FOURTH GRADE SUMMER PACKET 2011

District Heights Elementary School
*Please complete summer packet and return it to your teacher on the first day of school.
Wendy's World- What Your Money Does in a Bank
By Jane Runyon

First there was a crash. Then there was a cry. Wendy and Tess knew that something had happened in Tim's room. They ran up the stairs to see what it was. When they opened Tim's door, they knew.

Tim was sitting on the floor surrounded by coins and dollar bills. What was left of his piggy bank lay broken beside him. "Oh, no!" he wailed. "What will I do now?"

"What happened to your bank?" asked Tess.

"I wanted to move my bank to my dresser," said Tim. "It was so full I dropped it on the floor. Now it's broken. What will I do with my money? I've been saving it since I was little."

"I know what my Dad would tell you," answered Wendy. "He would tell you to put your money in the bank."

"But if I put my money in the bank," said Tim, "then I won't be able to see it grow."

"What good is a bank anyway?" asked Tess. "They just hold your money for you."

"My Dad says they do a lot more than that," said Wendy. "A bank pays you to put your money there."

"They pay me money for my money?" asked Tim.

"Yes," answered Wendy. "They call it interest."

"Interest," laughed Tim. "Now that interests me."

"Ha ha," said Tess. "How much interest will they pay?"

"That depends on how much money you put it," said Wendy. "Let's say your bank pays 3% interest. That means for every dollar you put in the bank, they will give you three more cents. You usually need to keep your money in the bank for over a year to get the interest."
"That's a good deal," said Tim. "But, where do they get the money to pay me? Do they take it from someone else?"

"Not exactly," answered Wendy. "People can also go to the bank to borrow money. Let's say your parents wanted to buy a new car. They might not have all the money they need to buy the car. They go to the bank and get a loan to pay for it."

"How does that help us?" asked Tess.

"The people who borrow money promise to pay back more than they borrow. They pay interest on their loan."

"So if they borrow $1.00, they have to pay back $1.03," reasoned Tim.

"That's right," said Wendy.

"So the bank pays you to put money in and charges you to use money from the bank," said Tess. "That sounds fair."

"I like that idea a lot," said Tim. "I bet they don't break piggy banks moving the money, either."

"Probably not," laughed Wendy.

"My piggy bank is full, too," said Tess. "Let's ask Dad to take us to the bank when he gets home from work. We can start earning interest right away."

"If you'll help me clean up my piggy mess, I'll be ready to go when he gets here," said Tim. "But let's use something that won't break to put the money in."

Wendy's World- What Your Money Does in a Bank

Questions

1. Tim tried to break open his piggy bank.
   A. True
   B. False
2. What do you call the money a bank pays you to put your money in a bank?
   A. Savings
   B. Percent
   C. Interest
   D. Loans

3. If a bank was giving 3% interest to you for your money, how much interest would you make on $3.00?
   A. $.12
   B. $0.06
   C. $.09
   D. $.03

4. What do we call the extra money someone has to pay back to the bank when they take out a loan?
   A. Interest
   B. Savings
   C. Loans
   D. Percent

5. Why might it be better to keep your money in a bank instead of in a piggy bank?

6. How do banks make money?

7. Tim decided to keep his money in a new piggy bank.
   A. False
   B. True
8. Where did Wendy learn about banks?
   A. Her dad
   B. Her teacher
   C. Her grandfather
   D. Her banker
**Mixed Review**

Write an equation for each problem. Then solve the equation.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The difference between a number and 11 is 80.</td>
<td>2. A number plus 94 is 174.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A number divided by 2 is 4.</td>
<td>4. 65 minus a number is 40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Five times a number is 50.</td>
<td>6. A number multiplied by 4 is 40.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write the place and the value of the underlined digit.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. 2,821</td>
<td>8. 8</td>
<td>9. 7,046</td>
<td>10. 783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Joshua and his sister were discussing who could make the best pastry. Each of them decided to make a favorite pastry and let their parents decide. Joshua made pecan tarts. His sister baked a lemon truffle pie. Joshua spent $6.10 on the ingredients for his tarts. His sister spent $4.96 on the ingredients for her lemon truffle pie. How much more did Joshua spend than his sister?</td>
<td>16. Andrew slipped in his bathtub. He fell and hurt his arm. He and his father are going to buy some non-slip animal shapes to put on the bottom of the bathtub. Andrew likes the yellow duck shapes that cost $6.33. His father likes the blue fish shapes that cost $3.90. How much more do the ducks cost than the fish?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete.

17. Age of Family Members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age (in years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandmother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. How much younger is the daughter than the mother?

b. How much older is the grandmother than the youngest family member?

c. Who is the oldest member of the family?

Rewrite each improper fraction as a mixed number.

18. \( \frac{46}{8} = \)
19. \( \frac{14}{5} = \)
20. \( \frac{18}{3} = \)
21. \( \frac{29}{6} = \)
22. \( \frac{7}{4} = \)
23. \( \frac{6}{2} = \)
24. \( \frac{30}{7} = \)
25. \( \frac{60}{9} = \)

Find the median for each set of data.

26. 163, 124, 88, 178, 12, 35, 44, 17, 35, and 44
27. 129, 18, 130, 58, 34, 11, 194, 58, 117, 19, and 79
28. 187, 33, 177, 51, 163, 5, 136, 69, 26, 129, 18, 62, and 140

Divide.

29. \( 6 \overline{60} \)
30. \( 8 \overline{360} \)
31. \( 7 \overline{63} \)
32. \( 4 \overline{164} \)
33. \( 4 \overline{40} \)
34. \( 5 \overline{10} \)
Mixed Review

Complete.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>80.408</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>96.48</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 7.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 2.01</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>61.01</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 59.565</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ 1.61</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 39.014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find the difference.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>$\frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = $</td>
<td>10.</td>
<td>$\frac{4}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = $</td>
<td>11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = $</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = $</td>
<td>15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = $</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write each number in standard form.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>1,000 + 800 + 2</td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>6 thousands 4 hundreds 7 tens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>one hundred eighty-six thousand, four hundred twenty-seven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>eight hundred nine</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>fifty-four thousand, three hundred forty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Draw the ordered points on the grid. Label each point.

23.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R (7, 5)</th>
<th>M (7, 8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N (2, 8)</td>
<td>V (7, 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J (8, 6)</td>
<td>Z (4, 5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Z (5, 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C (2, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F (1, 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q (1, 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G (0, 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (1, 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete.

25. Destiny was eager to start her new job on Monday. She will be getting paid two times per month. If she makes $3832 per month, how much does she make for each pay cycle?

26. There are ranches and farms throughout most of Idaho. Some of the farms are small, and some are large. Some must be watered to grow crops, while others get enough water from the rain and snow. A southern Idaho farmer waters his crops every eight days. The crop will need thirty-six inches of water to grow. If the farmer puts three inches of water on during each watering, how many times will he need to water his crop?

Write two equivalent fractions for each.

27. \( \frac{2}{4} \)

28. \( \frac{1}{2} \)

29. \( \frac{4}{5} \)

30. \( \frac{6}{8} \)

31. \( \frac{3}{10} \)

32. \( \frac{3}{9} \)

33. \( \frac{5}{6} \)

34. \( \frac{7}{13} \)

35. \( \frac{1}{7} \)

Solve each equation.

36. \( 2 = 8 \div \) s

37. \( 2k = 6 \)

38. \( 28 = 7v \)

39. \( 81 \div f = 9 \)

40. \( x \div 8 = 6 \)

41. \( 6q = 48 \)

42. \( 15 = 3b \)

43. \( 7 = a \div 5 \)

44. \( 20 = 4y \)
Mixed Review

Complete the function table and write the rule for each function.

1. Rule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input</th>
<th>h</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Make change.

2. ___ pennies  ___ one-dollar bill
   ___ nickels  ___ five-dollar bills
   ___ dimes  ___ ten-dollar bills
   ___ quarters  ___ ten-dollar bills

   Use exactly 6 coins and 1 bill

3. ___ penny  ___ one-dollar bills
   ___ nickel  ___ five-dollar bill
   ___ dimes  ___ ten-dollar bills
   ___ quarters  ___ ten-dollar bills

   Use exactly 20 coins and 3 bills

Order the fractions from greatest to least.

4. \( \frac{1}{10} \), \( \frac{1}{3} \), \( \frac{1}{4} \)
5. \( \frac{3}{7} \), \( \frac{5}{7} \), \( \frac{2}{7} \)
6. \( \frac{1}{10} \), \( \frac{7}{10} \), \( \frac{5}{10} \)

7. \( \frac{1}{10} \), \( \frac{8}{10} \), \( \frac{9}{10} \)
8. \( \frac{3}{6} \), \( \frac{1}{1} \), \( \frac{1}{6} \)
9. \( \frac{3}{9} \), \( \frac{7}{9} \), \( \frac{6}{9} \)
Complete.

10. 47.222 - 2.1
11. 3.574 + 95.48
12. 88.3 + 1.9
13. 96.07 - 15.9
14. 80.007 + 3.77
15. 7.3 - 3.312

Write each improper fraction as a mixed number in simplest form.

16. \(\frac{3}{2}\)
17. \(\frac{34}{9}\)
18. \(\frac{51}{8}\)
19. \(\frac{17}{3}\)
20. \(\frac{23}{10}\)
21. \(\frac{53}{12}\)
22. \(\frac{39}{11}\)
23. \(\frac{15}{7}\)

Write each number in standard form.

24. 900 + 7,000 + 8
25. 50 + 900 + 2 + 1,000
26. one hundred ninety-five
27. 7 tens + 2 hundreds + 3 ones
28. four hundred eighty-two thousand, eight hundred ten
29. twelve thousand, two hundred ten

Use the line plot to answer the questions.

30. Find the median of the data.

31. Find the mode of the data.
Language Arts

Write the preposition in each sentence.

1. ________________ Coal is formed by trees that were buried deep under the ground that were heated by the earth.

2. ________________ As we looked beyond the horizon, we could see that a severe thunderstorm was coming our way.

3. ________________ How long is it until summer vacation?

4. ________________ Did you put a jacket on your little brother?

Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

5. (Their, Theirs, They, There’s) a thick blue blanket on Mary’s bed.

6. If (their, theirs, they, there’s) was not the window that broke, then whose was it?

7. (Their, Theirs, They, There’s) used cement for the base of the pole so now it is very immobile.

8. I ascribe the team’s success to (their, theirs, they, there’s) wonderful spirit and attitude.

9. The white house is (their, theirs, they, there’s).

Write six compound words using the words provided in the box. Do not use a word in the box more than once.

able frame knowledge melon scrap water
book hand lay off short work

10. __________________

11. __________________

12. __________________

13. __________________

14. __________________

15. __________________
Write the words in the correct order to form a sentence.

16. Subject: mother My
   Predicate: of the tree. began dead to parts our prune

17. Subject: from backward dive a height such The
   Predicate: was an feat. astounding

Write fact if the sentence is a fact. Write opinion if the sentence is an opinion.

18. The cell phone bill was $95.00.
19. Fear Factor is too disgusting to watch.
20. The Pilgrims were happy to be at Plymouth Rock.

Circle the verb that best completes each sentence.

21. The troop (dig, dug) through the quarry looking for unusual stones.
22. We (think, thought) it would rain hard, but we only got mist instead.
23. It is not helpful to (throw, threw) paper on the floor.
24. His public service ads (win, won) a prize at the annual awards banquet.
25. I (drink, drank) a pint of milk with my waffles.

Write the plural form of each noun.

26. account
27. bush
28. pillow

29. decorator
30. speed
31. branch

32. vision
33. lodge
34. knob
Circle the word that comes FIRST in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. joint</th>
<th>jerusalem</th>
<th>jostling</th>
<th>jangle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. facilitate</td>
<td>capsize</td>
<td>flitting</td>
<td>enlarging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. forks</td>
<td>furnish</td>
<td>fountain</td>
<td>flop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. policed</td>
<td>interrogate</td>
<td>abscess</td>
<td>rouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. driver</td>
<td>designed</td>
<td>dune</td>
<td>detours</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Circle the correct word that best completes each sentence.

40. We could hear the floor in the haunted house (groan, grown) as we walked through the rooms.

41. Unlike most presidents, Fillmore (gnu, knew, new) poverty as a boy.

42. We walked along the path (side, sighed) by side.

43. He wanted to go to Washington, D.C., but she would have (none, nun) of it.

44. (Beach, Beech) trees were used by Native Americans to make canoes.

Write the adjectives in each sentence.

45. The rest of the tour group decided not to wait for the Masons any longer. (3 adjectives)

46. You will expose your film if you open your camera under a bright light. (1 adjective)

47. The picture frame fell off the wall when the door was slammed. (1 adjective)

48. Make a brief outline of your research paper before you write it. (2 adjectives)

Write the adverb in each sentence and write the word the adverb describes. Write whether the adverb tells how much or where.

49. There are too many stray dogs and cats in our neighborhood, but the city won't do anything about it until someone gets hurt by one of them.

50. Each sailboat made its way to the dock and anchored alongside.
Johnny Appleseed
By Mary L. Bushong

1 Have you ever heard of a man by the name of John Chapman? You probably have but never realized it. His other name was Johnny Appleseed!

2 He was born on September 26, 1774, in Leominster, Massachusetts. His father, Nathaniel Chapman, was one of the Minutemen who fought at Concord in April 1775, when Johnny was only a baby. When the continental army was formed, his father joined up to fight during the Revolutionary War.

3 Johnny's mother had three children: Elizabeth, John, and Nathaniel Jr. His little brother died a few days after birth, and his mother died three weeks later from tuberculosis. Johnny was only about two years old at the time, and he probably didn't remember her at all as he got older.

4 While their dad was away at war, it is thought that Elizabeth and Johnny stayed with their mother's parents. Their father remarried after the war in 1780 and moved to Longmeadow, Massachusetts. Johnny and Elizabeth probably stayed with their father's new family for some time. Little is known of his growing up years because few records were kept.

5 In 1797, when Johnny was 23, he began to move west with many other people, looking for new land in Ohio and Indiana. When many people think of Johnny, they think of a man with a bag full of apple seeds who scattered them as he went. This is not true. Johnny was a nurseryman. That means he chose a nice plot of ground and carefully planted his apple seeds. Then he would look after them just as you would with any garden.
He kept them watered and weeded so they grew into strong, young trees. As people moved west, Johnny moved with them. He knew that people needed apple trees, or the seeds to grow their own, and he wanted to help.

Eventually, Johnny Appleseed owned tracts of land all over Ohio and Indiana, where he grew his trees and seedlings. He purchased apple seeds from cider mills in Pennsylvania. These were places that crushed apples and squeezed the juice out of them. The seeds were left over, and Johnny used them to grow more apple trees.

The roads were not good in Ohio and Indiana in those days. That made it hard for people to buy and sell food. To help themselves, settlers were required to plant 50 apple trees the first year on their new homesteads. This was not always easy, because many people who came west were poor. Johnny Appleseed wanted to make it easier for them. If they had no money, he gave them the trees, and if they could afford it, they bought their trees.

At the end of his life, Johnny Appleseed lived in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He died there just before his 75th birthday, March 18, 1845. He spent more than 50 years traveling, planting, and growing apple trees.
## Johnny Appleseed

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Where was John Chapman born?</td>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Johnny Appleseed just scattered the apple seeds as he went.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Johnny Appleseed got his seeds from the apples he ate as he walked.</td>
<td><strong>4.</strong> How many apple trees were settlers required to plant their first year on the farm?</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **A** True
- **B** False
Johnny Appleseed

5. Why do you think it was important to have those trees?

6. If Johnny Appleseed had six acres of land planted with seedlings and there were forty-four seedlings on each acre, how many seedlings did he have altogether?

7. If Johnny Appleseed traveled an average of 800 miles a year, how many miles would he travel over 35 years?

8. If a farmer picked two bushels of apples from each of his fifty-four apple trees, how many bushels of apples would he pick altogether?
Johnny Appleseed
If I traveled around the country planting whatever I wanted, I'd choose to plant...
Create words from: means

A S A A A N N M E E E A S E M A S S N S M N A
M E S M M E S A E A M A E M M N N M A S A E M A
E E N N M E E A E A N A S E M N M E E E S A A E
S M E N E N N M E N N E N M M E N A M A M N E A
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E A N H A E A A N M N N N E S N N A N N N N E E
M A A E M M E S N E M A A N A E A M E N A A M A
E A M E S M A A M S M A A S A M E M M N N M A
E M A M A N Y A N M M A N A A M A M N A M M M N
M S S N S E E E A N S M A A E M N A E A A E M S
A M M M A M S E A S A M E E A E A A M M N A S S
A A S E M S E E A M A A A E A E S A S M M A E A

a   e   n
____        ___  

s    n   n   e

m   a   a   s   e   a

____  e
Johnny Appleseed: Math

Complete and show your work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Johnny Appleseed was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, in 1774. His</td>
<td>Johnny Appleseed, it has been said, wore a pan for a hat, a coffee sack for a shirt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real name was Jonathan Chapman. During his lifetime he planted apple</td>
<td>pants, and no shoes. If he had to buy a pan and a sack of coffee to get his clothes today,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seeds in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. He died in</td>
<td>he might be surprised at the cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845. How old was he when he died? How many years ago did he die?</td>
<td>100-pound burlap bag of coffee for shirt material $329.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sturdy pan for hat $32.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One pair of jeans $28.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No shoes $0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At these prices, how much would Johnny's outfit cost today?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Apple trees can bear fruit for as long as one hundred years. If farmer</td>
<td>There are approximately fifty-five million metric tons of apples grown each year. It</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris plants twenty-four apple trees in his orchard and each of those</td>
<td>has been estimated that half of all the apples grown are eaten fresh. Approximately how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apple trees bears one hundred thirty-six apples each year, how many</td>
<td>many metric tons of apples are eaten fresh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apples would the twenty-four trees bear in one hundred years?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When he died, Jonathan Chapman owned 1,200 acres of apple orchards. Rachel wants to plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>four apple trees. She was told to plant the trees nine to thirty-three feet apart. If she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>plants the trees at the four corners of a square, what is the minimum number of square feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in her tiny orchard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. There are approximately fifty-five million metric tons of apples grown</td>
<td>Johnny Appleseed walked from place to place planting apples. If he walked one hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>each year. It has been estimated that half of all the apples grown are</td>
<td>sixty-two miles in twenty-seven days, what was the average number of miles he walked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eaten fresh. Approximately how many metric tons of apples are eaten fresh?</td>
<td>each day? Express your answer in decimal form to the nearest tenth of a mile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Johnny Appleseed walked from place to place planting apples. If he</td>
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### Mixed Review

#### Divide.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>$891 \div 17$</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>$7,812 \div 31$</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>$850 \div 85$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>$852 \div 73$</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>$388 \div 74$</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>$9,373 \div 34$</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>$7,123 \div 17$</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>$248 \div 62$</td>
<td>9.</td>
<td>$8,674 \div 19$</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>$334 \div 15$</td>
<td>11.</td>
<td>$6,370 \div 65$</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>$296 \div 68$</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Find the mean for each set of data.

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

#### Find the prime factorization of each number.

<p>| | | | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>26.</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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http://www.edhelperblog.com/cgi-bin/vspec.cgi

5/16/2011
### Language Arts

**Place the words in the word list on the correct page of the dictionary.**

1. Write the following words on the correct page of the dictionary:
   - electrode
   - eluded
   - elk
   - elect
   - election
   - either

   **Dictionary Pages:**
   - eighteenth
   - elected
   - electing
   - eliminated
   - eliminates
   - embankment

2. **Pick the underlined word that is misspelled.**

   2. No mistake
      
      In separate incidents, police arrested two suspected drug dealers.

     A. separate
     B. incidents
     C. police
     D. arrested

   3. No mistake
      
      A billion dollars is an awful lot of money.

     A. dollars
     B. is
     C. awful
     D. lot

   4. No mistake
      
      The tunnel was entirely rebuilt with numerous safety features.

     A. tunnel
     B. rebuilt
     C. numerous
     D. features

3. **In each sentence one noun is missing. Write one noun to complete the sentence.**

   5. My **(your noun)** began to prune the dead parts of our tree.

   6. The entrance to the stadium is filled with sports **(your noun)**.

   7. Jack found a lizard under the **(your noun)**.

   8. From the glimpse I got at the shoes, I did not like the **(your noun)**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Studies: History</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Charles Lindbergh flew from New York to _____ on a nonstop transatlantic flight. The plane he flew was called the Spirit of St. Louis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| A) Egypt  
B) Paris  
C) London  
D) Russia |
| 2. Which group of people was referred to as "Redcoats"? |
| A) American colonists  
B) Native American chiefs  
C) British soldiers  
D) French fur traders |
| 3. A millennium consists of how many years? |
| A) 10  
B) 1,000  
C) 1,000,000  
D) 100 |
| 4. Which capital city is located on the Colorado River and is an important port for the state of Texas? |
|  |
| 5. Stocks are exchanged on the NYSE. What does NYSE stand for? |
| A) New York Stock Exercise  
B) New York Stock Expertise  
C) New York Stock Exchange  
D) New York Stock Exchange |
| 6. In 1947 Erwin Herbert Land invented the Polaroid _____ |
| A) Telephone  
B) Camera  
C) Light bulb  
D) Television |
| 7. Clara Barton is best remembered for organizing the American _____ |
| A) Cancer Society  
B) Airlines  
C) Express credit card company  
D) Red Cross |
| 8. Christopher Columbus was an explorer for which nation? |
| A) France  
B) Spain  
C) England  
D) Italy |
| 9. Mount Rushmore is carved from what type of material? |
| A) Quartz  
B) Granite  
C) Limestone  
D) Diamonds |
| 10. The Titanic sank in 1912 after hitting an iceberg in the _____ Ocean. |
| A) Arctic  
B) Indian  
C) Atlantic  
D) Pacific |
| 11. Jamestown, Virginia, is located near the Pacific Ocean. |
| A) False  
B) True |
| 12. Who won the first World Series baseball game on October 13, 1903? |
| A) Cubs  
B) Red Sox  
C) White Sox  
D) Yankees |
Social Studies: States
Circle the names that are states.

Cuba
Singapore
Lebanon
Utah
Paraguay
New Mexico
Norway

North Dakota
Ohio
Guatemala
Guernsey
Romania
Kazakhstan
Alaska

India
Mexico
Saint Helena
Guyana
Kenya
Arkansas
Syria
Let's Build a Maryland Community
By Carolyn Murphy

When settlers came to the New World, they had a lot to do. They could not just walk down the street to a market to get their dinner. They had to grow their dinner first. They did not have someone whom they could look up in the phone book to call to hire to build a house. The settlers had to build their houses themselves. When settlers came to Baltimore, there was a lot to do. Even after a very long trip, some of the early settlers to Baltimore and other parts of Maryland were very energetic in developing their farmlands and ports, developing roads, and building new places for people to visit.

Very early, Baltimore became an important seaport for the early colonies, and farther inland people used land for growing crops. The farmland was important for growing many crops including corn. People also used the farmland for growing tobacco. People would share or trade products in Baltimore. The people would take products to the port for going to European countries. Other ships would bring products to the colonies.

In order to travel from the farmland to the water (port), the people needed roads. The first highway (built with some government money) was built from Cumberland in Maryland to Wheeling in West Virginia. Settlers called the roads many names including National Road, Cumberland Road, and National Pike. Later, the early settlers built the C&O Canal. This canal served as a major transportation route for coal from Cumberland to Washington, D.C. for many years. In 1828 Baltimore built the first railroad known as the B&O Railroad for
both passengers and freight. Also, Tom Thumb was the first coal burning steam locomotive. Tom Thumb was built in Baltimore.

Baltimore had the first public library system with branches in Maryland. This library system was the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The next time that you go to a library, remember that the idea for sharing books came from Maryland many years ago.

People in Maryland were very busy. They worked hard to plow the fields and build roads and railroads and libraries. If you live in Maryland, some of your corn may come from these first fields. When you drive in Maryland, you may drive along routes that the early settlers built. Thank you, Maryland!
# Let's Build a Maryland Community

1. Baltimore was an important place near the water.
   - A) False
   - B) True

2. Maryland built the first highway.
   - A) False
   - B) True

3. Where was the first railroad built?

4. What was Maryland's idea with books?

5. Name two crops grown in Maryland.

6. What was the name of the first highway?
Let's Build a Maryland Community
By Carolyn Murphy

Directions: Fill in each blank with the word that best completes the reading comprehension.

When settlers came to the New World, they had a lot to do. They could not just walk down the street to a market to get their dinner. They had to grow their dinner first. They did not have someone (1) ________________
they could look up in the phone book to call to (2) ________________ to build a house. The settlers had to build their houses themselves. (3) ________________ settlers came to Baltimore, there was a lot to do. (4) ________________ after a very long trip, some of the early settlers to Baltimore and (5) ________________ parts of Maryland were very energetic in developing their farmlands and ports, developing roads, and building new places for people to visit.

Very early, Baltimore became an important seaport for the early colonies, and farther (6) ________________ people used (7) ________________ for growing crops. The farmland was important for growing many crops including corn. People also
used the farmland for growing (8) __________________________. People would share or trade products in Baltimore. The people would take products to the (9) __________________________ for going to European countries. Other ships would bring products to the colonies.

In (10) __________________________ to travel from the farmland to the water (port), the people needed roads. The first highway (built with some government money) was built from Cumberland in Maryland to Wheeling in West Virginia. Settlers called the roads many names including National Road, Cumberland Road, and National Pike. Later, the early settlers built the C&O Canal. This canal served as a major transportation route for coal from Cumberland to Washington, D.C. for many years. In 1828 Baltimore built the first railroad known as the B&O Railroad for both passengers and freight. Also, Tom Thumb was the first coal (11) __________________________ steam (12) __________________________. Tom Thumb was built in Baltimore.

Baltimore had the first (13) __________________________ library system with branches in Maryland. This library (14) __________________________ was the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The next time that you go to a library, remember that the idea for sharing books came from Maryland many years ago.

People in Maryland were very busy. They worked hard to plow the fields and build roads and railroads and libraries. If you live in Maryland, some of your corn may come from these first fields. When
you drive in Maryland, you may drive

(15) _______________ routes that the early settlers built.

Thank you, Maryland!
# Let's Build a Maryland Community

1. Baltimore was an important place near the water.
   - A False
   - B True

2. Maryland built the first highway.
   - A False
   - B True

3. Where was the first railroad built?

4. What was Maryland's idea with books?

5. Name two crops grown in Maryland.

6. What was the name of the first highway?
Make words by connecting the syllables.

to         so
pub        bac
co         ey
sys        lic
im         tem
al         it
vis         way
pub         por
farm       land
in         land
mon        lic
or         der
high       tant
Would you like to be an explorer? Would you like to help with future missions to other planets and outer space? Then maybe you should work for NASA. NASA is an acronym. An acronym is a word formed from the first letters of other words. N.A.S.A. stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. NASA is in charge of exploring space.

This U.S. agency was started in 1958. At that time, the United States and the Soviet Union were in a space race. Each country wanted to be the first to explore space and to put a man on the moon. The Soviet Union won a victory on September 13, 1959. Its Luna 2 was the first man-made object to land on the moon. NASA won a victory on July 20, 1969 when the astronauts from Apollo 11 were the first people to walk on the moon.

NASA has ten centers all over the United States. There are also seven other test and research centers. Thousands of people work for NASA. Astronauts are only a few of the people who work for NASA. Engineers and scientists work there, too. Writers, lawyers, secretaries, and teachers also work for NASA. These people help with the many jobs that NASA does. Satellites made by NASA help scientists learn more about the Earth. Space probes help them learn about the moon and other planets. Scientists who work at NASA study things in the solar system and in the universe beyond our solar system. NASA shares the things it learns with others.

In the future, NASA plans to build an outpost on the moon. This outpost would help us learn about living on other planets or moons. This would help other space travelers go even farther into the solar system.
What Is NASA?

Questions

1. Who works for NASA? Name at least three jobs.

2. What does NASA stand for?
   A. National Aeronautics and Space Agency
   B. National Air and Space Administration
   C. National Airlines and Space Agency
   D. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

3. A word formed from the first letters of other words is called ______.
   A. an antonym
   B. an acronym
   C. a synonym
   D. a metaphor

4. Which of these is NOT something NASA has done?
   A. study things in the solar system and in the universe beyond
   B. build satellites to learn more about the Earth
   C. build an outpost on the moon
   D. sent the first people to walk on the moon

5. What was the name of the first man-made object to land on the moon?
Would you like to be an astronaut? Tell why or why not. Where would you like to explore? Explain your reasons for choosing this place.
## Fractions

Circle the equivalent fraction.

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<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
<th>7.</th>
<th>8.</th>
<th>9.</th>
<th>10.</th>
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</thead>
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<td>3/7</td>
<td>5/12</td>
<td>9/17</td>
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<td>6/10</td>
<td>8/9</td>
<td>9/10</td>
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<td>5/6</td>
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<td>25/40</td>
<td>1/6</td>
<td>5/10</td>
<td>5/8</td>
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</table>

http://www.edhelperblog.com/cgi-bin/geom2.cgi

5/16/2011
Write each fraction in simplest form.

<p>| | | | | |</p>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>(\frac{8}{22})</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>(\frac{15}{50})</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>(\frac{3}{21})</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>(\frac{16}{48})</td>
<td>8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>(\frac{25}{50})</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>(\frac{18}{36})</td>
<td>13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>(\frac{18}{42})</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>(\frac{10}{22})</td>
<td>18.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>(\frac{21}{49})</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>(\frac{2}{20})</td>
<td>23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>(\frac{5}{40})</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>(\frac{4}{11})</td>
<td>28.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>(\frac{9}{36})</td>
<td>32.</td>
<td>(\frac{16}{44})</td>
<td>33.</td>
</tr>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>(\frac{12}{28})</td>
<td>37.</td>
<td>(\frac{5}{10})</td>
<td>38.</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>(\frac{4}{12})</td>
<td>42.</td>
<td>(\frac{6}{21})</td>
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**JUNE**

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<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
<td>Comprehension</td>
<td>Journal Entry/Writing</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>Word Work</td>
<td>Websites</td>
<td>Library Visit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prince George's County Memorial Library presents its summer reading program, &quot;One World, Many Stories&quot;.</td>
<td>Visit <a href="http://www.prge.lib.md.us/">http://www.prge.lib.md.us/</a> for more information and additional resources to help your summer reading experience!</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Visit <a href="http://www.parcis.info/ChildrensSRP2011">http://www.parcis.info/ChildrensSRP2011</a> to see what activities are planned at your local library!</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Help to Read for the World! Record this summer. Visit <a href="http://www.scholastic.com/summer/">http://www.scholastic.com/summer/</a> to record your minutes.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Visit your local public library and apply for a library card. Also, pick up a copy of the Summer Reading List and check out a recommended book. | 15 | 16 | 17 | Last Day of School! | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | Choose your favorite book and take turns reading out loud with a family member. Listen to how your family member uses expression, and then use expression too. | 22 | 23 | Visit [http://www.funbrain.com/videocenter.html](http://www.funbrain.com/videocenter.html) for online reading/language arts games. | 24 | Read Safe at Home or Slam Dunk by Sharon Robinson or A Week in the Woods by Andrew Clements. You may also read other books about camping or taking a trip from your recommended booklist. | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | Re-read your favorite part of a book you checked out of the library. | 29 | 30 | Play a board game like Outburst, Scrabble Slam, or Upwards. |}

**Notes:**
- If you are interested in English Language Learner Supports, visit [www.manystand.org](http://www.manystand.org) for games and activities.
Directions: Keep your reading and writing skills sharp for next year by completing these activities. You will need two journals. One journal will be for writing and another journal will be for Word Work. Have fun!

**JULY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
<td>Comprehension</td>
<td>Journal Entry/Writing</td>
<td>Vocabulary</td>
<td>Word Work</td>
<td>Websites</td>
<td>Library Visit</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### July 1
- Visit [http://www.storyscape.org/](http://www.storyscape.org/) to find out about books you can read for fun this summer!

### July 2
- Read a magazine or a newspaper at the library.

### July 3
- Reread an article from the newspaper or magazine. Practice reading it fluently with a friend or family member. Did you read it clearly?

### July 4
- Write a poem about what you did with your family on July 4th.

### July 5
- When a person likes to ask questions they are said to be curious. Find as many words as you can for this word. When would someone be curious?

### July 6
- Spell as many words as you can using the following letters: a, e, i, c, r, k, s, t, e. Think of words that end in -ick, -are, -ace, and -ack. How many words can you make? How many ways can you sort them?

### July 7
- Improve your reading, writing, and speaking while making a difference in the life of a hungry man, women, or child. Visit [http://www.freerice.com/](http://www.freerice.com/) to learn new words and fight hunger!

### July 8
- Learn about the world around you. Read a nonfiction book on a topic that interests you. Other titles are listed on your recommended booklist.

### July 9
- Get The Mini Page or a KidsPost from the newspaper and read with expression to a family member. Be sure you sound like a reporter.

### July 10
- Important ideas are the main ideas that the author wants the reader to learn from the selection. What important ideas did you find in your nonfiction book? What makes these ideas important? Explain.

### July 11
- Pretend you are a reviewer for the newspaper. Write a review of the book you read. Use details from the text to explain your rating.

### July 12
- prefixes change the meaning of words. Look at the list of prefixes below. Can you think of words that begin with the following prefixes: over-, sub-, under-, auto-, kilo-, inter-? List the words in your journal.

### July 13
- Root Words: Many words you know are the roots to unlocking the pronunciation, spelling, and meaning of other words. How many words can you make with the word 'create'? (Example: creates, creature, recreational). What happens to the meaning of the word?

### July 14
- Visit these sites: [http://www.readkiddoread.com/home](http://www.readkiddoread.com/home) for great reading ideas. [http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-resources/student-interactive](http://www.readwritethink.org/classroom-resources/student-interactive) to find activities you can use.

### July 15
- Visit the library for poetry books. Read a Rhyme by Jack Prelutsky or other poetry books from your recommended booklist.

### July 16

### July 17
- Choose a poetry play from [www.ggplespoetry.com](http://www.ggplespoetry.com/). Read the poem aloud. Practice reading it FLUENTLY: with expression, making it sound like you think the poet meant each word to sound. Perform the poem for your family and friends.

### July 18
- Select another poem from your poetry book or website. What is the author trying to tell you? Describe the tone of the poem (humorous, sad, scary, uplifting, etc.). Share the author's message with a friend.

### July 19
- Choose your favorite poem. Talk about what the poem meant to you and why you liked it. Ask a family member or friend to share this/these ideas about the poem. How are your ideas alike or different from your family member or friend? Write a paragraph comparing your thoughts.

### July 20
- Poets use figurative language like similes and metaphors to help the reader create a picture in their mind. A simile is a comparison between two unlike things using the words "like" or "as". Metaphors compare without the words "like" or "as". List examples of both from the poems that you read.

### July 21
- Make tonight game night with your family. Play Outburst, Scrabble Slam, Apps to Apps, Taboo Junior, or Upwards.

### July 22

### July 23
- Read a biography about a famous American. Books about Memorial, Armstrong, and others can be found at the library.
### July

- **Sunday**: Read a part of your book. 26th
- **Monday**: Read a biography about a famous American. 27th
- **Tuesday**: Summer vacation begins. 28th
- **Wednesday**: Vocabulary, reading comprehension. 29th
- **Thursday**: Read history and science. 30th
- **Friday**: Weekly essay. 31st

### Reading Log:

- **Library Visit**: 26th
- **Wednesdays**: Vocabulary, reading comprehension. 29th, 30th, 31st
- **Tuesday**: Read a biography about a famous American. 27th
- **Wednesday**: Summer vacation begins. 28th
- **Thursday**: Read history and science. 29th, 30th
- **Friday**: Weekly essay. 31st

### Summer Adventure Calendar

**2011 Summer Adventure Calendar**

Prince George's County Public Schools Reading/English Language Arts

Directions: Keep your reading and writing skills sharp for next year by completing these activities. You will need two journals. One journal will be for reading and another journal will be for word work.