Super-Journal Week 1:10

Every night, you should be reading at least 30 minutes of whatever book you have checked out from your assigned reading list. Tape or glue (but do not staple) this sheet into your Super-Journal on the left-side page. Fill in the table below *every day* by recording the required data.

Day	Title	Start Pg.	End Pg.	Parent Sign.
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday				
Sunday				

On the right-side page of your Super-Journal, answer two of the questions below throughout the week. Be sure that the questions you choose to answer go with the appropriate type of book (Fiction or Nonfiction). The Super-Journal is due on the first day after the weekend (usually Monday). To earn credit for your journal entry, you *must* respond in at least five complete sentences per response and use **specific evidence from the text to support your claim** based on what you've read this week.

FICTION

1. Describe a character in the story using specific details.
2. Describe the setting of the story (where you are right now in your reading) using specific details.

NONFICTION

1. Summarize what you have read so far.
2. What is the message so far?

RL.4.3/RI.4.2

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Lesson **5-1 • Extend Thinking**

Estimate Products of Multi-Digit Factors

Name _____

Estimate the following products to determine which product is greater. The first one is done for you.

Problem	Product A	< or >	Product B
1.	31 × 262 30 × 260 7,800	>	22 × 299 20 × 300 6,000
2.	53 × 199		59 × 106
3.	192 × 58		149 × 91
4.	503 × 67		493 × 61
5.	812 × 21		783 × 29
6.	79 × 643		93 × 552

7. Bill has 31 × 192 dollars and Marie has 21 × 249 dollars? Who has more money? Explain your answer.

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Name _____

Vocabulary

abolish	challenges	suffragist
movement		hunger strikes

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line.

_____ **1.** people who support the right of others to vote, especially women

_____ **2.** when a prisoner chooses to go without food

_____ **3.** to completely put an end to something

_____ **4.** when people work together for a common purpose

_____ **5.** difficulties or obstacles people must overcome to achieve a goal or complete a task

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

_____ **6.** The leaders of the antislavery _____ wanted to end slavery in America forever.

_____ **7.** In order to give women the right to vote, a _____ might march in a protest.

_____ **8.** Many people wanted to _____ slavery so it could never happen again.

_____ **9.** There were many _____ to overcome in the fight to grant women the right to vote.

_____ **10.** Many prisoners went on _____ to protest unfair treatment even though they might die.

✎ Write Sentences

On the back of this worksheet, or on a separate sheet of paper, write sentences using the words listed at the top of the page.

Name _____

Women's Suffrage

Vocabulary

abolish – to completely put an end to something

challenges – (plural) difficulties one faces when working to achieve a goal

suffragist – a person who supports giving the right to vote to others

movement – a group of people working toward a common goal

hunger strikes – (plural) when a prisoner refuses to eat the amount of food they need to stay alive

Code the Text

1, 2, 3, 4 – number the paragraphs

( ) – circle the topic

_____ – underline the main idea of the passage

☆ – supporting details

? – confusing part

! – surprising information

C – connection with the text

Suffrage is the right to vote in elections. When America won its independence from Great Britain, women did not have this right, and slavery still existed. In the 1840s, many groups wanted to **abolish** slavery and allow women the right to vote. These groups were made up mostly of women. Through their work, women showed they could be leaders. Women faced many **challenges** in their struggle for the right to vote.

The first women's rights convention was held in 1848. The leaders of this meeting were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. As a result of this meeting, the **suffragist movement** began, which worked to make it legal for women to vote. The Civil War began in 1861, and the nation's focus was on fighting. Once the war ended in 1865, the 15th Amendment passed. It gave all men the right to vote. It did not, however, give that right to women.

In 1869 the National Woman Suffrage Association was started. Led by Susan B. Anthony, this group wanted to pass an amendment to the Constitution that would allow women to vote. Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and Henry Blackwell formed a second group. They were called the American Woman Suffrage Association. Instead of an amendment, this group believed that women's suffrage should be decided state by state. By 1890 the two groups joined and became known as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Their goal was to pass the 19th Amendment and give women the right to vote in all 50 states.

Women gained the right to vote in Wyoming, first when it was still a territory and later when it became a state in 1890. A few years later, in 1893, Colorado changed its state constitution to give women the right to vote. Utah and Idaho did the same in 1896. In 1917, the National Women's Party was created. They adopted a more extreme approach to changing the law. They went on **hunger strikes**, marched in front of the White House, and chained themselves to gates. Many women were arrested and put in jail because of their protests.

World War I started in 1914 and many changes happened in our country. Women helped with the war effort. They showed that women were just as important to our country's success as men. The president at this time was Woodrow Wilson. At first, he did not support women's suffrage. However, by 1918, he agreed to support the 19th Amendment. American women were finally given the right to vote on August 26, 1920. The Constitution of the United States was changed to include the 19th Amendment.

Name _____ Date _____

3-digit multiplication : Box Method

Work out the answers to these multiplication questions using the box method.

218 x 44 = 9592

	200	10	8
40	8000	400	320
4	800	40	32

8000
400
320
800
40
+ 32
9592

121 x 88 = _____

175 x 46 = _____

260 x 78 = _____

218 x 34 = _____

197 x 53 = _____

Name _____ Date _____

3-digit multiplication : Box Method

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_____

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_____

260 x 78 = _____

_____

218 x 34 = _____

_____

197 x 53 = _____

_____

Name _____ Due Date _____

2-digit multiplication - Box Method

Work out the answers to these multiplication questions using the box method.

19 x 3 = 57

	10	9
3	30	27

30
+ 27
57

17 x 9 = ____

19 x 5 = ____

22 x 8 = ____

25 x 4 = ____

18 x 7 = ____

29 x 3 = ____

15 x 6 = ____

Relate Partial Products to an Algorithm

Name _____

Review

Below is a way to combine the partial products with an algorithm.

	983	
×	5	
	15	3 and the 5 are in the ones place. Multiply 3 × 5.
	400	8 is in the tens place. Multiply 80 × 5.
+	4,500	9 is in the hundreds place. Multiply 900 × 5.
	4,915	Add 15, 400, and 4,500 for the product.

	$^{4}\,^{1}$983	
×	5	Here it is using an algorithm.
	4,915	

Find the products of the equations first using partial products and then using an algorithm. Choose the correct answer.

1. 512 × 8 = _____

A. 4,106

B. 4,096

C. 4,086

D. 4,196

2. 2,604 × 5 = _____

A. 13,000

B. 10,020

C. 13,030

D. 13,020

Find the products of the equations using an algorithm.

5. 116 × 9 = _____

6. 289 × 4 = _____

7. 3,752 × 5 = _____

8. 2,974 × 3 = _____

Vocabulary

election		compromise
population	candidate	rare

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best matches each definition. Write the word on the line.

_____ **1.** all the people living in a location

_____ **2.** settling a disagreement when both sides give up some of their demands

_____ **3.** very uncommon or something that does not happen very often

_____ **4.** a person who is running for a political office and wants people to vote for her or him

_____ **5.** when people vote to decide who will hold an office in the government

Directions: Choose the word from the box that best completes each sentence. Write the word on the line.

_____ **6.** People on the planning committee first had to _____ before they could solve the problem.

_____ **7.** After the _____, the new mayor worked to keep the promises she had made to the voters.

_____ **8.** Voters listen to each _____ make a speech before deciding who to vote for in an election.

_____ **9.** While it does sometimes happen, it is _____ for there to be thunder during a snowstorm.

_____ **10.** Workers counted the people living in each state to determine the total _____ of the country.

✎ Write Sentences

On the back of this worksheet, or on a separate sheet of paper, write sentences using the words listed at the top of the page.

Name _____

The Electoral College

Vocabulary

election – when people vote to decide who will hold an office in the government

compromise – settling a disagreement when both sides give up some of their demands

population – all the people living in a location, such as a city, state, or country

candidate – a person who is running for a political office and wants people to vote for her or him

rare – very uncommon or something that does not happen very often

Code the Text

1, 2, 3, 4 – number the paragraphs

◯ - circle the topic

_____ - underline the main idea of the passage

☆ - supporting details

? – confusing part

! – surprising information

C – connection with the text

The President of the United States is the leader of the country. Elections to decide who will be president happen every four years. Most people think the winner is decided by who got the most votes. Instead, the electoral college decides who wins the presidential **election**.

The electoral college was started as a **compromise** between the Framers of the Constitution. When writing the Constitution, some people wanted the country's president to be chosen by Congress. Others, however, wanted the nation's leader to be chosen by the people. The Framers compromised, and the electoral college was created.

The electoral college is not a place; it is a process. It is how the American people choose who will be the President. When people vote in a presidential election, they are actually voting for an elector. An elector is a person chosen to vote for president. The number of electors each state gets depends on the number of people living in that state. States with large populations have many electors. For example, California has 55 electoral votes. Wyoming, with its smaller **population**, only has three electoral votes. Currently, there are 538 electors for all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. It is up to each state to decide who gets to be an elector, but it can be almost anyone.

After a presidential election in November, the votes cast by the people are counted. This is called the popular vote. The **candidate** who wins the popular vote in a state usually wins all the electoral votes, too. In the 1980 presidential election, Ronald Reagan won the popular vote in Missouri. As a result, he also won all that state's electoral votes. Only two states, Nebraska and Maine, split their electoral votes. In order to be declared the winner, a candidate must win at least 270 electoral votes. Both houses of Congress count these votes a few weeks after the presidential election.

Some states have laws that require their electors to vote for the candidate who won the popular vote. Historically, most electors have voted this way. In a few **rare** instances, however, electors have voted for someone other than the candidate chosen by the people.

Use Partial Products to Multiply Multi-Digit Factors

Name _____

Review

Decompose the factors by place value. Use this to help set up your partial products.

$17 \times 385 = (10 + 7) \times (300 + 80 + 5)$

$= 10 \times 300 + 10 \times 80 + 10 \times 5 + 7 \times 300 + 7 \times 80 + 7 \times 5$

$= 3{,}000 + 800 + 50 + 2{,}100 + 560 + 35$

$= 6{,}545$

Use partial products to fill in the blanks and solve these equations.

1. $19 \times 92 = (10 + \_\_\_\_) \times (\_\_\_\_ + 2)$

   $= 10 \times \_\_\_\_ + 10 \times 2 + 9 \times \_\_\_\_ + 9 \times \_\_\_\_$

   $= \_\_\_\_ + 20 + \_\_\_\_ + 18$

   $= \_\_\_\_$

2. $512 \times 21 = (500 + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_) \times (\_\_\_\_ + 1)$

   $= 500 \times \_\_\_\_ + 500 \times 1 + 10 \times \_\_\_\_ + 10 \times \_\_\_\_ + 2 \times \_\_\_\_ + 2 \times \_\_\_\_$

   $= 10{,}000 + \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_ + 10 + 40 + \_\_\_\_$

   $= \_\_\_\_$

Use partial products to solve these equations.

3. $72 \times 165 = \_\_\_\_$

4. $37 \times 205 = \_\_\_\_$

5. $275 \times 36 = \_\_\_\_$

6. $812 \times 68 = \_\_\_\_$

Use Partial Products to Multiply Multi-Digit Factors

Name _____

Use the partial products to determine the factors in the equation.

1.

_____ × _____ = _____

6,000	=	_____	× 200
300	=	_____	× _____
180	=	_____	× _____
800	=	_____	× 200
40	=	_____	× _____
24	=	_____	× _____

2.

_____ × _____ = _____

5,000	=	_____	× 500
800	=	_____	× _____
10	=	_____	× _____
3,500	=	_____	× 500
560	=	_____	× _____
7	=	_____	× _____

Lesson **5-4 • Reinforce Understanding**

Multiply Multi-Digit Factors Fluently

Name _____

Review

Below is a way to multiply using partial products.

	983	
×	37	
	6,881	Multiply 983 × 7.
+	29,490	Multiply 983 × 30.
	36,371	Add the partial products.

Find the product of each equation using partial products.

1. 562 × 14

2. 173 × 26

Find the product of each equation using an algorithm.

5. 210 × 34

6. 632 × 18

7. 467 × 55

8. 1,786 × 62

Lesson 5-4 • Extend Thinking

Multiply Multi-Digit Factors Fluently

Name _____

Solve each problem using a strategy of your choosing. Then write the products in order from least to greatest.

1. 412 × 16

2. 988 × 37

3. 1,756 × 7

4. 807 × 35

The products in order from least to greatest are _____, _____, _____, and _____.