

Week 4 ELA Packet

April 20-24, 2020

Day	Assignment
Day 1 (April 20)	Myths and Legends RL.2.4 Questions
Day 2 (April 21)	The Honest Neighbor RL.1.3 Questions
Day 3 (April 22)	The Best Gift Ever RL.1.1 Questions
Day 4 (April 23)	The Golden Runner Sport Stars: Wilma Rudolph RI.3.9 Questions
Day 5 (April 24)	The Chihuahuan Desert RI.1.1 Questions

Myths and Legends: Hermes, messenger of the Greek gods

By E.M. Berens, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.19.16

Word Count **626**

Level **840L**



Hermes, the lamb-bearer, late-Roman copy of Greek original from the 5th century B.C. Barracco Museum, Rome. Wikimedia Commons.

Greek mythology evolved thousands of years ago. There was a need to explain natural events, disasters and events in history. Myths were created about gods and goddesses that had special powers and human feelings. These ideas were passed down in beliefs and stories.

The God Of Many

Hermes is the fast moving messenger of all the gods. He watches over the care and education of the young. He is also the god of gymnastic exercises and athletic skill. That is why statues of him stood in all the gymnasiums and wrestling schools in Greece. Hermes is said to have invented the alphabet. He could interpret all languages, which is why Zeus always chose him as his servant whenever he traveled on earth.

Hermes is worshiped as god of good speech for always knowing the right thing to say. He is also the god who created large flocks and herds of animals. This is why shepherds and herdsmen worshiped Hermes.

Thousands of years ago, the most important trade was the exchange of cattle. As the god of herdsmen, Hermes was also the protector of merchants and trade. He had special skills for buying and selling, so many believed he was also the god of thieves and tricksters.

A Baby Thief

Hermes was the son of Zeus and Maia. He was born in a cave. As a newborn baby, he was tricky and sneaky. A few hours after he was born, he crawled out of the cave to steal some oxen from his brother Apollo. On his way to steal the oxen, he found a tortoise. He killed it and stretched seven strings across its empty shell to make an instrument called a lyre. He placed the lyre in his cradle and continued crawling toward the field where the cattle were eating. He arrived at sunset and stole 50 oxen from his brother's herd. However, the little thief was seen by an old shepherd named Battus. Hermes promised him the finest cow in the herd if Battus would keep his secret. Later, Hermes returned to Battus in disguise and asked who had stolen the oxen. When Battus betrayed his secret, Hermes punished him by turning him into a stone. He sacrificed two of the oxen to the gods and hid the rest in his cave.

Silver Cap And Silver Wings

Apollo soon learned that his baby brother had robbed him. He went to the cave where the baby Hermes was sleeping. The baby's mother, Maia, did not believe Apollo when he said Hermes had stolen the oxen. Apollo grabbed the baby and brought him to their father Zeus, the king of the gods. Zeus listened and then sternly asked Hermes to tell where he had hidden the cattle. The sneaky baby continued to lie. Zeus smiled at his clever and sneaky son, but then told the baby that he knew he took the cattle. He ordered Hermes to return them to Apollo. At the cave, Apollo was about to take back his oxen when he heard Hermes touch the strings of his lyre. Apollo loved the sound. He offered Hermes all of the oxen in exchange for the instrument. Hermes accepted the offer and the brothers became friends. Hermes became the god of all the wild animals of the woods and forests, and Apollo became the god of music.

Zeus gave Hermes a silver cap and silver wings for his feet, which allowed the baby to fly. Zeus made Hermes the messenger of the gods.

Mercury

In Rome, Hermes was known as Mercury, the god of trade and business. He had a temple and a sacred fountain dedicated to him. During the festival of Mercury, merchants sprinkled themselves and their goods with holy water from the fountain.



Myths and Legends

RL 2.4

Read and choose the correct answer.

1. Read this sentence from the passage.

“When Battus betrayed his secret, Hermes punished him by turning him into a stone.”

What does the word punished show about Hermes’ feelings towards Battus?

- a. Hermes was excited with Battus betrayal.
- b. Hermes was scared of Battus betrayal.
- c. Hermes was angry of Battus betrayal.
- d. Hermes was annoyed with Battus betrayal.

2. Read this sentence from the passage.

“When Battus betrayed his secret, Hermes punished him by turning him into a stone.”

What does the word betrayed show about Battus?

- a. It shows that Battus is powerful.
- b. It shows that Battus is untrustworthy.
- c. It shows that Battus is humble.
- d. It shows that Battus is trustworthy.

3. Read this sentence from the passage.

“He sacrificed two of the oxen to the gods and hid the rest in his cave.”

What is the meaning of the word sacrificed as it is used in the text?

- a. The word sacrificed means he gave them to the gods.
- b. The word sacrificed means to do much work.
- c. The word sacrificed means to put yourself first.
- d. The word sacrificed means to put something away.

4. Read this sentence from the passage.

“Zeus listened and then sternly asked Hermes to tell where he had hidden the cattle.”

What does the word sternly show about Zeus’ attitude toward Hermes when he is asking him about the oxen?

- a. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being flexible and reasonable.
- b. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being very strong and impolite.
- c. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being very compassionate and soft.
- d. The word sternly shows me that Zeus is being very serious and strict.

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.”

“I remember!” said Ming. “Gold coins rolled all over the village! I found some, but I gave them back.”

“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.

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.

“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!”

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.

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.

“You did not tell the truth,” said the wise goldsmith, “so you did not dare touch the bell!”

Answer the following questions about [The Honest Neighbors](#).

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

Part A: Select the response below that best describes Wong.

- Ⓐ Wong was a dishonest neighbor who believed his neighbors.
- Ⓑ Wong was a helpful neighbor who helped the king pick up his coins.
- Ⓒ Wong was an honest neighbor who was distrustful of his other neighbors.
- Ⓓ Wong was a kind neighbor who let the other neighbors try out his bell.

Part B: Which **two** details best support your description of Wong in Part A?

- Ⓐ “Gold coins rolled all over the village! I found some, but I gave them back.”
- Ⓑ “How did you buy your new boat if you did not keep some of the emperor’s coins?”
- Ⓒ “I challenge each of you to reach behind the curtain of my cart and touch the bell.”
- Ⓓ “Chang, Ming, Wong, Woo, and Lin each took a turn and reached behind the curtain. The bell did not ring.”

2. Fill in the circle before the sentence from the passage that shows how the goldsmith knows that Chang is being dishonest.

- Ⓐ 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.
- Ⓓ 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.

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

Part A: Select the response below that best describes the goldsmith.

- Ⓐ The goldsmith is a dishonest.
- Ⓑ The goldsmith is clever.
- Ⓒ The goldsmith is rich.
- Ⓓ The goldsmith is courageous.

Part B: Which **two** details best support your description of the goldsmith in Part A?

- Ⓐ “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.”
- Ⓑ “But if someone who is not truthful touches the bell, it will ring so loudly that everyone in the empire will hear it.”
- Ⓒ “They all began to argue and shout, declaring their own honesty and the dishonesty of others.”
- Ⓓ “Then a cart pulled up next to the well and a well-dressed man got out.”
- Ⓔ “In his cart, he said he had a special bell he was delivering to the emperor’s palace.”

Name _____ Date _____

Comprehension and Vocabulary

Read this story. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Best Gift Ever



A frog princess named Polly lived near a pond in the middle of the woods. Princess Polly had everything a young frog princess could want. She had beautiful clothes. She had lots of toys and games. If she ever looked gloomy, her father bought her a gift to cheer her up. Each day Polly woke up and put on a beautiful princess cape. She played with her toys and ate the delicious meals she was served.

But Princess Polly was not happy. Polly's parents did not like dirt. They didn't like it when all the little frogs played on the muddy lily pads. They did not like it when Polly and her friends tracked mud everywhere. Polly didn't think it was as much fun to play inside without her friends.

GO ON 

Name _____ Date _____

One morning Polly decided to hop down to the pond to play. She put on her velvet cape. As she left, her mother said, “Be careful, Polly. A frog princess shouldn’t hop around too much. Your cape might get dirty.” When Polly got to the pond, the other frogs were sliding down the muddy bank and playing leapfrog on the lily pads. Polly wanted to join in the fun, but she couldn’t get her cape dirty. So Princess Polly sat on a log and watched everyone else play.

For lunch, the other frogs caught flies. Princess Polly’s mother brought her a basket of bread and jam.

“Eat up, dear,” said her mother. “This is a nice meal.”

“I’m not hungry,” Polly said sadly. She hopped away. The queen didn’t know what to do. What could be wrong? She hopped away to talk with the king. They discussed what gift would make Polly happy. The queen suggested a new purple cape. The king didn’t think that would cheer Polly up.

“I’ve got wonderful idea for a gift,” said the king.

Later that afternoon, the king, the queen, and Princess Polly came back to the pond. Polly smiled at her parents.

“This is the best gift ever!” shouted Princess Polly.

“Well, here we go!” said the king. Princess Polly and her parents took off their velvet capes. The king and queen took off their crowns. Splash! They jumped into the pond. They hopped across the lily pads. They slid down the muddy bank and caught flies like everyone else.



The Best Gift Ever

RL 1.1

1. Read and choose the correct answer.

Part A: Why did Polly sit on the log and watch everyone?

- a. Polly was not allow to get her cape dirty, so she had to sit and watch the other frogs play.
- b. Polly was not feeling well, so she had to sit and watch the other frogs play.
- c. Polly was too shy, so she did not dare to play with the other frogs.
- d. Polly made a promise to play only with food.

Part B: Choose a sentence from the text that supports your Answer in Part A.

- a. "Polly didn't think it was as much fun to play inside without her friends."
- b. "But Princess Polly was not happy."
- c. "Polly wanted to join in the fun, but she couldn't get her cape dirty."
- d. "She played with her toys and ate the delicious meals she was served."

2. Read and choose the correct answer.

Part A: Why does Polly say she is not hungry when her mom offers her lunch?

- a. Polly thinks she is better than the other frogs.
- b. Polly is sad because she cannot play like the other frogs.
- c. Polly dislike the food.
- d. Polly is too excited with the games.

Part B: Underline a detail from the passage that supports your answer in Part A.

A.The queen didn't know what to do. **B.** What could be wrong?

C. She hopped away to talk with the king. **D.** They discussed what gift would make Polly happy. **E.** The queen suggested a new purple cape. **F.** The king didn't think that would cheer Polly up.

3. Why did the king and queen play and jump into the pond when they did not like dirt?
- a. They wanted to get rid of the flies in the pond.
 - b. They were too hot and wanted to get a bath.
 - c. This is the only gift that will cheer Polly up because all she wants to do is play in the pond.
 - d. They wanted to make Polly jealous because she could not go into the pond.

Name _____ Date _____

The Golden Runner

One of the greatest Olympic runners ever was Wilma Rudolph. She was fast and graceful. Her long legs seemed to glide along the track. Wilma broke many records. She helped increase interest in women's track events. After her running career, Wilma helped young African Americans train for track and other sports.

Wilma's road to greatness was not easy. She had to overcome many physical problems. Her courageous struggle to compete and win still inspires people today.

As a child, Wilma often became ill. Her left leg was strapped to a metal brace. By the time she was twelve, her leg was strong again. She could walk without the brace. She would finally have a chance to play like other children.

Wilma joined the girls' basketball team at her school. She also found time to run track. She was naturally fast and liked to run. In the summer of 1956, Wilma went to Philadelphia for her first important meet. There she won every race she ran, including two sprints and a relay race.

Wilma was asked to try out for the United States Olympic team. She traveled to the Olympic Games in Australia. She won a bronze medal in the 400-meter relay. She was only sixteen years old.

Four years later, at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Wilma won her first gold medal in the 100-meter race. She won a second in the 200-meter race. In the 400-meter relay, Wilma ran the last leg of the race. She used all her speed to pass two other runners. Rudolph's team won the race by less than a second. With that victory, Wilma became the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympic Games.

Sports Stars: Wilma Rudolph

By Biography.com Editors and A+E Networks, adapted by Newsela staff on 08.12.16

Word Count **484**

Level **670L**



Wilma Rudolph pictured in 1960 Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Netherlands license. Image from the National Archive.

Synopsis: Wilma Rudolph was born on June 23, 1940, in Tennessee. She was very sick as a child. But she overcame her disabilities. In 1960, she became the first American woman to win three gold medals in track and field in one year at the Olympic Games. Later in life, she formed the Wilma Rudolph Foundation to help other athletes. Rudolph died on November 12, 1994.

Childhood Illnesses

Wilma Glodean Rudolph was born on June 23, 1940, in St. Bethlehem, Tennessee. She was the 20th of 22 children born to her dad. As a child, Rudolph was sick with several serious illnesses and could not move her left leg at all. Doctors said she would never walk again. "My mother told me I would," she said. "I believed my mother."

Rudolph did walk again. And then she ran. Rudolph went on to become one of the fastest runners in the world, but the road to victory was not easy.

She grew up when the country was segregated. This meant that white people and black people had different spots in buses and restaurants. They used different bathrooms and drinking fountains.

Rudolph went to an all-black high school, where she was a naturally gifted runner. A famous coach noticed her and decided to help her.

Youngest Person On U.S. Olympic Team

Rudolph was called "Skeeter" because she was so fast. She went to the 1956 Summer Olympics in Australia. Rudolph was just 16 and the youngest person on the U.S. team. She won third place in her race.

Rudolph finished high school and went to college in Tennessee. She also trained hard for the next Olympic Games.

The 1960 Olympic Games were in Rome, Italy. This was a golden time for Rudolph. She broke world records on her own and as part of the U.S. running team. Rudolph was the first American woman to win three gold medals in track and field at a single Olympic Games. She was known around the world for her racing speed.

After the Rome Olympics, Rudolph retired from running competitively. She went on to teach, coach and open a community center.

Fastest Woman In Track

Rudolph shared her story in her 1978 book, "Wilma," which was made into a TV movie. In 1983, she was added to the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame and started the Wilma Rudolph Foundation to help other athletes. She died on November 12, 1994, in Tennessee.

Rudolph is remembered as one of the fastest women in track. In 2004, the United States Postal Service honored her by putting her on a stamp.

"Winning is great," Rudolph once said. "But if you are really going to do something in life, the secret is learning how to lose. Nobody goes undefeated all the time. If you can pick up after a crushing defeat, and go on to win again, you are going to be a champion someday."

LAFS.4.RI.3.9

Answer the following questions about [The Golden Runner](#) (Passage 1) and [Wilma Rudolph Article](#) (Passage 2).

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

Part A: Which information is supported by both texts?

- Ⓐ Wilma became an Olympic Hall of Famer.
- Ⓑ Wilma had to overcome a disability.
- Ⓒ Wilma was put on a postage stamp.
- Ⓓ Wilma was nicknamed “Skeeter.”

Part B: Which of the following details from Passage 2 best supports your answer in Part A?

- Ⓐ “Rudolph was called “Skeeter” because she was so fast.”
- Ⓑ “In 1983, she was added to the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame and started the Wilma Rudolph Foundation to help other athletes.”
- Ⓒ “Did you know that lightning strikes the Earth about 100 times each second?”
- Ⓓ “As a child, Rudolph was sick with several serious illnesses and could not move her left leg at all.”

2. Select **two** details found in Passage 1 that are also found in Passage 2.

- Ⓐ Four years later, at the 1960 Olympics in Rome, Wilma won her first gold medal in the 100-meter race.
- Ⓑ She won a second in the 200-meter race.
- Ⓒ In the 400-meter relay, Wilma ran the last leg of the race.
- Ⓓ She used all her speed to pass two other runners.
- Ⓔ Rudolph’s team won the race by less than a second.
- Ⓕ With that victory, Wilma became the first American woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympic Games.

3. Using the table below, fill in the circles to show where each question can be answered.

	The Golden Runner	Sports Stars: Wilma Rudolph	Both
Why did Wilma Rudolph have to work extra hard to go to the Olympics?	Ⓐ	Ⓑ	Ⓒ
What happened when Wilma Rudolph went to Philadelphia?	Ⓓ	Ⓔ	Ⓕ
What happened when Wilma Rudolph went to Rome?	Ⓖ	Ⓗ	Ⓘ
How is Wilma Rudolph remembered?	Ⓙ	Ⓚ	Ⓛ

The Chihuahuan Desert

A desert is one kind of landform found in the United States and in other parts of the world. Deserts are dry places that get little rain. You can identify a desert by the kinds of plants that grow there.

The Chihuahuan Desert spreads into Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. This desert includes Big Bend National Park in Texas and gets as little as seven inches of rain a year!

Many desert plants, such as cacti, have spines or narrow leaves that slow down water loss. Sharp thorns or spines protect these plants—and the water they store from thirsty, hungry animals. The roots of mesquite shrubs grow deep into the ground to reach water. Creosote bushes produce a poison so other plants don't grow near them and take their water.

The javelina is the only native wild peccary in the United States. A peccary is a cousin to the pig. Javelinas live in the Chihuahuan Desert. If you visit Big Bend National Park, you may smell the javelinas before you see them! They have a gland on their backs that produces a strong smell. It's called musk and javelinas use it to mark their territories.

These animals travel in groups of six to twelve. They search for food in the mornings and evenings and avoid the midday heat by resting in the shade. They don't travel far from a watering hole.

A javelina has coarse fur that is black and gray. It has a short mane that stands up on its back when it gets excited. Javelinas are tough animals. They can eat anything, even cactus!

Using the text "[The Chihuahuan Desert](#)" answer the following questions.

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

Part A: How does a desert getting very little rain affect the plants and animals that live there?

- Ⓐ They have adapted to survive cold nights.
- Ⓑ They have adapted to survive strong wind.
- Ⓒ They have adapted to survive predators.
- Ⓓ They have adapted to survive the dryness.

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

- Ⓐ "Many desert plants, such as cacti, have spines or narrow leaves that slow down water loss."
- Ⓑ "This desert includes Big Bend National Park in Texas and gets as little as seven inches of rain a year!"
- Ⓒ "They have a gland on their backs that produces a strong smell. It's called musk and javelinas use it to mark their territories."
- Ⓓ "Creosote bushes produce a poison so other plants don't grow near them and take their water."
- Ⓔ "Javelinas are tough animals."
- Ⓕ "They search for food in the mornings and evenings and avoid the midday heat by resting in the shade. They don't travel far from a watering hole."

2. According to the text, why is it important for the roots of the mesquite shrubs to grow deep into the ground?

- Ⓐ It provides them strong grounding against wind.
- Ⓑ It provides them a way to get water.
- Ⓒ It provides a poison to protect themselves.
- Ⓓ It provides them a way to store water.

How to Pass the Math FSA: 4th Grade

Focus: MAFS.4.OA.2.4

Investigate factors, multiples, and prime/composite numbers.

Let Me Teach Ya! (Video Lesson)

Example 1:

List the first 5 multiples of the number 5.

Item Type: Equation Editor

Example 2:

What are the first 4 multiples of 8?

- a. 1, 2, 4, 8
- b. 2, 4, 8, 16
- c. 8, 16, 24, 32
- d. 8, 16, 32, 64

Item Type: Multiple Choice

Example 3:

Record whether each number in the boxes below belong in the "Factors of 10" or "Multiples of 10" category. (Note: Some numbers may belong in both categories)

1	30	5	50
20	2	40	10

Factors of 10	Multiples of 10

Item Type: GRID

How to Pass the Math FSA: 4th Grade

Focus: MAFS.4.OA.2.4

Investigate factors, multiples, and prime/composite numbers.

Let Me Teach Ya! (Video Lesson)

Example 4:

Determine whether each number is prime or composite.

	Prime	Composite
22		
5		
16		
27		

Item Type: Matching Item

Example 5:

Which factors do 24 and 32 have in common?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 6
- f. 7
- g. 8
- h. 16

Item Type: Multi-Select

Example 6:

Mrs. Fluffemutter is arranging her students' desks to take the FSA Math test. She has 18 desks and she wants to arrange them in a rectangular array. Complete the table to show four ways she can arrange the chairs.

	Number of Rows	Number of Desks in Each Row
Arrangement 1		
Arrangement 2		
Arrangement 3		
Arrangement 4		

Item Type: Table Item

Name _____

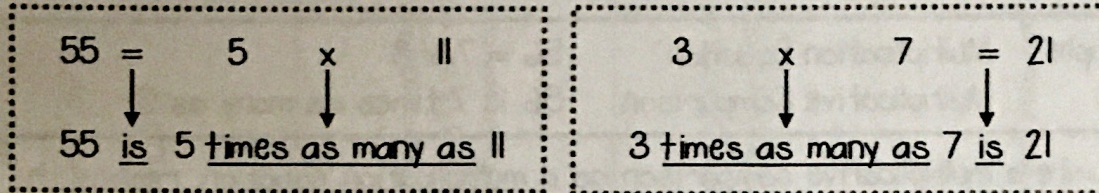
Practice Sheet

4.OA.1

Write a multiplicative comparison given a multiplication equation

Multiplicative Comparisons

To write a multiplication equation as a multiplicative comparison, replace the symbols with words. See the examples below.



Write the following multiplicative equations as multiplicative comparisons.

1. $88 = 8 \times 11$

2. $4 \times 6 = 24$

3. $16 = 4 \times 4$

4. $3 \times 12 = 36$

5. $54 = 9 \times 6$

6. $28 = 7 \times 4$

7. $5 \times 8 = 40$

8. $9 \times 9 = 81$

9. $10 \times 11 = 110$

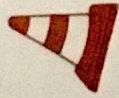
10. $15 = 5 \times 3$

11. $72 = 8 \times 9$

12. $7 \times 2 = 14$



Name: _____ # _____ Date: _____



MULTIPLICATIVE COMPARISONS REVIEW

1. Ms. Hallac has 8 construction cones. Mrs. Klaber has 3 times as many as Ms. Hallac. Complete the bar model and write an equation to represent how many construction cones Mrs. Klaber has.

Ms. Hallac

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Mrs. Klaber

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2. Xavier has 8 books. Jayco has 4 times as many books as Xavier. Select all the equations that show how many books Jayco has.

- a) $8 \times 4 = ?$
- b) $8 + 4 = ?$
- c) $8 + 4 = ?$
- d) $8(4) = ?$
- e) $8(8 + 4) = ?$
- f) $8 \times 4 = ?$

3. Write a comparison statement for this equation:

$$42 = 6 \times 7$$

4. What is the value of m ?

$$3,600 = 10 \times m$$

$m =$ _____

5. Lyla has 18 hats. Maiyah has S hats. If Lyla has 6 times as many hats as Maiyah, write an equation that shows how many hats Maiyah has.

6. William has 15 books. Joel has m times as many books as William. How many books does Joel have?

- a. $15 + m = ?$
- b. $15(m) = ?$
- c. $15 - m = ?$
- d. $15 \div m = ?$

7. Write a comparison statement for this equation:

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$



Name: _____

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Date: _____



MULTIPLICATIVE COMPARISONS REVIEW

8. Ms. Hallac has 10 construction cones. Ms. Wood has 4 times as many as Ms. Hallac. Complete the bar model and write an equation to represent how many construction cones Ms. Wood has.

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Ms. Hallac

--	--	--	--

Mrs. Wood

11. What is the value of j ?

$$j \times 10 = 1,600$$

$j =$ _____

12. Dayanne has K pencils. Jalynn has 16 pencils. If Jalynn has 2 times as many pencils as Dayanne, write an equation that shows how many pencils Dayanne has.

9. Thirty three minutes is 3 times longer than 11 minutes. Write a multiplication equation to represent this statement:

13. Jamiyah has 5 times as many rulers as Aniah does. Select all which could represent how many rulers Aniah and Jamiyah might have.

- a. Jamiyah has 30 and Aniah has 6
- b. Jamiyah has 15 and Aniah has 2
- c. Jamiyah has 25 and Aniah has 5
- d. Jamiyah has 40 and Aniah has 3

10. Write a comparison statement for this equation:

$$35 = 5 \times 7$$

14. Write a comparison statement for this equation:

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

Date: _____

Name: _____ # _____

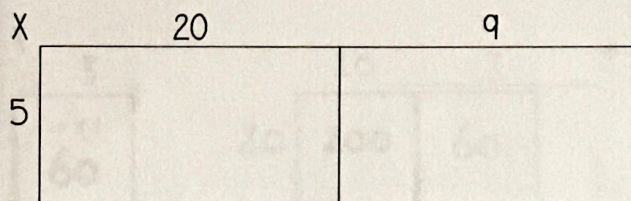
Area Model Multiplication

1-Digit by 2-Digit

1. Find the product of 5×29 .

+ _____

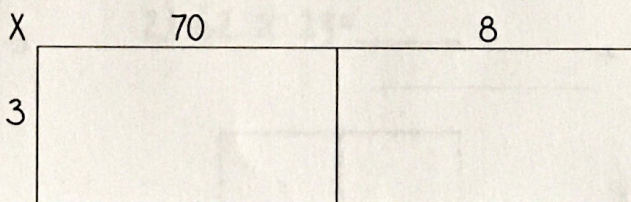
$5 \times 29 =$ _____



2. Find the product of 3×78 .

+ _____

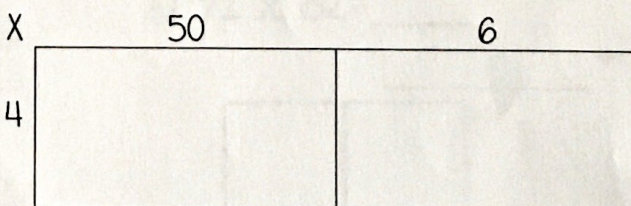
$3 \times 78 =$ _____



3. Find the product of 4×56 .

+ _____

$4 \times 56 =$ _____



Name _____ Teacher _____ # _____

Area Model Multiplication: 2 x 2 Digits

Step 1:

$$27 \times 13 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

	10	3
20		
7		

Step 2: Multiply

$$27 \times 13 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

	10	3
20	<small>10 x 20</small> 200	<small>20 x 3</small> 60
7	<small>7 x 10</small> 70	<small>7 x 3</small> 21

Step 3: Add

$$27 \times 13 = 351$$

	10	3
20	200	60
7	70	21

$$200 + 70 + 60 + 21 = 351$$

1) $34 \times 28 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2) $62 \times 13 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $95 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $71 \times 82 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
