

Name _____

Week 4-2

- A **contraction** is a shortened form of two words.
- An **apostrophe** (') takes the place of one or more letters in a contraction.
- Common contractions are *isn't* for *is not*, *wasn't* for *was not*, *hasn't* for *has not*, and *won't* for *will not*.
- Some contractions are formed with forms of the verbs *be*, *do*, *have* and the word *not*: *isn't*, *wasn't*, *aren't*, *hasn't*, *haven't*.
- A contraction usually changes the sound of one or both of the words being combined. For example, the short *o* in *not* is dropped in the word *isn't*. A contraction may also have a different number of syllables than the two words being combined. For example, *will not* is two syllables, but *won't* is one.

Circle the contraction in each sentence. Write the words that form the contraction.

1. Tim's book isn't on the bookshelf. _____
2. He hasn't finished reading it yet. _____
3. He won't stop looking until he finds it. _____
4. I looked in my room but it wasn't there. _____
5. The book isn't on the table. _____
6. Tim hasn't looked under the chair. _____
7. It isn't on top of Dad's bookshelf. _____



In your writer's notebook, write about a time when you lost something. Describe where you looked for it. Did you find it? Check for errors in contractions when you're done.

Name _____

- Do not confuse contractions with **possessive nouns**. An apostrophe is used with a noun to show ownership: *The girl's toy.*
- The words *don't*, *won't*, and *haven't* are contractions. The apostrophe shows where letters are left out.

Read each sentence. Write **C** if the underlined word is a contraction. Write **P** if it is a possessive noun.

1. I don't know what time the train leaves. _____
2. Dave's bag is already packed. _____
3. We won't need heavy coats in Florida. _____
4. We haven't decided which beach to visit first. _____
5. My aunt's house is near Sunrise Beach. _____

Writing Connection

Write about a trip you have taken or would like to take in the future. Reread your work to make sure you used apostrophes in contractions and possessive nouns.

Name _____

To form plural nouns, add *-s* to most singular nouns: *cars, books*. Add *-es* if a noun ends in *-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, or -x*: *buses, dresses, dishes, couches, boxes*. If a noun ends in a consonant and the letter *y*, change the *y* to an *i* and add *-es*: *stories, babies, bodies*.

DECODING WORDS

An **abbreviation** is a shortened form of a word. You don't usually sound out an abbreviation like a normal word. Instead, you pronounce the entire word that the abbreviation stands for. For example, for *in*, you read *inches*.

Read aloud the spelling words in the box. Then write the spelling words that have the plural endings listed below.

years	lunches	inches	twins	foxes
ponies	cities	flies	bunches	cherries
daisies	states	ashes	alleys	trays

add -s

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

add -es

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

**change *y* to *i* and
add -es**

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

Name _____

A **prefix** is a word part added to the beginning of a word. A prefix changes the meaning of the word it is added to. You can use prefixes to help you figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words.

- The prefix *pre-* means *before*. For example, the word *preview* means to *view or see before*.
- The prefixes *un-*, *im-*, and *non-* mean *not* or *opposite of*. The word *uncomfortable* means *not comfortable*, *impolite* means *not polite*, and *nonfiction* means *the opposite of fiction*.

Add the prefix *pre-*, *un-*, *im-*, or *non-* to the words in the box below. Then complete the sentences with the new words.

_____ heat _____ sure _____ possible
 _____ bearable _____ sense _____ perfect

1. Without my coat on, I find the cold weather is _____.
2. He was _____ of how to answer the question because he did not study.
3. This article is _____! I don't understand it at all.
4. Some people said training an elephant was _____, but she said that it could be done.
5. I will _____ the oven before baking the pie.
6. The diamond had a scratch on it that made it _____.

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Represent Division with Arrays

1 **Use Tools** Albert makes an array with 24 tiles. He puts 6 tiles in each row. How many rows are there?

- Draw an array.

- Write a division equation to find how many rows of tiles there are.

2 Tami has 36 number cards. She places the cards into 9 equal rows. How many cards are in each row?

3 **Math on the Spot** Tell how to use an array to find how many rows of 9 are in 63.

4 **Model with Mathematics** Marcello arranges 35 index cards into 7 equal rows. How many index cards are in each row? Write a division equation to model the problem.

Test Prep

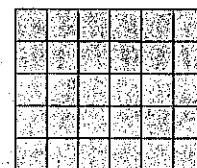
- 5** Riley uses 54 cloth squares to make a quilt. She puts the cloth squares into equal rows with 9 cloth squares in each row. How many rows does she make?
- (A) 6 (B) 9 (C) 45 (D) 63
- 6** Jamar packs 48 mugs into a box. He puts the mugs into 6 equal rows. How many mugs are in each row? Which sentence is true?
- (A) Jamar makes 8 rows.
(B) There are 8 mugs in each row.
(C) There are 6 mugs in each row.
(D) There are 42 mugs in each row.
- 7** Francie arranges 56 counters into 7 equal rows. How many counters are in each row?

Spiral Review

- 8** Use the Associative Property of Multiplication to find the product.

$$2 \times 30 = \square$$

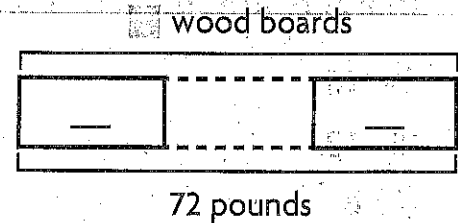
- 9** A closet has a tiled floor. Each tile is 1 square foot. What is the area of the closet floor?





Represent Division with Bar Models

- 1** **(MP) Use Tools** Dori puts 72 pounds of wood boards in a wheelbarrow. Each wood board weighs 8 pounds. How many wood boards are there?



- Complete the bar model to show the problem.
- Write a division equation. How many wood boards are there?

- 2** **(MP) Reason** Yazmin has a package of 36 crackers. She shares the crackers equally among eight friends and herself. How many crackers does each person get?

- 3** **Math on the Spot** Kevin bought a box of Puppy Chips for his dog. If he gives his small dog 2 treats each day and his big dog 3 treats each day, for how many days will one box of treats last?

Dog Treats	
Type	Number in Box
Chew Sticks	12
Chewies	20
Dog Bites	30
Puppy Chips	40

- 4** **(MP) Model with Mathematics** If 30 pencils are shared equally among 10 students, how many pencils does each student get? Write a division equation to model the problem. Then solve.

Test Prep

5 Ernie has 14 markers and 2 boxes. He places an equal number of markers in each box. How many markers are in each box?

- (A) 16
- (B) 12
- (C) 8
- (D) 7

6 Sofia has 63 leaves in her collection. She puts 9 leaves on each page of her book until there are no leaves left. How many pages does she fill?

- (A) 7
- (B) 8
- (C) 54
- (D) 72

7 Danny gives an equal number of baseball cards to each friend. He gives $36 \div 4$ baseball cards to each friend. Describe how many baseball cards there are and how many cards each friend gets.

Spiral Review

8 Use place value to find the product.

$$8 \times 60 = 8 \times \underline{\quad} \text{ tens}$$

$$= \underline{\quad} \text{ tens}$$

$$= \underline{\quad}$$

9 Jack has a tank for his lizard. The tank floor is in the shape of a rectangle. One side of the rectangle is 2 feet long. Another side is 3 feet long. What is the area of the floor of the tank?
