

Grade 5

Assignment Bundle

Name: _____ Class: _____

The Lion and the Mouse

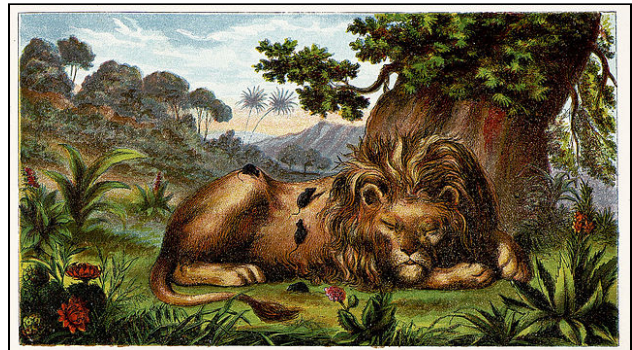
By Aesop
620-560 BCE

Aesop was a storyteller who lived in ancient Greece between 620 and 560 BCE. This story is part of his collection of tales known as "Aesop's Fables," which did not survive in writing but were passed down by people retelling them. They have deeply influenced children's literature and modern storytelling culture. As you read, take notes on the relationship between the two characters and the theme.

- [1] A Lion lay asleep in the forest, his great head resting on his paws. A timid little Mouse came upon him unexpectedly, and in her fright and haste to get away, ran across the Lion's nose. Roused from his nap, the Lion laid his huge paw angrily on the tiny creature to kill her.

"Spare me!" begged the poor Mouse. "Please let me go and some day I will surely repay you."

The Lion was much amused to think that a Mouse could ever help him. But he was generous and finally let the Mouse go.



"Leo et mus" by Unknown is in the public domain.

Some days later, while stalking his prey in the forest, the Lion was caught in the toils of a hunter's net. Unable to free himself, he filled the forest with his angry roaring.

- [5] The Mouse knew the voice and quickly found the Lion struggling in the net. Running to one of the great ropes that bound him, she gnawed it until it parted, and soon the Lion was free.

"You laughed when I said I would repay you," said the Mouse. "Now you see that even a Mouse can help a Lion."

"The Lion and the Mouse" by Aesop is in the public domain.

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: What does the word “timid” mean as it is used in paragraph 1?
 - A. Courageous and bold
 - B. Cute and soft
 - C. Foolish and careless
 - D. Fearful and wary

2. PART B: Which phrase provides the best support for the answer to Part A?
 - A. "unexpectedly"
 - B. "in her fright"
 - C. "ran across"
 - D. "tiny creature"

3. What does the information in paragraph 3 reveal about the lion?
 - A. He knows he is too big and powerful to ever encounter any danger in the forest.
 - B. He is cruel toward those who are smaller than he is.
 - C. He does not believe that an animal as mighty as he is would ever need the help of a creature so small.
 - D. He enjoys the company of smaller animals and often seeks them out to assist them in any way he can.

4. How does paragraph 5 contribute to the overall structure of the story?
 - A. It describes the setting where the story takes place.
 - B. It compares the personalities and characteristics of two characters.
 - C. It establishes the problem of the story.
 - D. It reveals the solution to a main conflict in the story.

5. Explain the theme of the story on the lines below.

Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. Consider other examples of stories from literature, film, sports, or popular culture in which an underdog triumphs over someone or something seen as more powerful. What is it about these stories that captivates us? What makes us root for the “little guy”?
2. In the context of this story, how do we define worth? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
3. In the context of this story, how can people – especially the small and weak – overcome adversity? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.
4. In the context of this story, what does it mean to be a friend? Cite evidence from this text, your own experience, and other literature, art, or history in your answer.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Standing out in the Herd

An orphaned giraffe finds a new family among cattle

By Cecil Dzwowa
2016

In this informational text, Cecil Dzwowa describes how a giraffe named Toro finds a surprising new family. As you read, take notes on how the cows treat Toro.

- [1] For a cattle herder¹ in Africa, the hardest part of the job is searching for cows lost in the bush.² But for 21-year-old Andrew, a herder at a farm in Zimbabwe, the herd is easy to find. Once he spots Toro, he knows the rest of the herd is nearby.

That's because Toro ("tall one" in the Shona language) is not an ordinary member of the herd. He's a giraffe.

Toro's unusual situation came about after his mother was killed by lions in a nearby game park.³ Toro survived the attack, but he was left with no one to protect him or give him milk. The young giraffe might have become a meal for lions or hyenas. He was also at risk of starving. But about two days later, some herders spotted and rescued him.



"Toro the giraffe doesn't look like other members in his herd. But giraffes and cattle are both ruminants, mammals with chambered stomachs." by Cecil Dzwowa is used with permission.

Andrew saw the giraffe shortly after the animal's rescue. "He looked very hungry and sick," Andrew said. "He really needed some help."

Toro's New Family

- [5] Help was on its way. With the permission of the Department of Wildlife, the herders moved Toro to a farm close to his original territory. A new herd awaited him — a herd of cattle instead of giraffes.

As the only wild animal in the herd, Toro received special attention. He was fed milk from a bottle, and veterinarians gave him regular checkups. And who was watched most attentively by the herders? The tall one, of course.

Since giraffes and cattle are both plant-eating animals that live in groups, their behaviors are much the same. Toro was accepted into the herd and wandered among the cattle as they grazed.⁴

-
1. a person who cares for or drives herds of cattle
 2. a stretch of land covered with wild vegetation or plant life
 3. a large area of land where animals live safely or are hunted in a controlled way for sport
 4. to eat grass in a field

Peace-Loving Member

Toro didn't always behave like the other members of his new herd. Like many kinds of animals, cattle compete for dominance.⁵ Standing more than 13 feet tall, Toro was more than three times taller than the biggest bull. But Toro never tried to be "the boss."

"He was mostly interested in their company," Andrew told me. "He sometimes leaves the grazing cows to browse on his own, but he is always quick to return to the herd."

- [10] Soon, Toro had adjusted to the cattle lifestyle. Instead of feeding only on leaves, as giraffes do in the wild, he added dry cornstalks to his diet. Like the cattle, he can now also respond to the herders' commands, such as "move" and "stop."

At night, Toro joins the rest of the cattle in the kraal, a wooden enclosure in which cattle are sheltered. When the herd enters the kraal, the cows and bulls push and shove. They sometimes get so aggressive that they even gore⁶ one another for the right-of-way at the gate.

"But thanks to his height, Toro does not need to join the stampede," said Vengai, Andrew's assistant. "He just lifts his long front legs effortlessly over the wooden poles, and he will be in."

Above the Crowd

Toro has benefited from living with the cattle, but his presence is good for them, too. In hot weather, cattle rest in the shade under his belly. And because of his height, Toro can spot lions, hyenas, and other predators long before they come close to the herd.

The herd is not always peaceful. Fights sometimes break out among the bulls. But the cattle usually leave Toro out of their disagreements.

- [15] Even if a bull did confront Toro, the giraffe would not be an easy target. Giraffes can deliver devastating⁷ kicks and have been known to cause permanent injuries even to lions. In Andrew's herd, the cattle seem to know this.

I asked a game ranger named Munetsi if Toro would ever be returned to the wild. The answer was no. "In the wild, he would find it difficult to be accepted into another herd or defend himself from predators," Munetsi said. "He seems very much at home and respected among the cows."

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5. **Dominance (noun):** power and influence over others
6. to pierce or stab with a horn or tusk
7. **Devastating (adjective):** causing serious damage

Text-Dependent Questions

Directions: For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which statement best expresses the main idea of the text?
 - A. Giraffes are generally gentle creatures that get along with all animals.
 - B. Toro became an important member of the herd, despite being a different species.
 - C. Giraffes and cows have more in common than most animals.
 - D. Toro would never have been strong enough to survive in the wild.

2. PART B: Which detail from the text best supports the answer to Part A?
 - A. "He was also at risk of starving. But about two days later, some herders spotted and rescued him." (Paragraph 3)
 - B. "Since giraffes and cattle are both plant-eating animals that live in groups, their behaviors are much the same." (Paragraph 7)
 - C. "Toro has benefited from living with the cattle, but his presence is good for them, too. In hot weather, cattle rest in the shade under his belly." (Paragraph 13)
 - D. "'In the wild, he would find it difficult to be accepted into another herd or defend himself from predators,' Munetsi said." (Paragraph 16)

3. PART A: Which sentence best describes the relationship between Toro and the herd?
 - A. Toro and the herd benefit from each other's presence.
 - B. Toro is considered the leader of the herd because of his size.
 - C. The herd ignores Toro because he is different from them.
 - D. Toro is constantly challenged for dominance by the herd.

4. PART B: Which TWO details from the text best support the answer to Part A?
 - A. "Toro was accepted into the herd and wandered among the cattle as they grazed." (Paragraph 7)
 - B. "Toro didn't always behave like the other members of his new herd. Like many kinds of animals, cattle compete for dominance." (Paragraph 8)
 - C. "'But thanks to his height, Toro does not need to join the stampede,' said Vengai, Andrew's assistant." (Paragraph 12)
 - D. "And because of his height, Toro can spot lions, hyenas, and other predators long before they come close to the herd." (Paragraph 13)
 - E. "The herd is not always peaceful. Fights sometimes break out among the bulls. But the cattle usually leave Toro out of their disagreements." (Paragraph 14)
 - F. "'In the wild, he would find it difficult to be accepted into another herd or defend himself from predators'" (Paragraph 16)

5. How does the section “Peace-Loving Member” (Paragraphs 8-12) contribute to the development of ideas in the text? Use evidence from the text to support your response.

Discussion Questions

Directions: Brainstorm your answers to the following questions in the space provided. Be prepared to share your original ideas in a class discussion.

1. In the text, Toro joins a herd of cows. Do you think the cows consider Toro to be part of their family? Why or why not? Is there someone you consider family who is not biologically related to you?
2. Toro changed some of his behaviors to be more like the herd's behavior but also still does things that other giraffes do. Have you ever adopted behaviors from a group you are a part of or meshed some of your personal behaviors with a group's? How do both make you who you are?
3. Toro will most likely never be reintroduced into the wild because he would not be able to survive without his herd. Who's in your herd? How does love from a herd have the power to change us?

Selecting Books for Your Child: Finding 'Just Right' Books

By: Kathleen Rogers

How can parents help their children find books that are not "too hard" and not "too easy" but instead are "just right"? Here's some advice.

Five finger rule

1. Choose a book that you think you will enjoy.
2. Read the second page.
3. Hold up a finger for each word you are not sure of, or do not know.
4. If there are five or more words you did not know, you should choose an easier book.
5. Still think it may not be too difficult? Use the five finger rule on two more pages.

Choose a book that is a good fit for you!

Read two or three pages and ask yourself these questions:

Will it be an easy, fun book to read?

- Do I understand what I am reading?
- Do I know almost every word?
- When I read it aloud, can I read it smoothly?
- Do I think the topic will interest me?

If most of your answers were "yes", this will be an easy book to read independently by yourself.

Will this book be too hard for me?

- Are there five or more words on a page that I don't know, or am unsure of?
- Is this book confusing and hard to understand by myself?
- When I read it aloud, does it sound choppy and slow?

If most of your answers were "yes," this book is too hard. You should wait awhile before you read this book. Give the book another try later, or ask an adult to read the book to you.

Tips on reading with your child

- When they can't read the word, say...
- Can you sound it out?
- Fingertap it.
- Can you think of the word or movement that helps you remember that vowel sound?
- What is the first and last sound? What word would make sense?
- Does it have a pattern that you have seen in other words? (ex-an, ack)
- How does the word begin?
- You said _____. Does that make sense?
- What word would make sense that would start with these sounds?
- Put your finger under the word as you say it.

When they want to read a book that is too hard, say...

- Let's read it together.
- This is a book you will enjoy more if you save it until you are older — or later in the year.
- [Be honest!] When people read books that are too hard for them, they often skip important parts. You will have more fun with this book if you wait until you can read it easily.

HERE'S THE IMPACT OF READING 20 MINUTES PER DAY!

A student who reads

20:00

minutes per day

will be exposed to
1.8 MILLION
words per year
and scores in
90th PERCENTILE
on standardized tests

A student who reads

5:00

minutes per day

will be exposed to
282,000
words per year
and scores in
50th PERCENTILE
on standardized tests

A student who reads

1:00

minute per day

will be exposed to
8,000
words per year
and scores in
10th PERCENTILE
on standardized tests

Source: Nagy, Anderson and Herman, 1987

Home Reading Log

Student Information

Student Name		Grade Level	
School Name		Teacher	

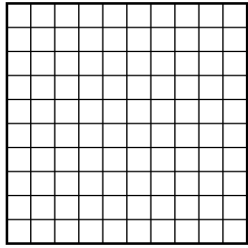
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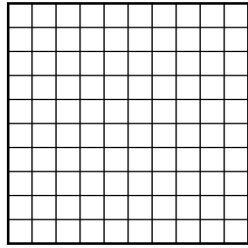
Understanding of Place Value

Name: _____

- 1** The decimal grid in each model represents 1 whole. Shade each model to show the decimal number below the model.



0.5



0.05

Complete the comparison statements.

0.05 is _____ of 0.5.

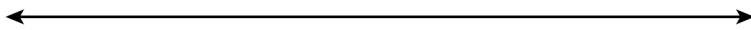
0.5 is _____ times the value of 0.05.

Complete the equations.

$$0.5 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.05$$

$$0.05 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.5$$

- 2** Draw a number line from 0 to 2. Then draw and label points at 2 and 0.2.



Use the number line to explain why 2 is 10 times the value of 0.2.

Complete the equations to show the relationship between 2 and 0.2.

$$0.2 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2$$

$$2 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.2$$

- 3** Which type of model do you like best? Explain why.

Understanding Powers of 10

Name: _____

Multiply or divide.

1 $6 \div 10$

2 $0.6 \div 10$

3 $6 \div 10^2$

4 $0.6 \div 10^2$

5 $6 \div 10^3$

6 $60 \div 10^3$

7 0.3×10

8 0.3×10^2

9 0.3×10^3

10 0.03×10^2

11 0.003×10^2

12 0.03×10^3

13 $72 \div 10$

14 0.72×10^2

15 $7,200 \div 10^3$

16 $20 \div 10^2$

17 0.9×10^3

18 0.001×10^2

19 $54 \div 10$

20 $150 \div 10^3$

21 0.46×10^3

22 What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

A

Number Correct: _____

Multiply by 10

1.	$12 \times 10 =$	
2.	$14 \times 10 =$	
3.	$15 \times 10 =$	
4.	$17 \times 10 =$	
5.	$81 \times 10 =$	
6.	$10 \times 81 =$	
7.	$21 \times 10 =$	
8.	$22 \times 10 =$	
9.	$23 \times 10 =$	
10.	$29 \times 10 =$	
11.	$92 \times 10 =$	
12.	$10 \times 92 =$	
13.	$18 \times 10 =$	
14.	$19 \times 10 =$	
15.	$20 \times 10 =$	
16.	$30 \times 10 =$	
17.	$40 \times 10 =$	
18.	$80 \times 10 =$	
19.	$10 \times 80 =$	
20.	$10 \times 50 =$	
21.	$10 \times 90 =$	
22.	$10 \times 70 =$	

23.	$34 \times 10 =$	
24.	$134 \times 10 =$	
25.	$234 \times 10 =$	
26.	$334 \times 10 =$	
27.	$834 \times 10 =$	
28.	$10 \times 834 =$	
29.	$45 \times 10 =$	
30.	$145 \times 10 =$	
31.	$245 \times 10 =$	
32.	$345 \times 10 =$	
33.	$945 \times 10 =$	
34.	$56 \times 10 =$	
35.	$456 \times 10 =$	
36.	$556 \times 10 =$	
37.	$950 \times 10 =$	
38.	$10 \times 950 =$	
39.	$16 \times 10 =$	
40.	$10 \times 60 =$	
41.	$493 \times 10 =$	
42.	$10 \times 84 =$	
43.	$96 \times 10 =$	
44.	$10 \times 580 =$	

B

Number Correct: _____

Improvement: _____

Multiply by 10

1.	$13 \times 10 =$	
2.	$14 \times 10 =$	
3.	$15 \times 10 =$	
4.	$19 \times 10 =$	
5.	$91 \times 10 =$	
6.	$10 \times 91 =$	
7.	$31 \times 10 =$	
8.	$32 \times 10 =$	
9.	$33 \times 10 =$	
10.	$38 \times 10 =$	
11.	$83 \times 10 =$	
12.	$10 \times 83 =$	
13.	$28 \times 10 =$	
14.	$29 \times 10 =$	
15.	$30 \times 10 =$	
16.	$40 \times 10 =$	
17.	$50 \times 10 =$	
18.	$90 \times 10 =$	
19.	$10 \times 90 =$	
20.	$10 \times 20 =$	
21.	$10 \times 60 =$	
22.	$10 \times 80 =$	

23.	$43 \times 10 =$	
24.	$143 \times 10 =$	
25.	$243 \times 10 =$	
26.	$343 \times 10 =$	
27.	$743 \times 10 =$	
28.	$10 \times 743 =$	
29.	$54 \times 10 =$	
30.	$154 \times 10 =$	
31.	$254 \times 10 =$	
32.	$354 \times 10 =$	
33.	$854 \times 10 =$	
34.	$65 \times 10 =$	
35.	$465 \times 10 =$	
36.	$565 \times 10 =$	
37.	$960 \times 10 =$	
38.	$10 \times 960 =$	
39.	$17 \times 10 =$	
40.	$10 \times 70 =$	
41.	$582 \times 10 =$	
42.	$10 \times 73 =$	
43.	$98 \times 10 =$	
44.	$10 \times 470 =$	

Reading a Decimal in Word Form

Name: _____

What is the word form of each decimal?

1 0.2

2 0.02

3 0.002

4 0.12

5 0.012

6 0.102

7 1.002

8 9.4

9 90.04

10 0.94

11 500.2

12 8.008

13 700.06

14 6.335

15 3,000.001

16 What strategies did you use to help you read the decimals? Explain.

Writing a Decimal in Standard Form

Name: _____

What decimal represents each number?

1 one and six tenths

2 eight and eleven hundredths

3 $6 \times 1 + 5 \times \frac{1}{10}$

4 thirteen and thirteen thousandths

5 $2 \times 10 + 7 \times \frac{1}{10} + 3 \times \frac{1}{100}$

6 $4 \times 1 + 1 \times \frac{1}{100} + 9 \times \frac{1}{1,000}$

7 five hundred twelve thousandths

8 $8 \times 100 + 2 \times \frac{1}{10} + 8 \times \frac{1}{1,000}$

9 $2 \times 1 + 4 \times \frac{1}{100}$

10 forty-two and forty-one hundredths

11 $7 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 3 \times 1 + 6 \times \frac{1}{10}$

12 twelve and sixty-eight thousandths

13 $3 \times 1,000 + 6 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 7 \times \frac{1}{10} + 2 \times \frac{1}{100} + 8 \times \frac{1}{1,000}$

14 nine hundred fifty-six and four hundred twenty-seven thousandths

15 How was writing decimals for numbers in word form different from numbers in expanded form?

A

Number Correct: _____

Multiply Decimals by 10, 100, and 1,000

1.	$62.3 \times 10 =$	
2.	$62.3 \times 100 =$	
3.	$62.3 \times 1,000 =$	
4.	$73.6 \times 10 =$	
5.	$73.6 \times 100 =$	
6.	$73.6 \times 1,000 =$	
7.	$0.6 \times 10 =$	
8.	$0.06 \times 10 =$	
9.	$0.006 \times 10 =$	
10.	$0.3 \times 10 =$	
11.	$0.3 \times 100 =$	
12.	$0.3 \times 1,000 =$	
13.	$0.02 \times 10 =$	
14.	$0.02 \times 100 =$	
15.	$0.02 \times 1,000 =$	
16.	$0.008 \times 10 =$	
17.	$0.008 \times 100 =$	
18.	$0.008 \times 1,000 =$	
19.	$0.32 \times 10 =$	
20.	$0.67 \times 10 =$	
21.	$0.91 \times 100 =$	
22.	$0.74 \times 100 =$	

23.	$4.1 \times 1,000 =$	
24.	$7.6 \times 1,000 =$	
25.	$0.01 \times 1,000 =$	
26.	$0.07 \times 1,000 =$	
27.	$0.072 \times 100 =$	
28.	$0.802 \times 10 =$	
29.	$0.019 \times 1,000 =$	
30.	$7.412 \times 1,000 =$	
31.	$6.8 \times 100 =$	
32.	$4.901 \times 10 =$	
33.	$16.07 \times 100 =$	
34.	$9.19 \times 10 =$	
35.	$18.2 \times 100 =$	
36.	$14.7 \times 1,000 =$	
37.	$2.021 \times 100 =$	
38.	$172.1 \times 10 =$	
39.	$3.2 \times 20 =$	
40.	$4.1 \times 20 =$	
41.	$3.2 \times 30 =$	
42.	$1.3 \times 30 =$	
43.	$3.12 \times 40 =$	
44.	$14.12 \times 40 =$	

B

Number Correct: _____

Improvement: _____

Multiply Decimals by 10, 100, and 1,000

1.	$46.1 \times 10 =$	
2.	$46.1 \times 100 =$	
3.	$46.1 \times 1,000 =$	
4.	$89.2 \times 10 =$	
5.	$89.2 \times 100 =$	
6.	$89.2 \times 1,000 =$	
7.	$0.3 \times 10 =$	
8.	$0.03 \times 10 =$	
9.	$0.003 \times 10 =$	
10.	$0.9 \times 10 =$	
11.	$0.9 \times 100 =$	
12.	$0.9 \times 1,000 =$	
13.	$0.04 \times 10 =$	
14.	$0.04 \times 100 =$	
15.	$0.04 \times 1,000 =$	
16.	$0.007 \times 10 =$	
17.	$0.007 \times 100 =$	
18.	$0.007 \times 1,000 =$	
19.	$0.45 \times 10 =$	
20.	$0.78 \times 10 =$	
21.	$0.28 \times 100 =$	
22.	$0.19 \times 100 =$	

23.	$5.2 \times 1,000 =$	
24.	$8.7 \times 1,000 =$	
25.	$0.01 \times 1,000 =$	
26.	$0.08 \times 1,000 =$	
27.	$0.083 \times 10 =$	
28.	$0.903 \times 10 =$	
29.	$0.017 \times 1,000 =$	
30.	$8.523 \times 1,000 =$	
31.	$7.9 \times 100 =$	
32.	$5.802 \times 10 =$	
33.	$27.08 \times 100 =$	
34.	$8.18 \times 10 =$	
35.	$29.3 \times 100 =$	
36.	$25.8 \times 1,000 =$	
37.	$3.032 \times 100 =$	
38.	$283.1 \times 10 =$	
39.	$2.1 \times 20 =$	
40.	$3.3 \times 20 =$	
41.	$3.1 \times 30 =$	
42.	$1.2 \times 30 =$	
43.	$2.11 \times 40 =$	
44.	$13.11 \times 40 =$	

Comparing Decimals

Name: _____

Write the symbol $<$, $=$, or $>$ in each comparison statement.

1 0.02 _____ 0.002

2 0.05 _____ 0.5

3 0.74 _____ 0.84

4 0.74 _____ 0.084

5 1.2 _____ 1.25

6 5.130 _____ 5.13

7 3.201 _____ 3.099

8 0.159 _____ 1.590

9 8.269 _____ 8.268

10 4.60 _____ 4.060

11 302.026 _____ 300.226

12 0.237 _____ 0.223

13 3.033 _____ 3.303

14 9.074 _____ 9.47

15 6.129 _____ 6.19

16 567.45 _____ 564.75

17 78.967 _____ 78.957

18 5.346 _____ 5.4

19 12.112 _____ 12.121

20 26.2 _____ 26.200

21 100.32 _____ 100.232

22 What strategies did you use to solve the problems? Explain.

Rounding Decimals

Name: _____

Round each decimal to the nearest tenth.

1 0.32

2 3.87

3 0.709

4 12.75

5 12.745

6 645.059

Round each decimal to the nearest hundredth.

7 1.079

8 0.854

9 0.709

10 12.745

11 645.059

12 50.501

Round each decimal to the nearest whole number.

13 1.47

14 12.5

15 200.051

16 Write two different decimals that are the same value when rounded to the nearest tenth. Explain why the rounded values are the same.

17 Round 1.299 to the nearest tenth and to the nearest hundredth. Explain why the rounded values are equivalent.

A

Number Correct: _____

Round to the Nearest One

1.	3.1 \approx	
2.	3.2 \approx	
3.	3.3 \approx	
4.	3.4 \approx	
5.	3.5 \approx	
6.	3.6 \approx	
7.	3.9 \approx	
8.	13.9 \approx	
9.	13.1 \approx	
10.	13.5 \approx	
11.	7.5 \approx	
12.	8.5 \approx	
13.	9.5 \approx	
14.	19.5 \approx	
15.	29.5 \approx	
16.	89.5 \approx	
17.	2.4 \approx	
18.	2.41 \approx	
19.	2.42 \approx	
20.	2.45 \approx	
21.	2.49 \approx	
22.	2.51 \approx	

23.	12.51 \approx	
24.	16.61 \approx	
25.	17.41 \approx	
26.	11.51 \approx	
27.	11.49 \approx	
28.	13.49 \approx	
29.	13.51 \approx	
30.	15.51 \approx	
31.	15.49 \approx	
32.	6.3 \approx	
33.	7.6 \approx	
34.	49.5 \approx	
35.	3.45 \approx	
36.	17.46 \approx	
37.	11.76 \approx	
38.	5.2 \approx	
39.	12.8 \approx	
40.	59.5 \approx	
41.	5.45 \approx	
42.	19.47 \approx	
43.	19.87 \approx	
44.	69.51 \approx	

B

Number Correct: _____

Improvement: _____

Round to the Nearest One

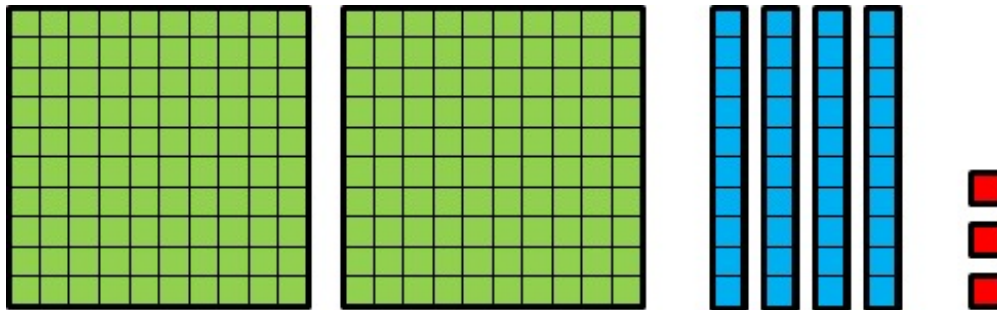
1.	4.1 ≈	
2.	4.2 ≈	
3.	4.3 ≈	
4.	4.4 ≈	
5.	4.5 ≈	
6.	4.6 ≈	
7.	4.9 ≈	
8.	14.9 ≈	
9.	14.1 ≈	
10.	14.5 ≈	
11.	7.5 ≈	
12.	8.5 ≈	
13.	9.5 ≈	
14.	19.5 ≈	
15.	29.5 ≈	
16.	79.5 ≈	
17.	3.4 ≈	
18.	3.41 ≈	
19.	3.42 ≈	
20.	3.45 ≈	
21.	3.49 ≈	
22.	3.51 ≈	

23.	13.51 ≈	
24.	17.61 ≈	
25.	18.41 ≈	
26.	12.51 ≈	
27.	12.49 ≈	
28.	14.49 ≈	
29.	14.51 ≈	
30.	16.51 ≈	
31.	16.49 ≈	
32.	7.3 ≈	
33.	8.6 ≈	
34.	39.5 ≈	
35.	4.45 ≈	
36.	18.46 ≈	
37.	12.76 ≈	
38.	6.2 ≈	
39.	13.8 ≈	
40.	49.5 ≈	
41.	6.45 ≈	
42.	19.48 ≈	
43.	19.78 ≈	
44.	59.51 ≈	

5.NBT Which number is it?

Task

Netta drew a picture on graph paper:



She said,

In my picture, a big square represents 1. Since ten rectangles make a big square, a rectangle represents 0.1. Since 100 little squares make a big square, a little square represents 0.01. So this picture represents 2.43.

a. Is Netta Correct?

Manny said,

I drew the same picture, but in my picture, a little square represents 1, so this picture represents 243.

b. Name some other numbers that this picture could represent. For each of these numbers, what does a little square represent? What does a rectangle represent? What

does a big square represent? Explain.

c. Draw a picture to represent 0.047.



5.NBT Which number is it?

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5.NBT Kipton's Scale

Task

- a. Kipton has a digital scale. He puts a marshmallow on the scale and it reads 7.2 grams. How much would you expect 10 marshmallows to weigh? Why?
- b. Kipton takes the marshmallows off the scale. He then puts on 10 jellybeans and then scale reads 12.0 grams. How much would you expect 1 jellybean to weigh? Why?
- c. Kipton then takes off the jellybeans and puts on 10 brand-new pink erasers. The scale reads 312.4 grams. How much would you expect 1,000 pink erasers to weigh? Why?



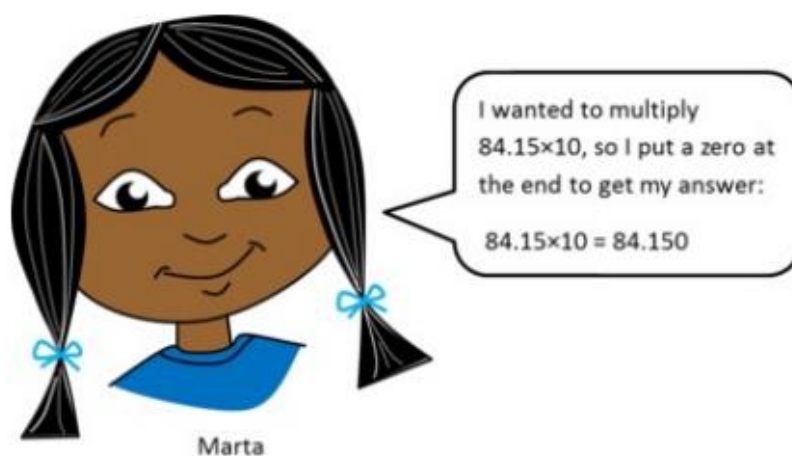
5.NBT Kipton's Scale
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5.NBT Marta's Multiplication Error

Alignments to Content Standards: 5.NBT.A.2

Task

Marta made an error while finding the product 84.15×10 .

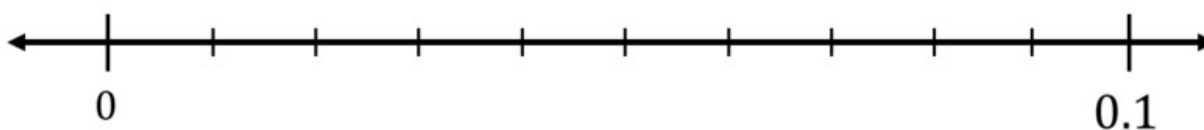


In your own words, explain Marta's misunderstanding. Please explain what she should do to get the correct answer and include the correct answer in your response.

5.NBT Placing Thousandths on the Number Line.

Task

Label all of the tick marks on the number line.



Plot and label each of the following numbers on the number line.

0.100

0.010

0.072

0.038

Which of these numbers is greatest? Which is least? How can you tell by looking at the number line?



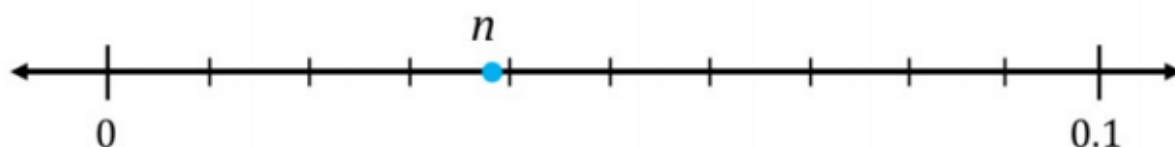
5.NBT Placing Thousandths on the Number Line.
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5.NBT Rounding to Tenths and Hundredths

Alignments to Content Standards: 5.NBT.A.4

Task

A number n is shown on the number line.



1. The tick marks are evenly spaced. Label them. 2. What is n rounded to the nearest hundredth? 3. What is n rounded to the nearest tenth?

unlabeled hundreds through hundredths place value chart