

# Week 3 ELA Packet

April 13-17,2020

Day	Assignment
Day 1 (April 13)	Advice for a Heavy Heart LAFS.4.RI.1.3 Questions
Day 2 (April 14)	Instinct and Intelligence LAFS.RI.1.1 Questions
Day 3 (April 15)	The Emperor and the Peasant Boy The Lad Who went to the North Wind RL.3.9 Chart
Day 4 (April 16)	The Lad Who went to the North Wind The Lad Who Went to the North Wind Visual Representatives RL.3.7 Chart
Day 5 (April 17)	Honest Neighbors Button Time RL.2.6 Questions

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Reading and  
Analyzing Text

# Advice for a Healthy Heart

by Dr. Goodson

Every day, my patients want to know about their heart. As a doctor, I tell them that their heart, *like all muscles*, needs to be exercised to stay strong. The other muscles in their body can just stop and rest if they become tired. But not their heart! Muscles that can stop if you want them to are called voluntary muscles. The heart, however, is an involuntary muscle that must keep working. It cannot stop.

The heartbeat is the muscle working. Every time your heart beats, it sends blood throughout the body. That is how the body gets its oxygen. The blood contains oxygen. As blood is delivered to where the body needs it, the oxygen is used up. So, one side of the heart sends blood to the lungs to get more oxygen. The other side sends the blood to the body with a new supply of oxygen.

Exercise is important because it strengthens the heart. Exercise makes our body use more oxygen so that the heart has to pump more blood. It sends more blood by increasing the number of times it beats every minute and by increasing the amount of blood with each beat. When we exercise, our arm and leg muscles get bigger and stronger. Well, so does the heart! The heart is made stronger by exercise, which makes it more efficient. Thus, we feel better even when doing normal daily activities. We feel as if we have more energy. The more we exercise, the better we feel, even when doing difficult things. Think about a time when you finished a good workout. Did you feel refreshed afterwards?

I also tell people that what they eat affects how their heart works. A balanced diet helps the blood vessels leading from the heart stay open and clean. Blood vessels take the pumped blood to the body and bring it oxygen. A poor diet can lead to fatty deposits in the blood vessels. The deposits clog them up. Vessels full of clogged-up deposits make it hard for the heart to pump blood through. Clogged vessels also limit the amount of blood and oxygen reaching the body.

Exercise and a well-balanced diet are important parts of keeping your heart and blood vessels healthy. A healthy heart and blood vessel system make us all feel more energetic. They allow us to do all of our daily activities more efficiently.

Using the text "[Advice for a Healthy Heart](#)" answer the following questions.

1. This has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: What is **one** way the heart is used?

- Ⓐ To release fatty deposits into our blood vessels.
- Ⓑ To feed our bodies.
- Ⓒ To let our other muscles know they can rest.
- Ⓓ To send blood through the body.

Part B: Which of the following details from the passage best supports your answer in Part A?

- Ⓐ "A poor diet can lead to fatty deposits in the blood vessels."
- Ⓑ "Exercise and a well-balanced diet are important parts of keeping your heart and blood vessels healthy."
- Ⓒ "The other muscles in their body can just stop and rest if they become tired. But not their heart!"
- Ⓓ "Every time your heart beats, it sends blood throughout the body."

2. What causes a limited amount of blood and oxygen to reach the different parts of the body?

- Ⓐ Fatty deposits that clog blood vessels.
- Ⓑ One side of the heart sending blood to the lungs.
- Ⓒ Exercising and doing normal daily activities.
- Ⓓ Eating a well balanced diet.

3. Using the table below, fill in the circles to match the descriptions with the concept from the text.

	Heart	Oxygen	Exercise
<b>An involuntary muscle unlike the voluntary muscles in the body.</b>	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ
<b>Sends blood throughout the body.</b>	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ
<b>Is needed to strengthen the heart to pump more blood.</b>	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓘ
<b>Contained in blood that flows through the body.</b>	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ
<b>Makes our body use more oxygen.</b>	Ⓜ	Ⓝ	Ⓞ
<b>Used up in areas of the body that needs it.</b>	Ⓟ	Ⓠ	Ⓡ
<b>Is needed for the body to use more oxygen so the heart pumps more blood.</b>	Ⓢ	Ⓣ	Ⓤ

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading

**Read the passage. Then answer the questions.**

## Instinct and Intelligence

Human intelligence is the ability to learn and to understand new situations. This intelligence comes in many different forms. Think about people you know. Some of them are very skilled at solving problems using logic. Others are better at using information on hand. Humans have the ability to solve problems, learn new things, and make decisions. This is because they have good memories and can use language well.

It is important to distinguish between intelligence and instinct. An instinct is a living being's natural understanding of how to act or how to do something. For instance, a spider's instincts tell it how to spin a web. The spider did not have to learn how to do this. Many animals, including humans, use their instincts to respond to their environment. For example, when it gets dark outside, your instinct tells you that you are tired. You don't have to learn how to sleep. You were born able to do so. You are displaying an instinct. However, when you learn how to do something, you are displaying intelligence. You were not born knowing how to read this passage. You learned. Although scientists have tried to teach some monkeys, so far they remain illiterate. Some baboons, however, can tell the difference between fake words and real ones. The difference between humans and baboons is that baboons cannot tell what the words mean.

Animals also possess intelligence. Scientists have studied the abilities of different species to perform mental tasks. These require thinking and reasoning. Scientists consider chimpanzees to be among the most intelligent animal species. Dolphins, birds, and dogs are considered to be very intelligent, too.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading

The ability to solve problems is one of the best signs of intelligence. The chimpanzee, or chimp, is also an excellent problem solver. In order to test chimps' intelligence, scientists give them mental tasks to perform. Scientists might hang a treat where a chimp cannot reach it. The scientists then wait for the chimp to solve the problem. The chimp might stack boxes or logs and then stand on them to reach the treat. It might make or find a pointed stick and use that to reach the treat. In the wild, chimpanzees use grass, sticks, and leaves as tools. The tools help them gather food and hunt prey. A chimp will put a stick into an ant hole and use it to gather ants to eat. Chimps also use rocks and wood as hammers to crack the hard shells of nuts. Smart stuff! The ability to use tools is a characteristic, or trait, that helps chimps survive.

Other animals also use tools. Scientists have discovered that alligators use small sticks to attract birds. The birds are looking for building materials for their nests. An unsuspecting bird may try to grab the stick and become an alligator snack. Scientists do not know enough about alligators to know how intelligent they may be.

They are learning, however, how intelligent elephants are. Experiments have shown that elephants can use tools to get food that is out of reach. They also remember the strategy the next time they need it.

Although scientists agree that baboons learn easily, they don't agree about how intelligent they are. Are baboons smart? Or are they just very good at copying what they see? Some scientists believe that primates can perform tasks without really learning anything. In fact, the English language has several expressions that mimic this belief. One of them is "monkey see, monkey do."

Using the text "[Instinct and Intelligence](#)" answer the following questions.

1. This has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: Which of the following inferences can be made based on the passage?

- Ⓐ Intelligence and instinct are the same thing.
- Ⓑ Animals use tools as a way to survive.
- Ⓒ Only humans have intelligence.
- Ⓓ Instinct is the only way for animals to survive.

Part B: Select **three** details from the passage that support your answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ "A chimp will put a stick into an ant hole and use it to gather ants to eat."
- Ⓑ "Scientists have discovered that alligators use small sticks to attract birds."
- Ⓒ "Although scientists agree that baboons learn easily, they don't agree about how intelligent they are."
- Ⓓ "Some scientists believe that primates can perform tasks without really learning anything."
- Ⓔ "Experiments have shown that elephants can use tools to get food that is out of reach."
- Ⓕ "The ability to solve problems is one of the best signs of intelligence."

2. According to the text, why don't some scientists think that baboons are smart?

- Ⓐ because baboons learn easily
- Ⓑ because baboons can tell what words mean
- Ⓒ because baboons are confusing
- Ⓓ because they might just be good at copying what they see

3. Using the table below, fill in the circles to match details with the inference it supports from the text.

	Some Animals have instincts	Some Animals have intelligence	Humans have instincts and intelligence
<b>Spider spins a web</b>	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ
<b>Do not have to learn how to sleep, but can learn how to read.</b>	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ
<b>Elephants can remember strategies to get food out of reach and use the strategies again.</b>	Ⓖ	Ⓕ	Ⓖ
<b>Chimps use rocks and wood as hammers to get nuts to eat out of hard shells.</b>	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## The Emperor and the Peasant Boy

Early one morning, a lone traveler walked down a dusty road. Around a	13
bend in the road, he came upon a young peasant boy gathering firewood in a	28
field. The boy's family needed the wood to cook their meals.	39
"I can see that it is not easy to find wood in this field," the traveler said.	56
"Why don't you go up into the forest on the hillsides? There must be plenty	71
of wood up there."	75
"Oh, no!" the peasant boy exclaimed, as though shocked by the	86
suggestion. "All of the land in the forest belongs to the emperor, and the	100
emperor's law says that no one else may enter the forest."	111
"What a shame," the traveler said. "All that good wood up there is going	125
to waste. Your emperor must be a selfish ruler to be unwilling to share his	140
wood with his people."	144
"The emperor may not be a generous person," said the boy, "but that	157
doesn't give me the right to break the law."	166
"Well," the traveler said, "I must be on my way." The peasant boy said	180
goodbye to the stranger and went back to collecting wood.	190
Several days later, a messenger came. The boy and his family were	202
ordered to return with the messenger to the emperor's palace. When the	214
peasant boy saw the emperor's face, his eyes grew wide, and his jaw	227
dropped. "You're the stranger," the boy gasped, "the man I met on the road!"	241
The emperor smiled. "You refused to break my laws. For that, I intend to	255
reward you and your family." He gave them a chest of gold. "Thanks to you,"	270
the emperor continued, "I have learned that one of my laws is unjust. From	284
now on, all who wish to enter my forests may do so!"	296

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## The Lad Who Went to the North Wind

A young lad was showing his mother a meat pie he had made. They were	15
very poor. This was their last bit of food. Suddenly, the pie was blown up	30
into the air and away!	35
“I shall go to the North Wind and demand that he return our pie!” said	50
the lad. “I may be small, but I walk tall.”	60
The journey was long and hard. At last, the lad heard a loud and blustery	75
voice calling from the <i>top</i> of a mountain. “Who dares approach the home of	89
the North Wind?”	92
“It is I, the lad whose meat pie you stole this very morning.” The North	107
Wind said he would give the lad a magic red tablecloth that would serve him	122
meals fit for a king.	127
The lad went to an inn to spend the night. There he spread out the cloth	143
and produced a fine feast that he shared with the other guests.	155
The innkeeper’s wife wanted the tablecloth for herself. When the lad	166
was asleep, she took it and exchanged it with her own red tablecloth. The lad	181
took the cloth home to his mother and spread it out on their kitchen table.	196
When no feast appeared, the lad said, “I shall go back, for clearly I have	211
been tricked.”	213
Again, the lad set off on the long journey to the mountain. This time, the	228
North Wind gave him a stick. “It will spray water until you tell it to stop,”	244
said the North Wind. “You will find a good use for it.”	256
When the lad stopped at the inn again, he used the stick to spray water all	272
over the innkeeper’s wife. “Bid the stick be still!” she cried. “You shall have	286
your cloth back!”	289
The lad took the magic cloth and the stick home to his mother. They	303
shared a delicious meal.	307
She hugged the lad. “You may be small, but you walk tall!” she said.	321



**Directions:** Complete the chart to compare and contrast the treatment of similar themes and pattern of events in the texts.

Texts	The Emperor and the Peasant Boy	The Lad Who Went to the North Wind	Describe the similarity or difference in the treatment of the patterns of events and themes.
Describe the pattern of events.			
What theme do the texts share?			

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IMAGE 1

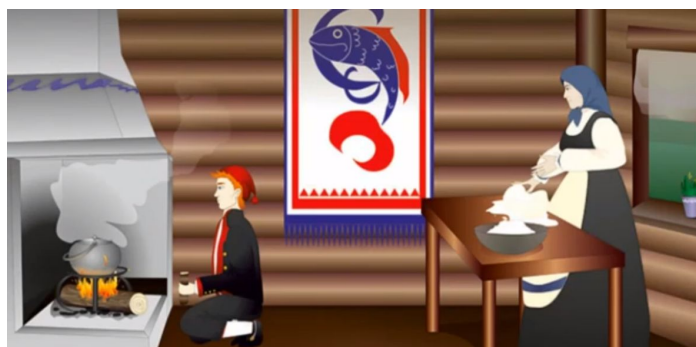


IMAGE 2



IMAGE 3



IMAGE 4



IMAGE 5



IMAGE 6



IMAGE 7



IMAGE 8

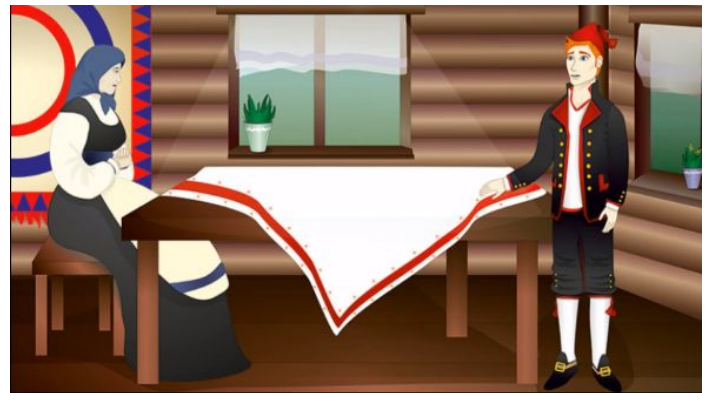




IMAGE 9



IMAGE 10



IMAGE 11



IMAGE 12



IMAGE 13



Visual presentation adapted from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d-hLWsdDo2k>

Text Version (Description)	Visual Presentation (Description)	Connection





NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## Button Time

Hi! My name is Amanda. I want to tell you about an adventure that  
happened because my brother, Zeke, lost a button from his favorite jacket.  
Mom, Dad, Zeke, and I were on vacation in South Dakota. We were walking  
down a side street when Mom saw a button shop. We all went in to see if we  
could find a match for Zeke's missing button.

Zeke and I found a small open display case that was marked "Antique  
Buttons." We both reached out and touched a button. There was a sudden  
flash of light. I closed my eyes and opened them to bright sun.

Everything around us had changed. We were all standing outside in a  
strange town. The buildings were the kind you see in old cowboy movies.  
Some horses grazed in a paddock behind one of the buildings. We had  
traveled back in time!

We went into a building with a sign that read "Cityville Post Office." The  
man who ran the post office said soon he would be heading to California  
to look for gold. That's how my family ended up running the post office in  
Cityville, South Dakota, in 1849.

Back then, people had to bring their letters to the post office to be  
mailed. Everyone also had to pick up his or her mail at the post office.  
We used a wood stove for heat and for cooking and lit oil lamps for light.  
Life in the old West was A LOT OF WORK!

Then a peddler came to town. He was selling shell buttons that looked  
exactly like the antique ones in the button shop. Mom, Dad, Zeke, and I all  
held each other's hands while Mom touched one of the buttons. FLASH! We  
were back in the button shop and back in this century!

## The Honest Neighbors

Long ago in a small village in China, five neighbors gathered at the public well to draw buckets of water. “Do you remember when the emperor passed through our village?” asked Chang. “The horses bolted, and as the carriage bounced to and fro, the emperor’s purse flew out of the window.”	13 26 38 51
“I remember!” said Ming. “Gold coins rolled all over the village! I found some, but I gave them back.”	64 70
“Indeed?” Wong asked suspiciously. “How did you buy your new boat if you did not keep some of the emperor’s coins?” Each of the neighbors then accused the others of keeping some of the emperor’s gold. They all began to argue and shout, declaring their own honesty and the dishonesty of the others.	81 95 108 120 123
Then a cart pulled up next to the well and a well-dressed man got out. He told them he was a goldsmith. In his cart, he said he had a special bell he was delivering to the emperor’s palace. “What makes this bell so special?” asked Woo.	138 156 168 170
“This bell can tell whether or not someone is telling the truth,” said the goldsmith. “I challenge each of you to reach behind the curtain of my cart and touch the bell. If the bell remains silent, we will all know you have told the truth. But if someone who is not truthful touches the bell, it will ring so loudly that everyone in the empire will hear it!”	184 198 214 230 239
Chang, Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin each took a turn and reached behind the curtain. The bell did not ring. “We are all honest folk!” declared Woo.	252 266
Then the goldsmith asked to see their hands. Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin all had traces of golden dust on the hand that had touched the bell, but Chang’s hand was clean.	278 294 298
“You did not tell the truth,” said the wise goldsmith, “so you did not dare touch the bell!”	313 318

Passage 1 - [The Honest Neighbors](#)

Passage 2 - [Button Time](#)

1. This has two parts. First, answer Part A. Then, answer Part B.

Part A: How are the points of view in both passages different?

- Ⓐ Passage 1 is told from the point of view of various characters and Passage 2 is told from the third person point of view.
- Ⓑ Passage 1 is written in 3rd person, Passage 2 is written in 1st person.
- Ⓒ Passage 1 is written in first person, and Passage 2 is written in third person.
- Ⓓ Passage 1 is told from the point of view of the main character, and Passage 2 is told from the point of view of various characters.

Part B: Choose **one** detail from Passage 1 and **one** detail from Passage 2 that best support your answer to Part A.

- Ⓐ The bell did not ring. (Passage 1)
- Ⓑ “Gold coins rolled all over the village! I found some, but I gave them back.” (Passage 1)
- Ⓒ They all began to argue and shout, declaring their own honesty and the dishonesty of the others. (Passage 1)
- Ⓓ Life in the old West was A LOT OF WORK! (Passage 2)
- Ⓔ We all went in to see if we could find a match for Zeke’s missing button. (Passage 2)
- Ⓕ He was selling shell buttons that looked exactly like the antique ones in the button shop. (Passage 2)

2. Fill in the circles to choose whether each sentence describes the point of view presented in Passage 1, Passage 2, or both. ANSWERS: B, D, H, J

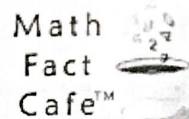
	The Honest Neighbors	Button Time	Both
Told in first person narration	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ
Told in third person narration	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ
Reveals thoughts of the main character	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓘ
Does not reveal thoughts of characters	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ

## Fraction to Decimal

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



© Math Fact Cafe

1)  $\frac{88}{100} =$

2)  $\frac{8}{10} =$

3)  $\frac{7}{10} =$

4)  $\frac{6}{10} =$

5)  $\frac{50}{100} =$

6)  $\frac{75}{100} =$

7)  $\frac{40}{100} =$

8)  $\frac{85}{100} =$

9)  $\frac{6}{100} =$

10)  $\frac{9}{10} =$

11)  $\frac{3}{10} =$

12)  $\frac{25}{100} =$

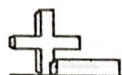
13)  $\frac{1}{10} =$

14)  $\frac{1}{100} =$

15)  $\frac{2}{10} =$



Thursday

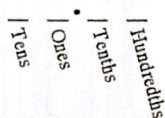


# Converting Decimals to Fractions

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Convert each decimal to a fraction.

Converting from a decimal to a fraction is simple as long as you remember the place values.



0.9

The example above is nine-tenths. Lets look at how we'd write that as a fraction.

$$\frac{9}{10}$$

0.63

We do the same thing for the problem above. But because it is into the hundredths place we put our number over 100.

$$\frac{63}{100}$$

## Answers

Ex.  $\frac{5}{100}$

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex)  $0.05 = \frac{5}{100}$

1)  $0.1 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

2)  $0.95 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

3)  $0.04 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

4)  $0.6 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

5)  $0.06 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

6)  $0.08 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

7)  $0.45 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

8)  $0.37 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

9)  $0.51 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

10)  $0.20 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

11)  $0.3 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

12)  $0.79 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

13)  $0.41 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

14)  $0.07 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

15)  $0.55 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

16)  $0.22 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

17)  $0.5 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

18)  $0.4 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

19)  $0.9 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

20)  $0.8 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

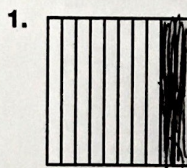
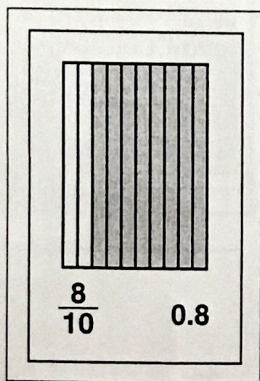


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

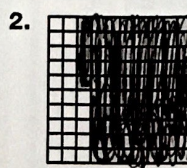
# Homework 21.1

## Tenths and Hundredths

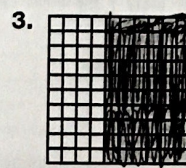
Write a fraction and a decimal to describe each model.



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Use grid paper. Draw a model to show each fraction. Then write each fraction as a decimal.

4.  $\frac{6}{10}$

\_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\frac{40}{100}$

\_\_\_\_\_

6.  $\frac{7}{10}$

\_\_\_\_\_

7.  $\frac{92}{100}$

\_\_\_\_\_

8.  $\frac{63}{100}$

\_\_\_\_\_

Use grid paper. Draw a model to show each decimal. Then write each decimal as a fraction.

9. 0.8

\_\_\_\_\_

10. 0.46

\_\_\_\_\_

11. 0.3

\_\_\_\_\_

12. 0.33

\_\_\_\_\_

13. 0.66

\_\_\_\_\_

### Problem Solving

14. Lucy writes the number  $\frac{67}{100}$ . Taylor writes the number 0.7. Are the numbers equivalent? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_





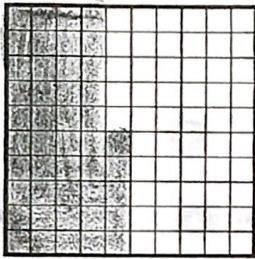
## Determining Decimal Value (Visual)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Determine which letter best represents the amount shaded of the whole.

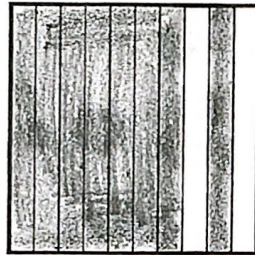
### Answers

1)



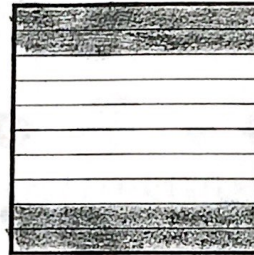
- A. 0.045
- B. 0.45
- C. 45
- D. 4.5

2)



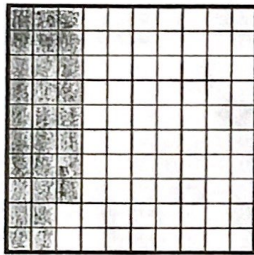
- A. 800
- B. 80
- C. 0.8
- D. 0.08

3)



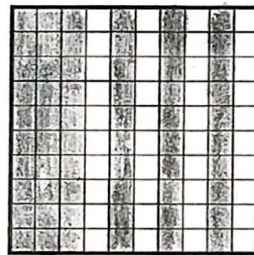
- A. 0.04
- B. 40
- C. 400
- D. 0.4

4)



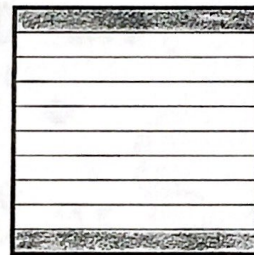
- A. 0.028
- B. 2.8
- C. 280
- D. 0.28

5)



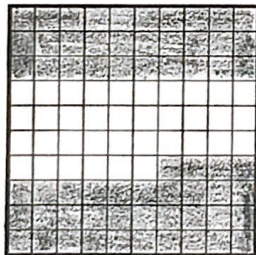
- A. 600
- B. 0.6
- C. 6
- D. 0.06

6)



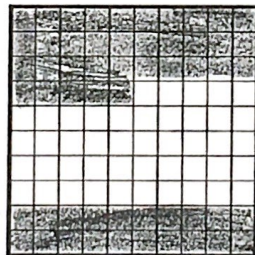
- A. 0.2
- B. 2
- C. 200
- D. 0.02

7)



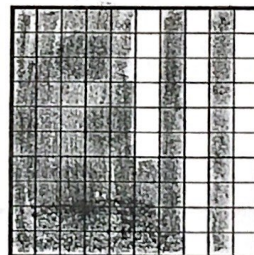
- A. 6.4
- B. 0.64
- C. 0.064
- D. 640

8)



- A. 550
- B. 0.055
- C. 0.55
- D. 5.5

9)



- A. 74
- B. 0.74
- C. 0.074
- D. 7.4

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_

## SKILL 9: HOMEWORK - DAY ONE

### COMPARING DECIMALS

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: WRITE  $>$ ,  $<$  OR  $=$  TO COMPLETE EACH STATEMENT.

1)  $0.4 \bigcirc 0.5$

2)  $2.1 \bigcirc 2.0$

3)  $1.08 \bigcirc 1.8$

4)  $3.04 \bigcirc 3.040$

5)  $9.52 \bigcirc 9.32$

6)  $3.5 \bigcirc 3.58$

7) MARK BOUGHT A SANDWICH FOR \$2.99 AND RAMON BOUGHT A BAG OF CHIPS FOR \$3.15. WHO PAID LESS MONEY?

REVIEW

9)  $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} =$