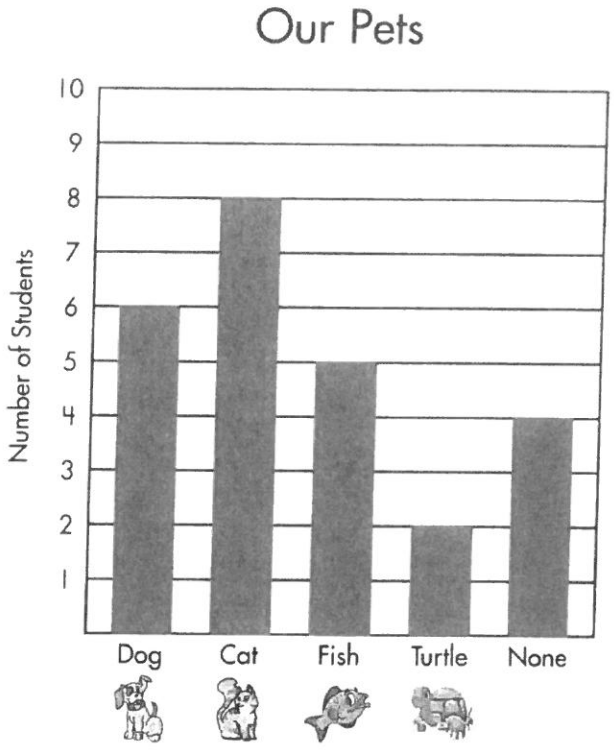
Rising 2nd Summer Work NAME _____

Lesson 6.18 Reading Picture and Bar Graphs

Keisha asked her classmates about their pets.

She made this bar graph to show the results.



Use the bar graph to answer the questions.

How many students have a dog or a cat? 14

How many students have no pets? _____

Which pet do the most students have? _____

How many students have either a fish or turtle? _____

How many students did Keisha talk to? _____

NAME _____

Lesson 6.18 Reading Picture and Bar Graphs

Sam and his friends collect baseball cards. This picture graph shows how many cards they have.

Our Baseball Cards

Sam	
Tara	
Kono	
Trina	

= 2 baseball cards

Use the picture graph to answer the questions.

How many cards do the friends have in all? 40

How many cards does Sam have? _____

Who has the fewest cards? _____

How many cards does Kono have? _____

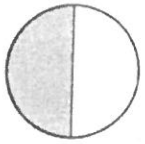
How many cards do Tara and Trina have together? _____

How many more cards do
Tara and Trina have together compared to Sam? _____

NAME _____

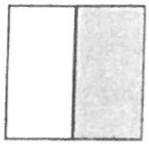
Lesson 8.2 One-Half

One-half of the whole is shaded.



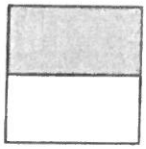
$\frac{1}{2}$ = **1** out of **2** equal parts

One-half of the whole is shaded.



$\frac{1}{2}$ = **1** out of **2** equal parts

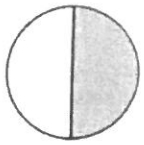
Complete.



There are 2 equal parts.

1 of the parts is shaded.

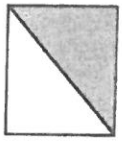
$\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole is shaded.



There are 2 equal parts.

1 of the parts is shaded.

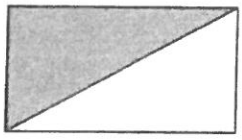
$\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole is shaded.



There are _____ equal parts.

_____ of the parts is shaded.

_____ of the whole is shaded.

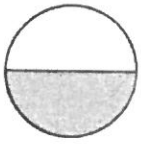


There are _____ equal parts.

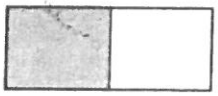
_____ of the parts is shaded.

_____ of the whole is shaded.

Write the fraction that is shaded in words.



One-half is shaded.

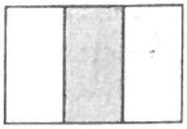


_____ is shaded.

NAME _____

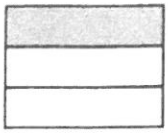
Lesson 8.3 One-Third

One-third of the whole is shaded.



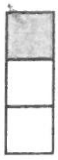
$\frac{1}{3}$ = **1** out of **3** equal parts

One-third of the whole is shaded.



$\frac{1}{3}$ = **1** out of **3** equal parts

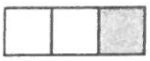
Complete.



There are 3 equal parts.

1 of the parts is shaded.

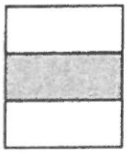
$\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole is shaded.



There are 3 equal parts.

1 of the parts is shaded.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole is shaded.



There are _____ equal parts.

_____ of the parts is shaded.

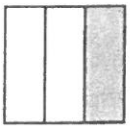
_____ of the whole is shaded.

There are _____ equal parts.

_____ of the parts is shaded.

_____ of the whole is shaded.

Write the fraction that is shaded in words.



One-third is shaded.

_____ is shaded.

NAME _____

Lesson 6.2 Telling Time to the Half Hour

7 o'clock
7:00

half past 7
7:30

8 o'clock
8:00

Write the time two ways.

half past 4

4:30

half past _____

_____ : _____

half past _____

_____ : _____

half past _____

_____ : _____

half past _____

_____ : _____

half past _____

_____ : _____

half past _____

_____ : _____

half past _____

_____ : _____

half past _____

_____ : _____

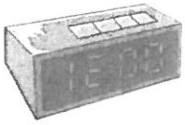
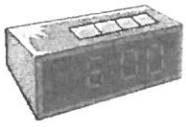
NAME _____

Lesson 6.1 Telling Time to the Hour

4 o'clock
4:00

Both clocks show 4 o'clock, or 4:00.

Write the time two ways.

 7 o'clock 7:00	 _____ o'clock _____ : _____	 _____ o'clock _____ : _____
 _____ o'clock _____ : _____	 _____ o'clock _____ : _____	 _____ o'clock _____ : _____
 _____ o'clock _____ : _____	 _____ o'clock _____ : _____	 _____ o'clock _____ : _____

NAME _____

Lesson 3.2 Problem Solving

SHOW YOUR WORK

Solve each problem.

Marti catches 10  in one pond.
She catches 11  in another pond.
How many  does she catch in all? 21

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ +\ 11 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

There are 42  in one tree.
There are 33  in another tree.
How many  are in both trees? _____

Craig finds 13  .
Zach finds 20  .
How many  do they find in all? _____

There were 28  in the park. Some left.
There were 14  remaining in the park. 28 −  = 14
How many  left the park? _____

There are 32  in one flock.
There are 27  in another flock.
How many  are there in all? _____

NAME _____

Check What You Learned

SHOW YOUR WORK

Adding and Subtracting 2-Digit Numbers (No Renaming)

Solve each problem.

Kerry has 15  .

Janice has 14  .

How many  do they have in all? _____

Jermaine has 27  .

Brian has 31  .

The boys lost 5  playing at the park.

How many  do they have now? _____

The class plants 35  .

The  grow into 24  . 3 of the  die.

How many  does the class have? _____

Sydney makes 45  .

Rosa makes 65  .

How many more  does Rosa make? _____

Josh spends 45¢  at the bake sale.

Nate spends 52¢  at the bake sale.

How much do they spend in all? _____¢

NAME _____

Lesson 3.6 Problem Solving

Circle the most expensive item.

A pencil costs	A pen costs	A marker costs	A crayon costs
			
30¢	32¢	42¢	24¢

A pencil costs 30¢
A marker costs +42¢
The two items cost 72¢

A pen costs ____¢
A crayon costs + ____¢
The two items cost ____¢

A pencil costs ____¢
A pen costs + ____¢
The two items cost ____¢

A marker costs ____¢
A crayon costs + ____¢
The two items cost ____¢

A pencil costs ____¢
A marker costs ____¢
A crayon costs + ____¢
The three items cost ____¢

A pen costs ____¢
A crayon costs ____¢
A pencil costs + ____¢
The three items cost ____¢

NAME _____

Lesson 3.6 Problem Solving

A banana costs	An apple costs	An orange costs	A melon costs
			
35¢	20¢	33¢	85¢

Which fruit costs the most? _____

Which fruit costs the least? _____

A melon costs 85¢ An orange costs −33¢ A melon costs this much more. 52¢	An orange costs ¢ An apple costs − ¢ An orange costs this much more. ¢
A banana costs ¢ An apple costs − ¢ A banana costs this much more. ¢	A melon costs ¢ An apple costs − ¢ A melon costs this much more. ¢
A melon costs ¢ A banana costs − ¢ A melon costs this much more. ¢	A banana costs ¢ An orange costs − ¢ A banana costs this much more. ¢

NAME _____

Check What You Learned

Adding and Subtracting 2-Digit Numbers (No Renaming)

CHAPTER 3 POSTTEST

Add.

42 +37	12 +24	90 + 3	22 +44	15 +42	63 +36
14 +33	22 + 6	14 +45	23 +35	72 +12	15 +20
11 23 +25	36 20 +12	14 10 + 3	12 52 +23	35 10 + 4	20 30 +19

Subtract.

79 −63	44 −20	68 −55	52 −11	85 −35	26 − 4
99 −46	76 − 6	19 −16	45 −12	76 −42	39 −15
77 − 4	64 −54	95 −70	37 − 7	29 −12	96 −52

NAME _____

Check What You Learned

SHOW YOUR WORK

Adding and Subtracting 2-Digit Numbers (No Renaming)

Solve each problem.

Kerry has 15  .

Janice has 14  .

How many  do they have in all? _____

Jermaine has 27  .

Brian has 31  .

The boys lost 5  playing at the park.

How many  do they have now? _____

The class plants 35  .

The  grow into 24  . 3 of the  die.

How many  does the class have? _____

Sydney makes 45  .

Rosa makes 65  .

How many more  does Rosa make? _____

Josh spends 45¢  at the bake sale.

Nate spends 52¢  at the bake sale.

How much do they spend in all? _____¢

Cotton: From Field to Closet

Read to see how your cotton clothing is made.

1 Are you wearing jeans or a t-shirt today? Chances are good that some part of your clothing is made out of cotton. How do those puffy little cotton balls out in the field get to your closet?

2 First, those white cotton balls are, in fact, fine hairs growing out of many tiny seeds. After the cotton is picked, it is cleaned and dried. Then, the cotton is separated from the seeds. A machine called a cotton gin does this. The ginned cotton is then pressed into 500-pound bales and sent to a mill.

3 At the mill, the cotton is spun into yarn or thread. Then, huge mechanical looms weave the thread into fabric. Finally, the cloth is cut and sewed to make a shirt or a pair of jeans, just like yours.

NAME _____

1. What are two kinds of clothing that might be made of cotton?

_____ _____

2. What does a cotton gin do?

_____

_____

3. Imagine that you are holding a cotton ball. It has many little seeds in it. Does it seem as if it would be easy to get those seeds out? Explain.

_____

_____

4. Before the cotton gin was invented, people had to remove cotton seeds by hand. Would you want that job? Write why or why not.

_____

5. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?

_____ to tell a story _____ to give information

6. Where is cotton spun into yarn or thread?

_____

7. Cotton balls are actually made of fine _____ growing out of tiny seeds.

8. Is this article made mostly of facts or opinions?

_____

Pool Rules

What do the girls learn?

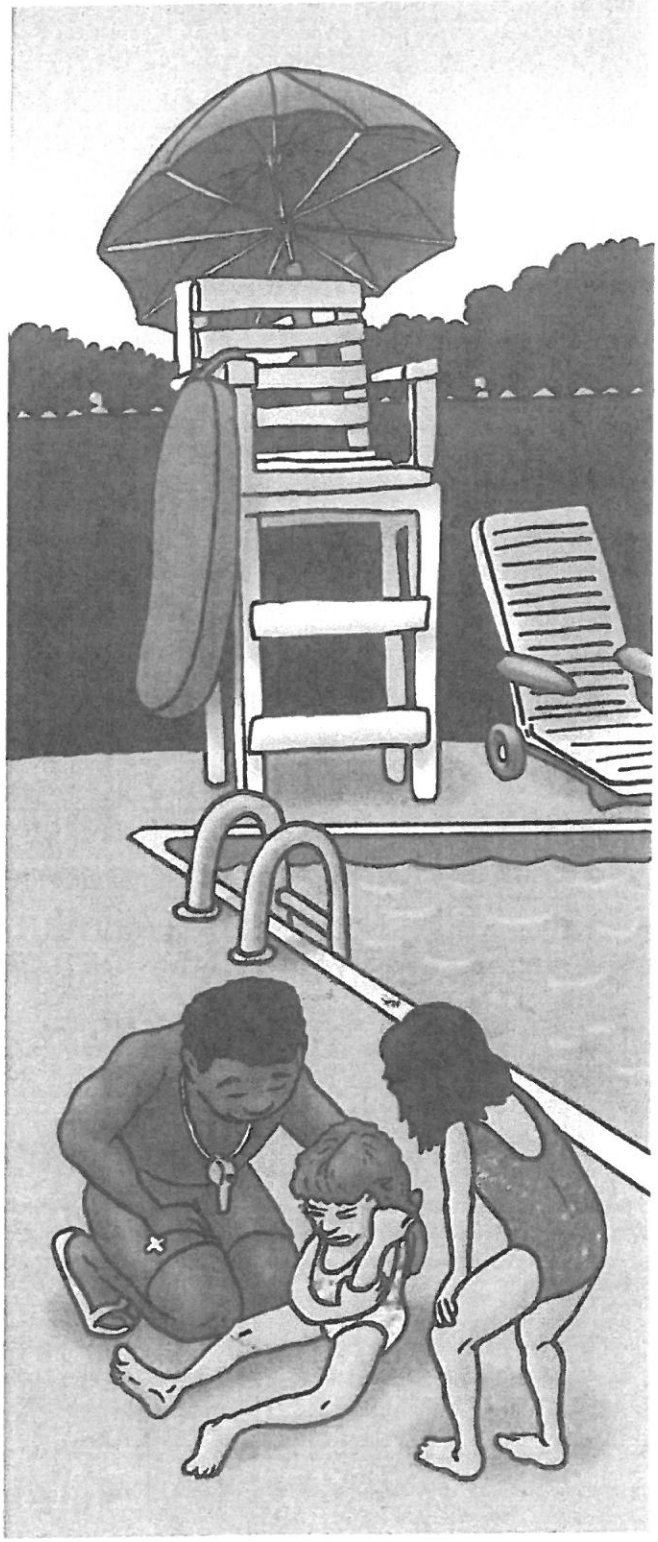
1 At eleven o'clock this morning, the city pool opened for the season. At two minutes after eleven, Katie and Sara were in the girls' locker room. They wanted to be the first ones into the pool.

2 "I'll race you!" yelled Sara as she dashed out of the locker room door. Katie was right behind her. They were halfway across the hot cement when they heard phweeeet! "Walk, please!"

3 Katie slowed and turned toward the lifeguard. She felt terrible. She knew they shouldn't have been running. At that moment, her foot went out from under her. Down she went, backward and sideways all at the same time. Ouch! She scraped her elbow on the cement.

4 Sara and the lifeguard were beside her in an instant. "Are you okay, Katie?"

5 Katie made a face. "I think so, but next time I think I'll walk."



NAME _____

Choose the best word to finish each sentence below. Write the word in the blank.

1. The girls want to be the _____ ones into the pool.

dash first next

2. Katie slowed down when the whistle _____.

blew cool walk

3. Katie hurt her elbow when she _____.

feet backward fell

4. What rule do you think Katie and Sara were breaking?

_____

5. Why do you think most pools have this rule?

_____

6. What else do you know about pool rules?

_____

7. In paragraph 2, what do you think **phweeeet** means?

_____

8. What did Katie learn? _____

9. Read the two sentences below. Write **C** for *cause* next to one and **E** for *effect* next to the other.

_____ Katie fell and scraped her elbow.

_____ Katie was running by the pool.

Castles

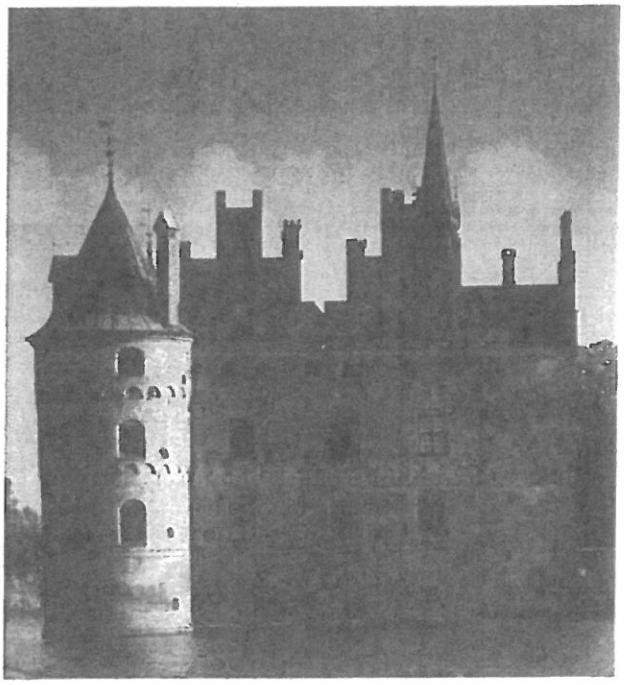
What do you already know about castles?

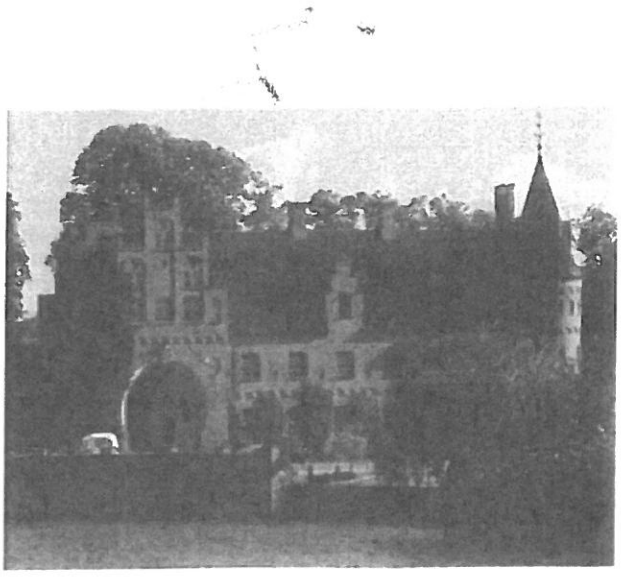
Why do castles have walls?

1 Have you ever seen a castle without walls? They all seem to have them, don't they? The walls are for protection. At least, they used to be. Hundreds of years ago, the main reason for building a castle was to protect yourself from your enemies.

Why do castle walls have notches?

2 What if your enemies attacked you? You couldn't just hide. You probably had to fight back. So you sent your knights or the townspeople up to the walls. They may have had rocks to throw or arrows to shoot. Either way, they took aim through the openings, or the lower parts of the notches. They stood behind the higher parts of the notches to protect themselves from whatever the enemy was throwing or shooting back up at them.





NAME _____

1. How are castles different from our homes? List some ways.

Castles

Walls _____

Purpose _____

Our Homes

Walls _____

Purpose _____

2. Imagine that you are standing on the wall of the castle shown on page 102. Describe what you see.

_____

3. What is the main reason that castles were first built?

_____

4. Do you think that castles are still built today? Why or why not?

_____

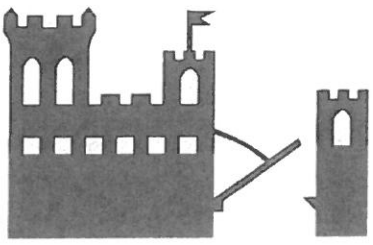
_____

5. How were the notches in castle walls used?

_____

_____

_____



6. People used _____ and _____ as weapons.