a puzzle game.



Tetris is a game about making lines. Blocks fall from the top of the screen. They fall one at a time. The player moves the blocks. Once the blocks hit the bottom, they are locked in place. Players try to make lines go across the screen with no gaps. Complete lines disappear. This gives players more room. The blocks pile up during the game. The game ends when the blocks get to the top of the screen.

A man named Alexey made Tetris in 1984. All the pieces in Tetris have four blocks. The word "tetra" means four. Alexey named his game after tetra and tennis. He made Tetris while working at a science academy in Moscow. Moscow is in Russia.

Alexey made his game on a screen that only showed letters. He could not use blocks. The blocks were made out of letters in the first game of Tetris. Still, all Alexey's friends loved his game. It was easy to learn and fun to play.

Soon the game spread across the world. It was on every computer. It was in arcades. It came with every one of Nintendo's Game Boy. More than 100 million Game Boys were sold. Tetris was all over the place. Even today Tetris comes with many phones.

Dr. Richard Haier has studied Tetris players. He ran many tests. He found that playing Tetris boosts mental activity. Dr. Haier thinks Tetris is good for the brain. I agree with this finding. Now go and play some Tetris. It's just what the doctor ordered.

1. What is this article about?
a. Video games
b. Tetris
c. Alexey
d. Blocks

2. What is the goal of Tetris?
a. To make tall piles of blocks
b. To match the colors of blocks
c. To make complete lines
d. To get blocks to the top of the screen

3. After which is Tetris named?
a. Fish
b. The number ten
c. Paris
d. Tennis

4. Where was Alexey when he created Tetris?
a. Paris
b. Russia
c. The United States of America
d. Germany

5. What is the highest selling game of all time?
a. A driving game
b. Call of Duty
c. Tetris
d. An action game

6. Which event happened first?
a. Tetris was played with letters instead of blocks
b. Tetris was released on the phone
c. Tetris was released in the arcade
d. Tetris was brought to the Game Boy

7. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
a. To persuade readers to play Tetris
b. To explain how Tetris is played
c. To describe different types of games
d. To compare Tetris to other puzzle games

8. According to Dr. Richard Haier, which is true about Tetris?
a. Tetris lowers blood pressure
b. Tetris increases physical strength
c. Tetris boosts mental activity
d. Tetris has no positive side effects

9. What happens to a block that hits the bottom and does not form a complete line in Tetris?
a. It disappears and reappears at the top.
b. It is locked in place.
c. The player moves the block.
d. It gives the player more room.

10. Why did the first game of Tetris use letters instead of blocks?
a. Alexey did not think to use blocks
b. Alexey thought letters were more fun
c. Alexey's screen could only show letters
d. Alexey wanted to teach people to read

Identifying Adjectives 4

Name:_____

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

Read the sentence. Circle the adjective. On the line after the sentence, write the noun that is being described.

1. The ambitious boy chased the butterfly. boy
2. My grandmother is a unique woman.
3. The scientist enjoyed making interesting inventions.
4. The girl suddenly had a delightful idea.
5. The gentleman showed his charming manners.
6. We picked a pretty bouquet of flowers for our mom.
7. The woman hugged her darling granddaughter.
8. His furious father screamed at him.
9. We battled a horrid flu for more than a week.
10. I pulled the fluffy blanket up over my shoulders.
11. The man was obviously unhappy with the news.
12. The band made a frightful racket in the garage.
13. The brave hunter was not afraid of the lion.
14. The teeth of the crocodile were frightening to see.
15. The sleepy baby finally stopped crying.
16. My father decided to shave his hairy face.
17. The overjoyed children unwrapped their gifts.
18. The energetic team won the game.

Verb Tenses: Present, Past, and Future

RETEACHING

These sentences use the verb bake in three ways. Write the underlined verb in each sentence.

1. She <u>bakes</u> apples. _____ (present tense)
2. She <u>baked</u> apples. _____ (past tense)
3. She <u>will bake</u> apples. _____ (future tense)

The **tense** of a verb shows the time of the action. A verb may be written in the **present tense**, **past tense**, or **future tense**.

Directions: Write **present**, **past**, or **future** beside each verb.

1. helps _____
2. enjoyed _____
3. will roll _____
4. learns _____
5. will want _____
6. walk _____
7. roasted _____
8. will boil _____

Directions: Complete each sentence. Write the past-tense verb in ( ).

9. Dad _____ the tomatoes. (peeled/will peel)
10. Pat and I _____ the salad. (prepare/prepared)
11. Tony _____ fresh bread. (served/will serve)
12. Mom _____ the meat. (carves/carved)
13. The family _____ together. (will work/worked)
14. People _____ themselves. (helped/help)
15. Guests _____ the dinner. (enjoy/enjoyed)

Name: _____

Four Types of Sentences

Directions: Identify each type of sentence and explain your answer.

Types of Sentences: declarative, imperative, exclamatory, and interrogative.

1. The students wanted to go on a field trip.

Type: _____

2. Can we go to the Adventureville Theme Park?

Type: _____

3. Be on your best behavior for the next two weeks.

Type: _____

4. After a couple long weeks of keeping their hands to themselves, quietly focusing on instruction, and cleaning up their messes, the students were rewarded with a fieldtrip.

Type: _____

5. We are so excited about going to Adventureville!

Type: _____

6. How far away is the park from the school and what time do we have to come home?

Type: _____

7. But, the park is three hours away from the school and we'll have to be back by 3:00 for the buses!

Type: _____

8. Quit asking questions and just be happy.

Type: _____

9. But, if it takes us six hours to get there and back, and we have to be back by 3:00, we'll only be able to stay for thirty minutes.

Type: _____

10. The students wondered why they were going to Adventureville.

Type: _____

Capitalization and punctuation worksheet

Basic rules of capitalization and punctuation are given below.

Proper nouns (e.g. James, India, Egypt, Ganga and Everest) always begin with capital letters.

A capital letter is used at the beginning of a sentence.

A statement and an imperative sentence end with a full stop, where as an interrogative sentence ends with a question mark and an exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark.

Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters wherever necessary.

1. river yamuna flows through agra

2. eiffel tower is the most famous monument in france

3. my brother is a singer

4. where have you been all this while

5. you look hot are you ill

6. come here at once

7. rohan is a smart boy

8. sania couldnt believe her eyes when she saw the bicycle

9. india is the seventh largest country in the world

10. mumbai is the capital of maharashtra

Name: _____

Practice with Commas

Directions: Put commas where they belong. A few of these sentences do not need commas.

1. We are having peas and carrots roast beef and cake for dinner.
2. Mr. Morton my English teacher says we have to learn how to use commas.
3. He says "Remember Bob use commas before and after you address someone directly."
4. Kelly said "Did you do the homework Angie?"
5. The teachers at Ericson Academy work hard to teach the students.
6. Alex painted the fence white blue and green.
7. We waited at the bus stop on Central Park Avenue after school.
8. My mom who is a nurse cares for the sick injured and disabled
9. One famous basketball player Michael Jordan won five MVP awards.
10. "Don't go there" said Formica.
11. Robert Louis Stevenson was a Scottish writer of novels poems and essays.
12. Now Mr. Bond we will saw you in half.
13. Tequita said "Stop talking to me Renisha."
14. Chicago the largest city in the Midwest is the home of the skyscraper blues and deep-dish pizza.
15. No Jackie I don't want to go with Mark.
16. Alice said "But they keep picking on me Rudy."
17. Emilio my next-door neighbor has two daughters a son and a puppy.
18. That Tuesday which also happens to be my birthday is the only day we can take the test.
19. Fred who often cheats on his homework is really only harming himself.
20. Brett Favre the quarter back for the team is having a bad week.

Expanded form

What is the value of 3 in 2,308? 300

Write 3,417 in expanded form.

(3 x 1,000) + (4 x 100) + (1 x 10) + (7 x 1)

3,000 + 400 + 10 + 7

What is the value of 5 in each of these numbers?

25 _____ 5,904 _____ 52 _____ 2,512 _____ 805 _____

What is the value of 8 in each of these numbers?

8,300 _____ 982 _____ 1,805 _____ 768 _____ 19,873 _____

Circle each number in which 7 has the value of 70.

7,682	927	870	372	707
171	767	875	7,057	70,000

Write each number in expanded form.

3,897 _____

24,098 _____

50,810 _____

8,945 _____

6,098 _____

14,003 _____

Name Date

4-DIGIT SUBTRACTION SHEET 5

1)	5627 − 3159	2)	7025 − 2853	3)	4276 − 884	4)	3400 − 2658
5)	9224 − 7738	6)	8507 − 1269	7)	2436 − 448	8)	5241 − 2755
9)	8534 − 3662	10)	9005 − 2953	11)	4226 − 1809	12)	7682 − 4295
13)	6756 − 2554	14)	3260 − 538	15)	8000 − 5236	16)	4435 − 1884
17)	7513 − 3496	18)	4080 − 2637	19)	5211 − 2655	20)	9500 − 3627
21)	6326 − 1997	22)	7237 − 4653	23)	5324 − 4736	24)	7000 − 1732

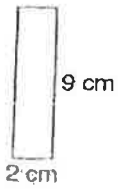
Add or Subtract

1. 17,858 + 10,240
2. 69,766 − 24,873
3. $597.96 − 45.18
4. 35,429 + 16,907
5. 72,111 − 8,426
6. $418.22 − 119.55
7. $276.05 + 135.17
8. 63,240 − 48,517
9. 61,846 + 40,237
10. 38,511 − 25,735
11. $727.04 + 164.58
12. $916.40 − 241.68
13. 16,281 + 72,724 + 50,416
14. $150.95 + 37.66 + 504.14
15. $429.17 + 3.06 + 41.82
16. 32,679 + 8,412 + 81,305

Find the area and perimeter.

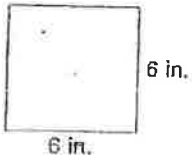
$A = L \times W$

P = Add all four sides

1. 

A =

P =

2. 

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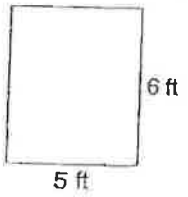
3. 

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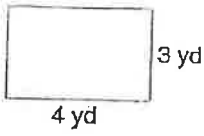
4. 

A =

P =

Have Fun ☺

Summer Word Problems

Use addition, subtraction, multiplication or division to solve the following word problems.

1. Kim invites 12 of her friends to a backyard BBQ. If she plans for each person to eat 3 hot dogs, how many hot dogs must she buy?

_____

2. The Johnson family is taking a vacation in Southern California. They plan to spend 3 days in Los Angeles, 2 days in San Diego and 4 days in Santa Barbara. How many days will they spend on vacation?

_____

3. Stan and Lisa visit the county fair. If they wait in line for 15 minutes to ride each attraction, how many attractions can they ride in 4 hours?

_____

4. Allen attended his first baseball game last summer. If the 9-inning game lasted 3 hours, what was the average amount of time each inning lasted?

_____

5. Gina builds 24 sand castles at the beach. If a wave knocks down 13 of them, how many sand castles are left?

_____

Problem Solving Use the circle graph at the right.

1. How much did Jill budget for snacks?

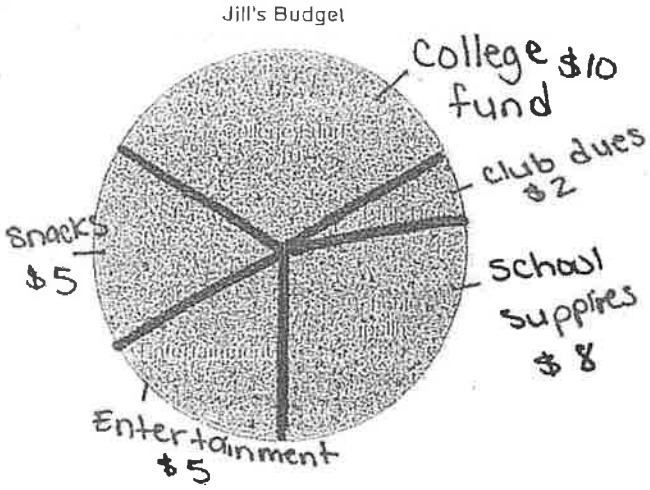
   _____

2. Did Jill budget more for school supplies or for entertainment?

   _____

3. For which items did Jill budget the same amount?

   _____



4. How much money did Jill budget for the college fund and club dues?

   _____

5. How much money did Jill budget altogether?

   _____

Problem Solving Use the line graph at the right.

1. In which month did Tony receive a score of 85?

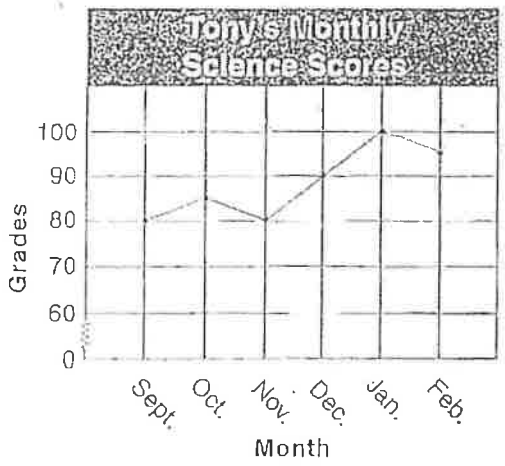
   _____

2. What was the highest score Tony received?

   _____

3. Which score did he receive more than once?

   _____



4. Did his score rise or fall from November to January? _____

5. Find Tony's mean science score from October to February. _____

Multiply

1. 1463 × 7	2. 4925 × 2	3. 6893 × 8	4. 2995 × 6	5. 7549 × 7
6. 5386 × 6	7. 6287 × 3	8. 9956 × 3	9. 4527 × 9	10. 3245 × 5
11. $51.15 × 5	12. $74.87 × 4	13. $24.93 × 7	14. $68.65 × 8	15. $53.72 × 9

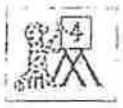
Multiply - Don't forget the imaginary ☺ zero

1. 44 ×22	2. 13 ×12	3. 21 ×41	4. 32 ×12	5. 42 ×21
6. 43 ×11	7. 24 ×12	8. 14 ×22	9. 12 ×23	10. 32 ×13
11. 21 ×32	12. 22 ×34	13. 23 ×12	14. 22 ×13	15. 33 ×22

Almost Done!

Name Date

DIVISION – 4 DIGITS BY 1 DIGIT SHEET 3



Divide these 4 digit numbers by a single digit.

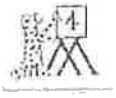
1) $6\overline{)7859}$ 2) $5\overline{)2814}$ 3) $9\overline{)7503}$

4) $7\overline{)1992}$ 5) $3\overline{)5507}$ 6) $4\overline{)8032}$

7) $8\overline{)5911}$ 8) $6\overline{)8099}$ 9) $7\overline{)4629}$

Name Date

DIVISION – 4 DIGITS BY 1 DIGIT SHEET 1



Divide these 4 digit numbers by a single digit with no remainders.

1) $7\overline{)3248}$ 2) $5\overline{)3215}$ 3) $6\overline{)5736}$

4) $3\overline{)2109}$ 5) $6\overline{)2418}$ 6) $7\overline{)5404}$

7) $9\overline{)3213}$ 8) $2\overline{)6784}$ 9) $4\overline{)5292}$

Compare. Write <, =, or >.

1. $\frac{3}{5}$ > $\frac{1}{5}$ 2. $\frac{1}{6}$ ___ $\frac{5}{6}$ 3. $\frac{5}{8}$ ___ $\frac{7}{8}$

4. $\frac{3}{5}$ ___ $\frac{2}{5}$ 5. $\frac{7}{8}$ ___ $\frac{5}{8}$ 6. $\frac{1}{3}$ ___ $\frac{2}{3}$

7. $\frac{4}{5}$ ___ $\frac{2}{10}$ 8. $\frac{2}{5}$ ___ $\frac{4}{10}$ 9. $\frac{7}{8}$ ___ $\frac{15}{16}$

10. $\frac{1}{5}$ ___ $\frac{3}{15}$ 11. $\frac{1}{5}$ ___ $\frac{1}{10}$ 12. $\frac{1}{3}$ ___ $\frac{3}{12}$

13. $\frac{1}{3}$ ___ $\frac{5}{6}$ 14. $\frac{7}{8}$ ___ $\frac{1}{4}$ 15. $\frac{3}{4}$ ___ $\frac{9}{12}$

16. $2\frac{5}{6}$ ___ $2\frac{1}{6}$ 17. $2\frac{1}{8}$ ___ $3\frac{1}{8}$ 18. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ___ $2\frac{1}{2}$

19. $4\frac{2}{5}$ ___ $4\frac{2}{5}$ 20. $8\frac{1}{2}$ ___ $6\frac{1}{2}$ 21. $5\frac{1}{8}$ ___ $5\frac{5}{8}$

Add. Write the sum in simplest form.

4. $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{3}{10}$ 5. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ 6. $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$ 7. $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{5}{9}$ 8. $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6}$

9. $\frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{10}$ 10. $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{1}{9}$ 11. $\frac{3}{12} + \frac{2}{12}$ 12. $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$ 13. $\frac{5}{10} + \frac{5}{10}$

Subtract. Write the difference in simplest form.

4. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$ 5. $\frac{10}{12} - \frac{5}{12}$ 6. $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$ 7. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{8}$ 8. $\frac{5}{9} - \frac{3}{9}$

9. $\frac{9}{12} - \frac{5}{12}$ 10. $\frac{6}{8} - \frac{1}{8}$ 11. $\frac{8}{10} - \frac{2}{10}$ 12. $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{3}{6}$ 13. $\frac{11}{12} - \frac{2}{12}$

You Can DO IT!!