

Read the passage and answer the questions.

### Egyptian Pyramids

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The Egyptians believed that after they died, a part of them would live forever. This is why not only the bodies were placed in the pyramids, but also their favorite things. Those who had died could then enjoy the nice things they had in this life, in the next life, too. For that reason, the pyramids would have gold, silver, and bronze inside the rooms. They would also have nice paintings along the pyramid walls.

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1. Before you read, look at the title and picture. What do you think this article will be about? \*

Long answer text

2. Using a timer, see how long it takes you to read the entire article. Record your time below. \*

\_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

Short answer text

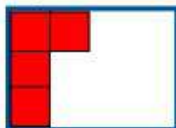
3. If you visit Egypt, what will you see? \*

- ☐ castles
- ☐ mountains
- ☐ pyramids

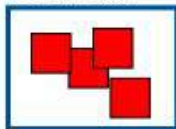
How many red squares can cover this rectangle?



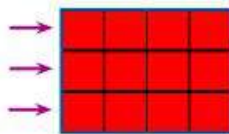
Begin like this:



NOT like this:

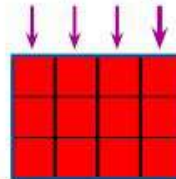


Count. Each row has 4 squares. You can add the squares by rows.



$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

Count. Each column has 3 squares. You can add the squares by columns.



$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$$



### Do You Understand?

**Show Me!** Explain how you can divide a rectangle into equal squares.

### ★ Guided Practice Solve.

- Use square tiles to cover the rectangle. Trace the tiles. Column 1 is done for you.



- Count and add. How many squares cover the rectangle?

Add by rows:  $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Add by columns:

$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

# Math Practices and Problem Solving

Solve each problem.

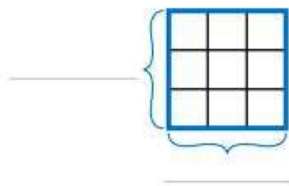
6. © **MP.7 Look for Patterns** Lisa bakes corn bread. She cuts it into equal square pieces. How many equal squares do you see? Write two equations to show the total number of square pieces.

Rows:  $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$  pieces

Columns:  $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$  pieces



7. © **A2 Vocabulary** Label the **columns** and the **rows** for the large square below.



8. **Higher Order Thinking** Look at the large square in Item 7. What do you notice about the number of rows and the number of columns? Explain.

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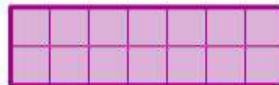


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9. © **Assessment** Count the equal squares in the rows and columns of the rectangle. Then use the numbers on the cards to write the missing numbers in the equations.



14

2

7

Rows:  $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Columns:  $\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

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1. What is a pyramid? \*

- ☐ a statue with the head of a person but the body of a lion
- ☐ a tall building in the shape of triangles
- ☐ a flat, long building

2. When were the pyramids in Egypt built? \*

- ☐ over 5,000 years ago
- ☐ 4,000 years ago
- ☐ over 4,500 years ago

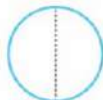
3. Who was put inside the pyramids? \*

- ☐ the family of people who build the pyramids
- ☐ animals that belonged to Pharaohs
- ☐ Pharaohs and other important people



Are these shares equal?

2 equal shares



These shares are **halves**.

NOT equal shares



These shares are not halves.

Are these shares equal?

3 equal shares



These shares are **thirds**.

NOT equal shares



These shares are not thirds.

Are these shares equal?

4 equal shares



These shares are **fourths**.

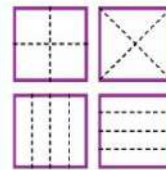
NOT equal shares



These shares are not fourths.

You can show equal shares in different ways.

Each share is a fourth of the square.



## Do You Understand?

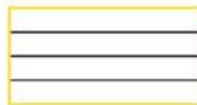
**Show Me!** Divide this rectangle into three equal shares. How many thirds is one share? How many thirds is the whole rectangle?



## ★ Guided Practice ★ Solve each problem.

1. Describe each equal share.

Write *a half of*, *a third of*, or *a fourth of*.



\_\_\_\_\_

2. Divide each square into halves. Show four different ways.



Name \_\_\_\_\_



### Independent Practice

Divide each shape into the number of equal shares given.  
Show 2 ways. Then complete the sentences.

3. 3 equal shares



Each share is \_\_\_\_\_ the whole.

Each whole is \_\_\_\_\_.

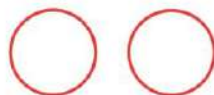
4. 4 equal shares



Each share is \_\_\_\_\_ the whole.

Each whole is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 2 equal shares



Each share is \_\_\_\_\_ the whole.

Each whole is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. **Higher Order Thinking** Draw what comes next.



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1. What is a pharaoh? \*

- ☐ a statue with the head of a person and the body of a lion
- ☐ a tall building shaped like a triangle
- ☐ a ruler of Ancient Egypt

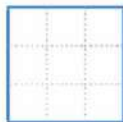
2. Why did Egyptians put a person's treasures with them when they died? \*

- ☐ So they could enjoy the nice things they had in the next life.
- ☐ The person who died had asked them to.
- ☐ They didn't want to keep things that did not belong to them.

3. Why might thieves want to enter the pyramids? \*

- ☐ to see what the inside looks like
- ☐ to steal the valuable items/treasures
- ☐ to see where people were buried

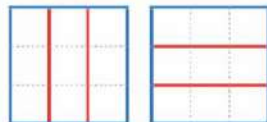
How can this square be divided into 3 equal shares?



You can use the smaller squares to help.

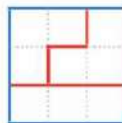


These show equal shares that are all the same shape.



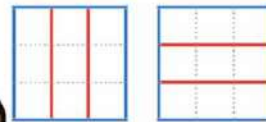
You can draw lines to make 3 columns or 3 rows.

These show equal shares that are **NOT** all the same shape.

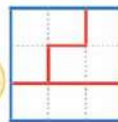


Each share is 3 squares. The shares are equal.

Each way shows 3 equal shares.



Equal shares can be different shapes.



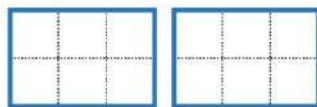
### Do You Understand?

**Show Me!** How can you check to make sure all of the shares are equal?

### ☆ Guided Practice ☆

Draw lines to show two different ways to divide the same rectangle into 2 equal shares.

1.



2. How many squares are in each equal share of the rectangles?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Describe the equal shares and the whole.

Each share is a half of the whole.

Each whole is two halves.



Name \_\_\_\_\_



### Independent Practice

Draw lines to show two different ways to divide the same rectangle into 4 equal shares. Then answer the questions.

4. Show equal shares that are the **same shape**.



Show equal shares that are **different shapes**.



5. How many squares are in each equal share in Item 4? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Describe the equal shares and the whole in Item 4.

Each share is \_\_\_\_\_ the whole.

Each whole is \_\_\_\_\_.

Draw lines to show two different ways to divide the same rectangle into 3 equal shares.

7.



8. **Higher Order Thinking** How can equal shares in a rectangle have different shapes?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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1. Using a timer, see how long it takes you to read the entire article. Record your time below.

\_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

Short answer text  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is a sphinx statue? \*

- ☐ It is a ruler of Ancient Egypt.
- ☐ It has the head of a person and the body of a lion.
- ☐ It is a statue with the head of a lion and the body of a person.

3. What is one fact you learned about Egypt? \*

Short answer text  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Math Practices and Problem Solving ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ Solve each problem.

7. **MP.4 Model** Leon cut a waffle into halves. Draw lines to show 3 different ways he could have cut the waffle.



8. **Math and Science** Tina is planting a garden. She wants to have equal parts for beans, for tomatoes, and for peppers. Draw a picture of how she could divide her garden.

9. **Higher Order Thinking** Draw lines on the picture to solve the problem.

4 friends want to share a watermelon. How could they cut the watermelon so each friend gets an equal share?



Each friend will get \_\_\_\_\_.

10. **Assessment** Matt wants a flag that shows fourths. Which flags could Matt use? Choose all that apply.


☐

☐

☐

☐

Read the passage and answer the questions.

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1. According to the text, when you think of Egypt, you think of \_\_\_\_\_ \*

- ☐ sand
- ☐ sphinx statues
- ☐ pyramids
- ☐ pharaohs

2. Why was the Great Sphinx built? \*

- ☐ to protect the pharaohs before they died
- ☐ to protect the Pyramids of Giza
- ☐ to impress people who came to visit
- ☐ to protect the city of Giza

3. According to the text, how many pyramids are still standing in Egypt today? \*

- ☐ 66
- ☐ 4,500
- ☐ 300
- ☐ 138

...

4. In the text, which of the following item was NOT listed as being inside the pyramids? \*

- ☐ nice paintings
- ☐ silver
- ☐ bronze
- ☐ diamonds

...

5. Read the text, "Egyptian Pyramids". Look at the picture at the bottom of the text. Using clues from the text, what is in the picture? How do you know? \*

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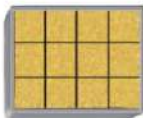
# Math Practices and Problem Solving

Solve each problem.

9. Allen wants to share this pan of corn bread with 3 friends. Allen and his friends will each get an equal share.

How many pieces will be in each share?

\_\_\_\_\_ pieces



10. © **MP.3 Explain** Greg says that equal shares can be different in shape and size. Is Greg correct? Explain.

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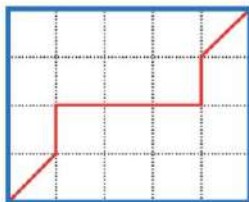


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11. **Higher Order Thinking** Donna drew the line in this rectangle to make 2 equal shares. Are the shares equal? Why or why not?




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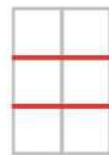


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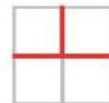
12. © **Assessment** Meg divides a rectangle into 3 equal shares that are **NOT** the same shape. Which could be Meg's rectangle?



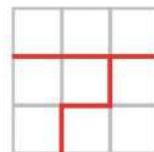
(A)



(C)



(B)



(D)

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### The Gentle Barn

Have you ever seen a farm animal up close? Many would say no. There is a way to learn about farm animals with The Gentle Barn. The Gentle Barn rescues animals that have been treated poorly, or are too old or are too sick to be adopted. You can visit them in California, Missouri, and Tennessee. The Gentle Barn has many different farm animals for you to see.

A few animals living at The Gentle Barn in Tennessee became celebrities. One was a cow named Dudley. He had a missing foot. Doctors were able to make him a new one out of plastic. That allowed him to run and play. Another famous animal was a white goat. Her name was Pearl. A video of her running to see a UPS driver was viewed all over the internet. Both Dudley and Pearl were featured on The Dodo's internet video website.

The animals living at The Gentle Barn are different, but their spirit is the same. All want to live and to be loved. Cows, chickens, goats, turkeys, horses, and pigs have been saved. Now, they enjoy spending time with the people who visit them. They also enjoy getting "cookies" from visitors. The "cookies" are treats for the animals. The animals gobble them up as quickly as humans eat chocolate chip cookies!

People who come to The Gentle Barn will learn a lot. They will learn facts about the animals. For example, most people do not know that pigs love tummy rubs. The pigs who live at The Gentle Barn will teach you that, though! A visit to The Gentle Barn is perfect for anyone who loves animals!



2. Read "The Gentle Barn." What is this text mainly about? \*

- ☐ how The Gentle Barn was built
- ☐ the animals at The Gentle Barn
- ☐ how to take care of the animals at The Gentle Barn

3. Where can you visit The Gentle Barn? Select all that apply. \*

- ☐ Missouri
- ☐ California
- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ Tennessee
- ☐ Kentucky

Name: \_\_\_\_\_


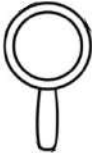




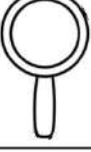
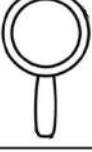


Mixed Regrouping

**Solve and compare**

Directions: Solve the addition equation. Compare the sums by using the <, >, or = signs.



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$\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ + 185 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 238 \\ + 724 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 965 \\ - 516 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 892 \\ - 503 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 505 \\ - 310 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 504 \\ - 314 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 319 \\ + 176 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 157 \\ + 735 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 109 \\ + 322 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 346 \\ + 573 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 792 \\ - 174 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 879 \\ - 287 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 923 \\ - 660 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 907 \\ - 783 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 678 \\ + 212 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 467 \\ + 226 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 764 \\ + 172 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 450 \\ + 492 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 820 \\ - 411 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 679 \\ - 284 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_











Mixed No Regrouping

**Solve and compare**

Directions: Solve the addition equation. Compare the sums by using the <, >, or = signs.



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$\begin{array}{r} 939 \\ - 407 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 547 \\ - 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ + 593 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 723 \\ + 175 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 603 \\ + 182 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ + 593 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 885 \\ - 431 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 863 \\ - 423 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 988 \\ - 725 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 968 \\ - 522 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 330 \\ + 359 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ + 573 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 230 \\ + 657 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ + 313 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 636 \\ - 524 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ - 326 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ - 326 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ - 512 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 507 \\ + 442 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 	$\begin{array}{r} 645 \\ + 252 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Read the passage and answer the questions.

### The Gentle Barn

Have you ever seen a farm animal up close? Many would say no. There is a way to learn about farm animals with The Gentle Barn. The Gentle Barn rescues animals that have been treated poorly, or are too old or are too sick to be adopted. You can visit them in California, Missouri, and Tennessee. The Gentle Barn has many different farm animals for you to see.

A few animals living at The Gentle Barn in Tennessee became celebrities. One was a cow named Dudley. He had a missing foot. Doctors were able to make him a new one out of plastic. That allowed him to run and play. Another famous animal was a white goat. Her name was Pearl. A video of her running to see a UPS driver was viewed all over the internet. Both Dudley and Pearl were featured on The Dodo's internet video website.

The animals living at The Gentle Barn are different, but their spirit is the same. All want to live and to be loved. Cows, chickens, goats, turkeys, horses, and pigs have been saved. Now, they enjoy spending time with the people who visit them. They also enjoy getting "cookies" from visitors. The "cookies" are treats for the animals. The animals gobble them up as quickly as humans eat chocolate chip cookies!

People who come to The Gentle Barn will learn a lot. They will learn facts about the animals. For example, most people do not know that pigs love tummy rubs. The pigs who live at The Gentle Barn will teach you that, though! A visit to The Gentle Barn is perfect for anyone who loves animals!



© One Stop Teacher Shop™

1. In "The Gentle Barn," what is the main point of the 2nd paragraph? \*

- ☐ The Gentle Barn is located in many different states.
- ☐ You can learn a lot from the animals at The Gentle Barn.
- ☐ Some animals living at The Gentle Barn have become celebrities.

2. What types of animals might you see at The Gentle Barn? Select all that apply. \*

- ☐ sheep
- ☐ cows
- ☐ goats
- ☐ turkeys
- ☐ elephant
- ☐ chickens
- ☐ pigs
- ☐ horses

Read the passage and answer the questions.

### Learning at The Gentle Barn

The Gentle Barn has saved farm animals from dangerous situations. The animals were once scared. Now, they have been given a wonderful life. They have enough food to eat. They also have shelter. When it is cold outside, the animals even wear blankets. With all the love that they are shown, they cannot help but share some love with us. The Gentle Barn offers special programs for students to visit and learn about the animals.

The Gentle Barn has field trips where students can visit with their classes. During the field trip, students get to hug, feed, and pet the animals. They also learn fun facts about animals. For example, they might learn why a rooster crows. Learning how animals communicate through their body language is just one piece of the day. Students also have time to learn how to take care of the animals. For example, students might get to brush one of the horses or play with the goats.

A field trip to The Gentle Barn is a lot of fun! Students might even notice that the animals are not really that different from people. A pig looks different from a goat. They also enjoy different activities. But when it comes down to it, they both want to love and be loved. The same could be said about people as well.



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3. Read "Learning at The Gentle Barn." What is this text mainly

- ☐ ways to take care of the animals at The Gentle Barn
- ☐ ways to learn at The Gentle Barn
- ☐ where The Gentle Barn is located



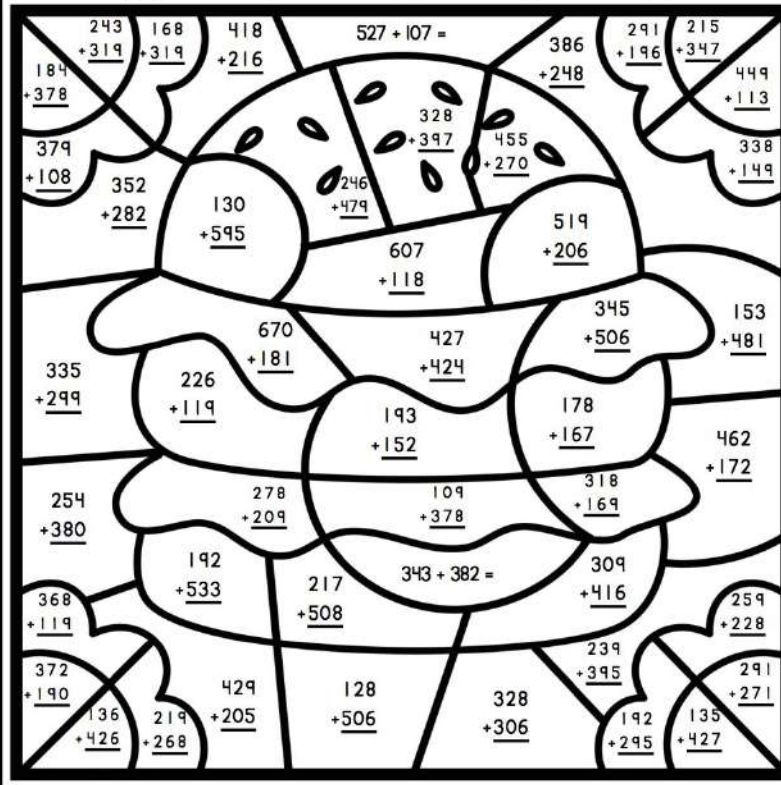
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Addition Regrouping

**COLOR and CODE**

Directions: Solve each equation. Color the picture using the code.

©Creative in Process

green	=	851	yellow	=	562	black	=	345
blue	=	634	red	=	487	brown	=	725



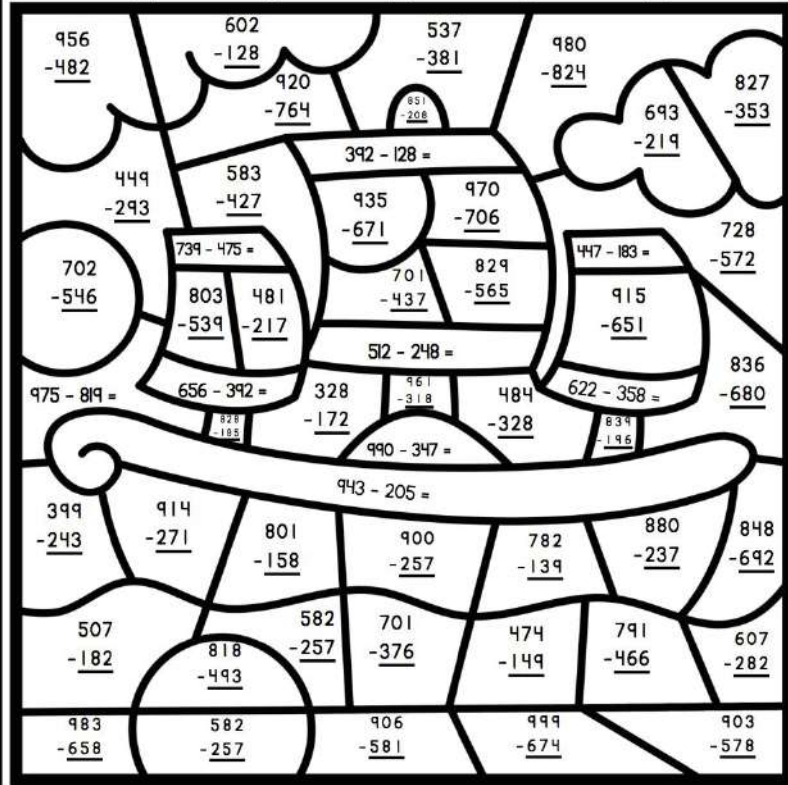
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Subtraction Regrouping

**COLOR and CODE**

Directions: Solve each equation. Color the picture using the code.

©Creative in Process

black	=	264	yellow	=	738	purple	=	156
blue	=	325	brown	=	643	white	=	474



Read the passage and answer the questions.

### The Gentle Barn

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People who come to The Gentle Barn will learn a lot. They will learn facts about the animals. For example, most people do not know that pigs love tummy rubs. The pigs who live at The Gentle Barn will teach you that, though! A visit to The Gentle Barn is perfect for anyone who loves animals!



Read the passage and answer the questions.

### Learning at The Gentle Barn

The Gentle Barn has saved farm animals from dangerous situations. The animals were once scared. Now, they have been given a wonderful life. They have enough food to eat. They also have shelter. When it is cold outside, the animals even wear blankets. With all the love that they are shown, they cannot help but share some love with us. The Gentle Barn offers special programs for students to visit and learn about the animals.

The Gentle Barn has field trips where students can visit with their classes. During the field trip, students get to hug, feed, and pet the animals. They also learn fun facts about animals. For example, they might learn why a rooster crows. Learning how animals communicate through their body language is just one piece of the day. Students also have time to learn how to take care of the animals. For example, students might get to brush one of the horses or play with the goats.

A field trip to The Gentle Barn is a lot of fun! Students might even notice that the animals are not really that different from people. A pig looks different from a goat. They also enjoy different activities. But when it comes down to it, they both want to love and be loved. The same could be said about people as well.



1. Which article explains how some animals have become celebrities? \*

- ☐ The Gentle Barn
- ☐ Learning at The Gentle Barn

2. Which article would you read if you were planning a field trip to The Gentle Barn? \*

- ☐ The Gentle Barn
- ☐ Learning at The Gentle Barn

3. In "Learning at The Gentle Barn," what is the main point of the 2nd paragraph? \*

- ☐ The Gentle Barn has saved lots of different animals.
- ☐ All animals need to be loved.
- ☐ Students will do a lot on a field trip to The Gentle Barn.











Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subtraction Regrouping

# CRACK THE CODE









Directions: Solve the equation by using the code







									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Addition Regrouping







# CRACK THE CODE















Directions: Solve the equation by using the code







									
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Read the passage and answer the questions.

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1. How are both texts about The Gentle Barn similar? \*

- ☐ They both tell about The Gentle Barn.
- ☐ They both tell about the different animals at The Gentle Barn.
- ☐ They both discuss the best way to help the animals at The Gentle Barn.

2. How are both texts about The Gentle Barn different? Select the two that apply. \*

- ☐ The article "Learning at The Gentle Barn" explains what happens on a field trip and the other does not.
- ☐ The article "The Gentle Barn" explains how the animals have been saved from dangerous situations and th...
- ☐ The article "The Gentle Barn" explains where you can visit The Gentle Barn and the other does not.
- ☐ The article "Learning at The Gentle Barn" explains all the different animals that they have there and the oth...

3. After reading these texts, do you want to visit The Gentle Barn? \*

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## Subtraction Regrouping Short Answer

There are 332 kids at the park and 251 of them leave. Arie says there are 121 kids left at the park. Do you agree or disagree with Arie?  
Write your answer using RAC.

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- ☐ Restate
- ☐ Answer
- ☐ Cite Evidence

Read the passage and answer the questions.

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1. Which of the following animals would most likely live at The Gentle Barn? \*

- ☐ a young cat who lives in a nice home and is well taken care of
- ☐ an owl who lives in the forest
- ☐ a horse who was not given enough food, exercise, or care
- ☐ a sheep who lives on a farm with a family that cares for it

2. According to the text, who is Dudley? \*

- ☐ a goat who ran to a UPS driver
- ☐ a horse who likes to be brushed by students
- ☐ a pig who likes to eat cookies from visitors
- ☐ a cow who has a plastic foot

3. What is one thing students get to do during a field trip to The Gentle Barn? \*

- ☐ ride on horses
- ☐ feed animals
- ☐ read books about animals
- ☐ help give animals a bath

4. Which of the following is NOT a detail from the text "The Gentle Barn"? \*

- ☐ The Gentle Barn has 100 animals.
- ☐ Pigs love tummy rubs.
- ☐ Gentle Barns are located in California, Missouri, and Tennessee.
- ☐ Cows, chickens, goats, turkeys, horses, and pigs have all been saved by The Gentle Barn.

#### CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE

Description (optional)

5. Read the texts "The Gentle Barn" and "Learning at The Gentle Barn." Why do you think the barn is called, The Gentle Barn? Do you think this is a good name? Use the texts to help you answer the question. \*

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## Addition Regrouping Short Answer

Matthew had to add  $465 + 354$ . Matthew says the answer is 719. Do you agree or disagree with Matthew? Write your answer using RAC.

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- ☐ Restate
- ☐ Answer
- ☐ Cite Evidence



**Little Red Riding Hood***based on the version by Charles Perrault*

There once was a sweet girl whose grandmother had made her a little red riding hood. The girl looked so lovely in it that everyone called her Little Red Riding Hood.

One day, her mother made custard. Then she said to Little Red Riding Hood, "Go see how your grandmother is doing. I hear she has been ill. Bring her this custard and a little pot of butter."

Little Red Riding Hood set out immediately to go to her grandmother's. Her grandmother lived in a village on the other side of the woods. While walking through the woods, Little Red Riding Hood met a wolf. The wolf asked her where she was going.

"I'm going to see my grandmother. I'm taking her a custard and a little pot of butter."

"Does she live far away?" the wolf asked.

"Oh, yes," answered Little Red Riding Hood. "It is beyond that mill you see over there. Hers is the first house you come to in the village."

"I should like to visit her, too. I'll go this way, and you go that way. We shall see who gets there first," said the crafty wolf.

The wolf ran as fast as he could, taking the shortest way. The little girl took the longer route. As she travelled, she amused herself by gathering nuts, chasing butterflies, and gathering a bouquet of flowers. The wolf arrived first. He ate the grandmother, put on her nightgown and nightcap, and climbed into bed. When Little Red Riding Hood arrived, she knocked on the door.

"Who's there?" called the Wolf.

Hearing the big voice, Little Red Riding Hood was at first afraid. But she thought perhaps her grandmother just had a cold. "It's your grandchild, Little Red Riding Hood."

The wolf invited her to come in. Little Red Riding Hood was surprised to see how her grandmother looked in her nightclothes.

"Grandmother!" she said, "what big arms you have!"

"All the better to hug you with, my dear."

"Grandmother, what big legs you have!"

"All the better to run with, my child."

"Grandmother, what big ears you have!"

"All the better to hear you with, my child."

"Grandmother, what big eyes you have!"

"All the better to see you with, my child."

"Grandmother, what big teeth you have!"

"All the better to eat you with!" And saying those words, the wolf pounced on Little Red Riding Hood and ate her all up.

2. Read the version by Charles Perrault. Why did everyone call the girl Little Red Riding Hood? \*

- ☐ The girl was bringing a red riding hood as a gift for her grandmother.
- ☐ The girl looked so lovely in the red riding hood that her grandmother gave her.
- ☐ The girl's mother gave her a red riding hood to keep her warm on her journey.

:::

3. In the same version, what did Little Red Riding Hood bring to her grandmother? Select all that apply.

- ☐ custard
- ☐ cookies
- ☐ tea
- ☐ a pot of butter

Name \_\_\_\_\_



**Independent  
Practice**

Choose any strategy to solve each addition problem.  
Show your work. Then explain.

2.  $212 + 487 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3.  $874 + 109 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4.  $419 + 532 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5.  $650 + 270 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



How many different  
ways can you use?

**Little Red Riding Hood***based on the version by Charles Perrault*

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Little Red Riding Hood set out immediately to go to her grandmother's. Her grandmother lived in a village on the other side of the woods. While walking through the woods, Little Red Riding Hood met a wolf. The wolf asked her where she was going.

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The wolf ran as fast as he could, taking the shortest way. The little girl took the longer route. As she travelled, she amused herself by gathering nuts, chasing butterflies, and gathering a bouquet of flowers. The wolf arrived first. He ate the grandmother, put on her nightgown and nightcap, and climbed into bed. When Little Red Riding Hood arrived, she knocked on the door.

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"All the better to run with, my child."

"Grandmother, what big ears you have!"

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"Grandmother, what big teeth you have!"

"All the better to eat you with!" And saying those words, the wolf pounced on Little Red Riding Hood and ate her all up.

**Little Red Riding Hood***based on the version by The Grimm Brothers*

There once was a sweet girl whose grandmother had made her a little red riding hood. The girl wore it so often that everyone called her Little Red Riding Hood.

One day her mother said to her, "Come, Little Red Riding Hood. Take this piece of cake and bottle of wine to your grandmother. She is ill and weak, and they will do her good. Walk nicely and quietly. Go straight to grandmother's and do not run off the path."

The girl promised to follow her mother's instructions. Her grandmother lived in the woods. As Little Red Riding Hood entered the woods, she met a wolf.

"Good morning," greeted the wolf "Where are you off to?"

"To my grandmother's. She is sick. I'm bringing her cake and wine to help her get well."

"Where is your grandmother's house?" the wolf asked.

"About a fifteen-minute walk from here, under the three large oak-trees."

The crafty wolf suggested Little Red Riding Hood check out the lovely flowers growing in the woods. While she veered off the path to pick flowers for her grandmother, the wolf ran ahead. He ate the grandmother, put on her nightgown and nightcap, and climbed into bed. When Little Red Riding Hood arrived, she found the door open. Inside, she saw the wolf lying in the bed, and thought, how strange my grandmother looks today.

"Oh, grandmother!" she said, "what big ears you have!"

"All the better to hear you with, my child," was the reply.

"But, grandmother, what big eyes you have!" she said.

"All the better to see you with, my dear."

"But, grandmother, what large hands you have!"

"All the better to hug you with."

"Oh, grandmother! What a terrible big mouth you have!"

"All the better to eat you with!" The wolf leapt out of bed and swallowed up Little Red Riding Hood. Then he got back into bed and fell asleep. He began to snore very loudly.

A passing hunter heard the loud snores. He decided to check on the grandmother to make sure she was all right. He stepped inside and saw the wolf laying in grandmother's bed asleep. He thought perhaps the wolf had swallowed the grandmother whole. So, he took a pair scissors and cut open the sleeping wolf's belly. Little Red Riding Hood jumped out, followed by her grandmother. They filled the wolf's stomach with rocks. When the wolf woke up, he tried to run away. But the rocks were too heavy and he fell down dead.

The hunter skinned the wolf to make a coat for himself. The grandmother ate the cake, and drank the wine, and soon got well. And Little Red Riding Hood vowed never to stray off the path again and to mind her mother from now on.

1. In both versions, who does Little Red Riding Hood meet in the woods? \*

- ☐ her grandmother
- ☐ a wolf
- ☐ a hunter

2. In the version by The Grimm Brothers, what trick does the wolf use to get to the grandmother's house first? \*

- ☐ The wolf tells Little Red Riding Hood to pick some apples for her grandmother.
- ☐ The wolf tells Little Red Riding Hood to help the hurt bird that fell from a tree.
- ☐ The wolf tells Little Red Riding Hood to pick flowers for her grandmother.

3. Based on the question above, how is this different from the version by Charles Perrault?

- a. In the version by Charles Perrault, the wolf tells Little Red Riding Hood to go a different way than him to see who will get there first.
- b. In the version by Charles Perrault, the wolf tells Little Red Riding Hood to go get the food she dropped before coming to the house.
- c. In the version by Charles Perrault, the wolf tells Little Red Riding Hood to grab a few sticks for the fire before coming to the house.



Name \_\_\_\_\_



**Independent  
Practice**

Choose any strategy to solve each subtraction problem.  
Show your work. Then explain why the strategy works.

2.  $312 - 179 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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3.  $464 - 155 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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4.  $612 - 478 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

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5. **Number Sense** Use place value to find  $748 - 319$ . Complete the equations.

$$319 = 300 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 9$$

Hundreds:  $748 - \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Tens:  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} - 10 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Ones:  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} - \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

**Little Red Riding Hood***based on the version by Charles Perrault*

There once was a sweet girl whose grandmother had made her a little red riding hood. The girl looked so lovely in it that everyone called her Little Red Riding Hood.

One day, her mother made custard. Then she said to Little Red Riding Hood, "Go see how your grandmother is doing. I hear she has been ill. Bring her this custard and a little pot of butter."

Little Red Riding Hood set out immediately to go to her grandmother's. Her grandmother lived in a village on the other side of the woods. While walking through the woods, Little Red Riding Hood met a wolf. The wolf asked her where she was going.

"I'm going to see my grandmother. I'm taking her a custard and a little pot of butter."

"Does she live far away?" the wolf asked.

"Oh, yes," answered Little Red Riding Hood. "It is beyond that mill you see over there. Hers is the first house you come to in the village."

"I should like to visit her, too. I'll go this way, and you go that way. We shall see who gets their first," said the crafty wolf.

The wolf ran as fast as he could, taking the shortest way. The little girl took the longer route. As she travelled, she amused herself by gathering nuts, chasing butterflies, and gathering a bouquet of flowers. The wolf arrived first. He ate the grandmother, put on her nightgown and nightcap, and climbed into bed. When Little Red Riding Hood arrived, she knocked on the door.

"Who's there?" called the Wolf.

Hearing the big voice, Little Red Riding Hood was at first afraid. But she thought perhaps her grandmother just had a cold. "It's your grandchild, Little Red Riding Hood."

The wolf invited her to come in. Little Red Riding Hood was surprised to see how her grandmother looked in her nightclothes.

"Grandmother!" she said, "what big arms you have!"

"All the better to hug you with, my dear."

"Grandmother, what big legs you have!"

"All the better to run with, my child."

"Grandmother, what big ears you have!"

"All the better to hear you with, my child."

"Grandmother, what big eyes you have!"

"All the better to see you with, my child."

"Grandmother, what big teeth you have!"

"All the better to eat you with!" And saying those words, the wolf pounced on Little Red Riding Hood and ate her all up.

**Little Red Riding Hood***based on the version by The Grimm Brothers*

There once was a sweet girl whose grandmother had made her a little red riding hood. The girl wore it so often that everyone called her Little Red Riding Hood.

One day her mother said to her, "Come, Little Red Riding Hood. Take this piece of cake and bottle of wine to your grandmother. She is ill and weak, and they will do her good. Walk nicely and quietly. Go straight to grandmother's and do not run off the path."

The girl promised to follow her mother's instructions. Her grandmother lived in the woods. As Little Red Riding Hood entered the woods, she met a wolf.

"Good morning," greeted the wolf "Where are you off to?"

"To my grandmother's. She is sick. I'm bringing her cake and wine to help her get well."

"Where is your grandmother's house?" the wolf asked.

"About a fifteen-minute walk from here, under the three large oak-trees."

The crafty wolf suggested Little Red Riding Hood check out the lovely flowers growing in the woods. While she veered off the path to pick flowers for her grandmother, the wolf ran ahead. He ate the grandmother, put on her nightgown and nightcap, and climbed into bed. When Little Red Riding Hood arrived, she found the door open. Inside, she saw the wolf lying in the bed, and thought, how strange my grandmother looks today.

"Oh, grandmother!" she said, "what big ears you have!"

"All the better to hear you with, my child," was the reply.

"But, grandmother, what big eyes you have!" she said.

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"But, grandmother, what large hands you have!"

"All the better to hug you with."

"Oh, grandmother! What a terrible big mouth you have!"

"All the better to eat you with!" The wolf leapt out of bed and swallowed up Little Red Riding Hood. Then he got back into bed and fell asleep. He began to snore very loudly.

A passing hunter heard the loud snores. He decided to check on the grandmother to make sure she was all right. He stepped inside and saw the wolf laying in grandmother's bed asleep. He thought perhaps the wolf had swallowed the grandmother whole. So, he took a pair scissors and cut open the sleeping wolf's belly. Little Red Riding Hood jumped out, followed by her grandmother. They filled the wolf's stomach with rocks. When the wolf woke up, he tried to run away. But the rocks were too heavy and he fell down dead.

The hunter skinned the wolf to make a coat for himself. The grandmother ate the cake, and drank the wine, and soon got well. And Little Red Riding Hood vowed never to stray off the path again and to mind her mother from now on.

1. In both versions of Little Red Riding Hood, what does the wolf do when he reaches the grandmother's house? \*

- ☐ The wolf locks the grandmother in the closet and dresses like her.
- ☐ The wolf sends the grandmother away and puts on her clothes.
- ☐ The wolf eats the grandmother and puts on her clothes.

2. In the version by Charles Perrault, when Little Red Riding Hood reaches her grandmother's house, what is the first thing that makes her afraid? \*

- ☐ her grandmother's (the wolf's) big ears
- ☐ her grandmother's (the wolf's) big voice
- ☐ her grandmother's (the wolf's) big hands

3. In the version by The Grimm Brothers, who helps Little Red Riding Hood in the end? \*

- ☐ a little boy
- ☐ her grandfather
- ☐ a hunter

$$245 + 418 =$$

2.NBT.7

$$524 - 367 =$$

2.NBT.7

$$362 + 344 =$$

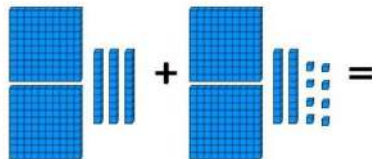
2.NBT.7

Find the difference.

5 hundreds		1 hundreds		
4 tens	-	7 tens	=	
6 ones		2 ones		

2.NBT.7

Find the sum.



2.NBT.7

Farmer Ben planted 637 seeds of corn, and 438 seeds of beans. How many more corn seeds did he plant than bean seeds?

2.NBT.7

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"I should like to visit her, too. I'll go this way, and you go that way. We shall see who gets their first," said the crafty wolf.

The wolf ran as fast as he could, taking the shortest way. The little girl took the longer route. As she travelled, she amused herself by gathering nuts, chasing butterflies, and gathering a bouquet of flowers. The wolf arrived first. He ate the grandmother, put on her nightgown and nightcap, and climbed into bed. When Little Red Riding Hood arrived, she knocked on the door.

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The girl promised to follow her mother's instructions. Her grandmother lived in the woods. As Little Red Riding Hood entered the woods, she met a wolf.

"Good morning," greeted the wolf "Where are you off to?"

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A passing hunter heard the loud snores. He decided to check on the grandmother to make sure she was all right. He stepped inside and saw the wolf laying in grandmother's bed asleep. He thought perhaps the wolf had swallowed the grandmother whole. So, he took a pair scissors and cut open the sleeping wolf's belly. Little Red Riding Hood jumped out, followed by her grandmother. They filled the wolf's stomach with rocks. When the wolf woke up, he tried to run away. But the rocks were too heavy and he fell down dead.

The hunter skinned the wolf to make a coat for himself. The grandmother ate the cake, and drank the wine, and soon got well. And Little Red Riding Hood vowed never to stray off the path again and to mind her mother from now on.



1. How are the endings in both versions different? Select the two that apply. \*

- ☐ Charles Perrault: Little Red Riding Hood gets eaten.
- ☐ The Grimm Brothers: A hunter saved Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother.
- ☐ The Grimm Brothers: Little Red Riding Hood is saved by her mother.
- ☐ Charles Perrault: Little Red Riding Hood gets lost in the woods.

2. Which version of Little Red Riding Hood do you like better? Explain why. \*

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1) \*

Solve the problem.

$$363 + 218 =$$

☐ 581

☐ 145

☐ 571

☐ 355

2) \*

Solve the problem.

$$634 - 237 =$$

☐ 397

☐ 403

☐ 863

☐ 461

3) \*

Solve the problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 747 \\ - 249 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

☐ 498

☐ 502

☐ 982

☐ 582

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1. Which of the following is NOT a character in BOTH stories? \*

- ☐ the wolf
- ☐ Little Red Riding Hood
- ☐ the hunter
- ☐ the grandmother

2. In the Grimm Brothers story, why did the hunter go into the grandmother's house? \*

- ☐ He heard loud snores.
- ☐ He heard talking.
- ☐ He heard Little Red Riding Hood yelling for help.
- ☐ He saw the wolf go into the house.

3. In the Charles Perrault story, how did the wolf get to grandmother's house before Little Red Riding Hood? \*

- ☐ He took the longer route.
- ☐ He gathered nuts, chased butterflies, and gathered a bouquet of flowers.
- ☐ He ran fast and took the shortest way.
- ☐ He got lost while trying to find grandmother's house.

4. Which of the following is the SAME in BOTH stories? \*

- ☐ the food Little Red Riding Hood takes to her grandmother
- ☐ where her grandmother lives
- ☐ The hunter saved Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother.
- ☐ Little Red Riding Hood picked flowers for her grandmother.

#### CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE

Description (optional)

5. Read both "Little Red Riding Hood" stories. In both stories, when Little Red Riding Hood arrives at her grandmother's house, she says, what big eyes you have, ears you have, etc. Why does Little Red Riding Hood say this? Use the stories to help you answer the question.

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**Name:****2.NBT.7**

Directions: Solve each problem.

**Add or subtract to answer each question.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ + 842 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 377 \\ - 213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**Add or subtract to answer each question.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 490 \\ + 399 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 885 \\ - 278 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**Add or subtract to answer each question.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 764 \\ + 236 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 943 \\ - 759 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**Add or subtract to answer each question.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 286 \\ + 346 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 650 \\ - 196 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

At Central Elementary School there are 359 girls and 292 boys. How many total students attend Central Elementary School?

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