

Super-Journal Week 2:3

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.
2. Describe the setting of the story.
3. Select at least three words the author used that really let you know what a character was thinking. Explain why these words are so effective.

NONFICTION

4. Pick one important idea (an event, concept, or procedure) from the text and summarize it.
5. Why is the idea you chose (in question #4) from the text important?
6. What is the main idea of this text?

RL.1.3/RI.1.3

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RL.1.3/RI.1.3

Name _____

Date _____



3-digit multiplication : Box Method

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

$218 \times 44 = 9592$

	200	10	8	
40	8000	400	320	8000 400 320 800 40 32 + 9592
4	800	40	32	

$121 \times 88 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$175 \times 46 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$260 \times 78 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$218 \times 34 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$197 \times 53 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Name: _____

Partial Products

1. $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 19 \end{array}$

$= 9 \times 2$

$= 9 \times 30$

$= 10 \times 2$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 10 \times 30$

5. $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \times 45 \end{array}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

2. $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ \times 51 \end{array}$

$= 1 \times 7$

$= 1 \times 90$

$= 50 \times 7$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 50 \times 90$

6. $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 44 \end{array}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

3. $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 31 \end{array}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

7. $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ \times 26 \end{array}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

4. $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ \times 25 \end{array}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

8. $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 34 \end{array}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$= \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$+ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$



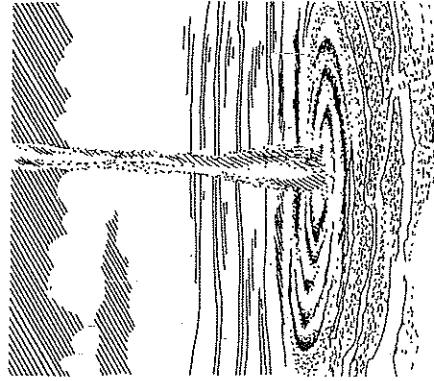
Science Standard: Understands basic features of Earth
Benchmark: Knows ways in which clouds affect weather and climate

Wild Weather

You've probably heard the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs!" That's just an expression to say that it's raining hard. But would you believe that one day in France it really rained frogs?

It started out just a typical rainy day in a small town near Paris. People went out with raincoats and umbrellas. Everything seemed normal. Suddenly, frogs started falling from the sky. They smashed through car windows. They bounced off people's heads. Everyone was scared. What was happening?

Scientists believe a waterspout made the frogs fall. Waterspouts are like tornadoes that form over large lakes or oceans. A waterspout forms when warm, moist air meets cold, dry air and creates a thick, spinning cloud. This cloud has wind speeds of about 50 miles per hour (80 kph). It can reach up to four miles (6.4 km) high in the atmosphere. Just like a land tornado, a waterspout lifts things up and swirls them around, sometimes dropping them far away. A waterspout lasts longer than a tornado, but it loses power as it moves over land. As its strength **diminishes**, the things it sucked up from the water drop to the ground—sometimes up to 100 miles (160 k) away from where they were collected.



Most waterspouts occur in the tropics, but America has had its share of them. Snails fell in Pennsylvania in 1869. Seven years later, hundreds of large snakes fell in Tennessee. In Louisiana thousands of fish plunged to the ground in 1949. In more recent years a waterspout picked up a five-ton (4.5 metric tons) houseboat and flung it on the ground in Florida.

Wild Weather

Comprehension Questions

- Snakes fell from the sky in
 - Louisiana.
 - Tennessee.
 - Pennsylvania.
 - Florida.
- In the formation of a waterspout, what would happen third?
 - Water animals are snatched up out of the water.
 - Warm air and cold air meet over water.
 - A spinning funnel cloud forms.
 - Animals fall from the sky.
- How do tornadoes and waterspouts differ?
 - The winds in waterspouts spin faster than those in tornadoes.
 - Waterspouts can't move over land; tornadoes can.
 - Tornadoes cause less damage than waterspouts.
 - Tornadoes don't form over water; waterspouts do.
- The opposite of *diminishes* is
 - changes.
 - increases.
 - fades.
 - decreases.
- Even with modern weather forecasting,
 - no one can predict when a waterspout will occur.
 - no one has ever seen a waterspout.
 - no one knows how waterspouts form.
 - no one knows when a waterspout has happened.
- Picture a waterspout over the ocean. What is it most likely to suck up?
 - frogs
 - snails
 - fish
 - snakes
- Would you like to experience a waterspout? Explain.



Extreme Weather

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science

begins rising into the air. The higher it rises, the cooler it becomes. Water vapor in the air forms drops. This process is called condensation. The drops join together to form clouds. Precipitation in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail falls down to Earth's surface.

Conditions must be very specific for a thunderstorm to develop. Even so, thunderstorms remain the most common kind of extreme weather. Before a thunderstorm can develop, there have to be three conditions present. First, the air has to be full of moisture. Next, there must be either an approaching cold front or an intensely heated piece of Earth's surface sending warm air up quickly. Finally, the warm air that rises must be warm enough to stay warmer than the air it passes through. When these conditions are met, the moisture in the rising air condenses. Clouds form, and a storm begins.

A cold front happens when cold air is moving near the surface of Earth, and it pushes warm air up very quickly. This is often the beginning of a thunderstorm. Clouds form, and heavy rains begin falling. Opposite electrical charges inside storm clouds separate. This causes lightning to flash towards Earth. Lightning has enough energy to heat the air all around it. This sudden burst of heat is what causes the noise we know as thunder.

Thunderstorms often bring disasters with them. This can be in the form of floods, fires caused by lightning, damage from hailstones or strong winds, and even tornadoes. A **tornado** is a spinning mass of air over land that can destroy virtually everything in its path.

A **blizzard** is a combination of strong winds and extremely low temperatures. Snowfall increases until it is so heavy it is difficult or impossible to see. People can become lost in the snow and freeze to death. Homes can be covered over with snow, trapping people indoors.

A **hurricane** is the most powerful storm known on Earth. It forms over warm ocean waters off the coast of the tropics, becoming a gigantic swirling mixture of air and water. It can grow to between 100 and 900 miles wide. Wind speeds can average 75 miles per hour or more. Hurricanes do the most damage to coastal cities because they quickly lose their strength as they move over land. Hurricanes are so large and powerful that their swirling clouds can be seen from space.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What kind of weather system encourages a thunderstorm to develop?

2) Why does thunder usually occur during storms that have lightning?

3) What is one of the conditions necessary for a thunderstorm to develop?

4) Name one danger associated with blizzards.

5) Which kind of extreme weather do you think would be the most difficult to face? Why?

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can use a standard algorithm to multiply 3-digit and 4-digit factors by a 2-digit factor.

Find $2,186 \times 42$ using a standard algorithm for multiplication.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2,186 \\
 \times 42 \\
 \hline
 4,372 \quad \text{Multiply 2,186 by 2.} \\
 + 87,440 \quad \text{Multiply 2,186 by 40.} \\
 \hline
 91,812 \quad \text{Add the partial products.}
 \end{array}$$

The product is 91,812.

Find the product using a standard algorithm.

1. 251
 $\times 27$

2. 974
 $\times 34$

3. $4,109$
 $\times 19$

4. 865
 $\times 24$

5. 376
 $\times 83$

6. $3,489$
 $\times 51$

Multiply Multi-Digit Factors Fluently

Name _____

Review

Below is a way to multiply using partial products.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 983 \\
 \times 37 \\
 \hline
 6,881 \quad \text{Multiply } 983 \times 7. \\
 + 29,490 \quad \text{Multiply } 983 \times 30. \\
 \hline
 36,371 \quad \text{Add the partial products.}
 \end{array}$$

Find the product of each equation using partial products.

1.
$$\begin{array}{r}
 562 \\
 \times 14 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r}
 173 \\
 \times 26 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Find the product of each equation using an algorithm.

5.
$$\begin{array}{r}
 210 \\
 \times 34 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r}
 467 \\
 \times 55 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r}
 632 \\
 \times 18 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1,786 \\
 \times 62 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

Problem Solving: 2- and 3-Digit Multiplication by 1 Digit

Solve each problem.

1. Meg and her family are going camping. They travel 329 miles each day. How far do they drive in 4 days to get to the campground?	2. Luis and his friends hike 15 miles each day. How far do they hike in 4 days?
3. Batteries in the campers' flashlights last 98 hours. If there are 8 flashlights, how many hours of use will the campers have from their flashlights?	4. Michelle brought 6 bags of marshmallows to roast. If each bag has 48 marshmallows, how many marshmallows does Michelle have altogether?
5. At the lake, Amy and her friends paddled in a canoe for 6 hours. If they traveled 183 yards each hour, how far did they travel altogether?	6. There are 214 campers at each campground. If there are 7 campgrounds, how many campers are there altogether?
7. Tia is making trail mix to take camping. She makes 152 bags. If each bag holds 9 ounces, how many ounces of trail mix does Tia have altogether?	8. Casey brings 4 rolls of film with 24 shots on each roll. Antoine brings 7 rolls of film with 36 shots on each roll. How many pictures will Casey and Antoine be able to shoot?



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Solve Multi-Step Problems Involving Multiplication

Name _____

Review

You can use more than one step to solve word problems.

A snack bar sells lunch choices for \$5. On Monday, they sold 76 salads and three times as many wraps. How much money did they make on Monday?

Step 1 Multiply to find the number of wraps.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 76 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 228 \end{array}$$

Step 2 Add to find the number of lunch items.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 1 \\ 228 \\ + 76 \\ \hline 304 \end{array}$$

Step 3 Multiply to find the total cost of the items.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 304 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 1520 \end{array}$$

They made \$1,520 on Monday.

1. A movie theater sells 32 child tickets at \$4 each and 28 adult tickets at \$6 each. How much did they make in ticket sales?
2. At a recent walk-a-thon, 78 students walked for 20 minutes, and twice as many students walked 30 minutes. How many minutes did the students walk in all?
3. A board game has 50 squares that are blue or red. Each red square is worth 5 points. Each blue square is worth 2 points. How many points are on the board if there are 15 blue squares?

Additional Practice

Name _____

Review

You can solve some word problems in multiple steps.

Lauren is saving money to buy a new bike that costs \$369. She has saved \$75 each month for 4 months. How much more money does Lauren need to save?

Step 1 Find the amount of money Lauren has already saved.

Multiply 75×4 .

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 300 \end{array}$$

Step 2 Find how much more she needs to save.

Subtract $369 - 300$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 369 \\ - 300 \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$$

Lauren still needs to save \$69.

1. A landscaping company plans to hand out 235 fliers this week. Next week the company plans to hand out 3 times as many fliers as this week. How many fliers will the company hand out in both weeks?
2. Amanda sells small wreaths for \$28 each and large wreaths for \$46 each. She has a goal of selling a dozen of each size. If Amanda reaches her goal, what will be the total of her wreath sales?

Fluency and Skills Practice

Multiplying with the Standard Algorithm

Name: _____

The answers are mixed up at the bottom of the page. Cross out the answers as you complete the problems.

1
$$\begin{array}{r} 580 \\ \times 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2
$$\begin{array}{r} 3,104 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,482 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,085 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,236 \\ \times 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,625 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,105 \\ \times 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,788 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,500 \\ \times 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10
$$\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,409 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12
$$\begin{array}{r} 306 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,417 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14
$$\begin{array}{r} 650 \\ \times 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15
$$\begin{array}{r} 962 \\ \times 44 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answers

20,736	17,400	27,365	47,500	55,872
18,972	18,445	26,820	67,980	56,316
22,750	29,250	55,407	42,328	58,008

Fluency and Skills Practice

Multiplying Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Name: _____

Estimate. Circle all the problems with products between 3,000 and 9,000. Then find the exact products of only the problems you circled.

1
$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ \times 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2
$$\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3
$$\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4
$$\begin{array}{r} 308 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5
$$\begin{array}{r} 158 \\ \times 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6
$$\begin{array}{r} 364 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7
$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ \times 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8
$$\begin{array}{r} 254 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9
$$\begin{array}{r} 187 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10
$$\begin{array}{r} 216 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11
$$\begin{array}{r} 323 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12
$$\begin{array}{r} 194 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13
$$\begin{array}{r} 317 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14
$$\begin{array}{r} 385 \\ \times 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15
$$\begin{array}{r} 285 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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