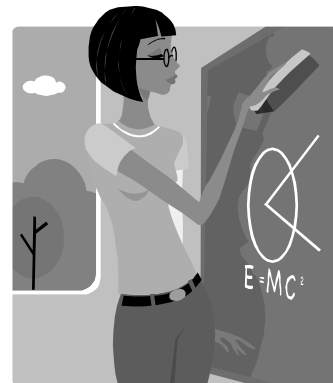




Holy Spirit School Level 5

(For those who have just completed Grade 5)
Summer Math and Language Arts Workbook

Name _____



Holy Spirit School
Level 5
Math and Language Arts Workbook

Parents,

Often times we find that students do not retain the skills they learned during the school year throughout the summer. This workbook is designed for students to complete over the summer. It is meant to review and reinforce the skills learned in the grade level just completed. The pages should take only a few minutes each. This will help to ensure retention of skills learned making the beginning of the next school year much easier for the students. Please note that completing the book all at one time defeats the purpose of the sustained practice over the summer.

You may find that your child will need you to read the directions but let your child record the answers. You may also find that a little extra review or instruction is needed.

Please have your child bring the completed workbook to school on the first day and give it to his/her homeroom teacher.

Thank you,
Holy Spirit School Faculty

Lesson #1

Is **1** a prime number, a composite number, or neither? Explain your answer.

Write each number in exponent form.

1,000

100

Which fraction is NOT equivalent to the others? Circle your answer.

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{8}{12}$$



Nate and his uncle paid \$9.50 for tickets to a bike race. They bought one adult's ticket and one child's ticket. The adult's ticket cost \$5.75. What was the cost of Nate's ticket?

Find the least common multiple for **6** and **10** by using prime factorization.

LCM = _____

$$\frac{6}{9} \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

Write your answer in simplest form.

Circle all the prime numbers.

6

11

27

33

37

Convert each improper fraction to a mixed number.

$$\frac{27}{9}$$

$$\frac{13}{4}$$

$$\frac{36}{5}$$

Lesson #2

There are 4 types of sentences: declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory. Draw a line that matches the type of sentence to its description.

Declarative

Gives an order

Interrogative

Expresses strong feeling

Imperative

Tells something

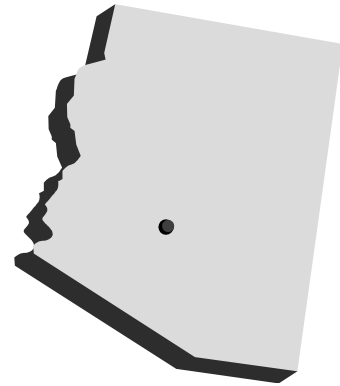
Exclamatory

Asks something



Read each sentence. Identify each as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory and add the correct punctuation.

1. My aunt sent a postcard from Arizona
2. What fun she is having
3. Would you want to visit Arizona
4. Watch out for hot weather



Write your own declarative sentence.

Write your own imperative sentence.

Write your own interrogative sentence.

Write your own exclamatory sentence.

Lesson #3

Use >, <, or =.

$$\frac{4}{5} \text{ — } \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ — } 0.5$$

$$0.212 \text{ — } 0.21$$

Write each decimal as a fraction in simplest form.

0.6

3.84

Convert each mixed number to a decimal.

$$7 \frac{10}{25} =$$

$$4 \frac{3}{10} =$$

$$3 \frac{2}{9} =$$

Rewrite the prime factorization by using exponents.

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$

$$2 \times 7 \times 7 \times 7$$

Rewrite each fraction in simplest form.

$$\frac{20}{100} =$$

$$\frac{8}{20} =$$

$$\frac{9}{30} =$$

$$\frac{24}{32} =$$

Evaluate each algebraic expression for the given value of the variable.

$$9y - 7 + 3y \text{ if } y = 7$$

$$2x - 4 + 9x \text{ if } x = 6$$

Write an algebraic expression for the sentence :

8 less than 3 times a number, c

Circle the digit that is in the hundredths place.

2.326

19.73

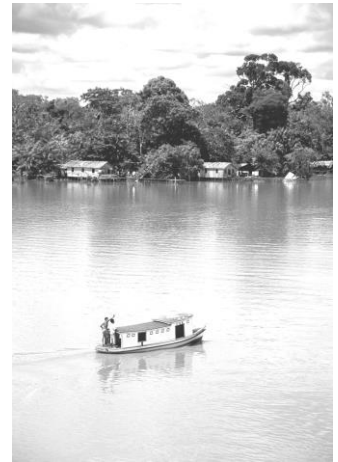
The product is the answer to a _____ problem.

Lesson #4

All the words that tell who or what the sentence is about is the complete subject. All the words that tell what the subject is or does is the complete predicate.

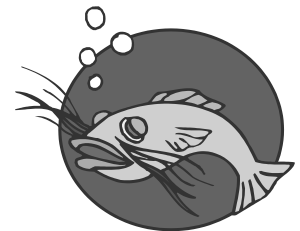
Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

1. The Amazon River flows through Brazil.
2. Mr. English took photographs of the Amazon River.
3. He won prizes for his photographs.

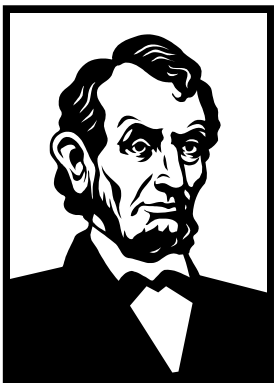


The simple subject is the main noun or pronoun that tells whom or what the sentence is about. Circle the simple subject in each sentence.

1. Several catfish were swimming in the pond.
2. Matthew and Travis tried to catch some for dinner.
3. They did not catch any!



The simple predicate is the one main verb and any helping verbs. Circle the simple predicate in each sentence.



1. Abraham Lincoln was born in Hodgenville, Kentucky.
2. He was the sixteenth president of the United States.
3. The Lincolns were forced to move from Kentucky to Perry County, Indiana in 1817.

Lesson #5

Change $\frac{5}{12}$ to a decimal. Show your work. Tell if it is a terminating or a repeating decimal.

True or False.

You always need to line up decimal points for multiplication problems.

Draw a number line. Place the numbers where they should go.

4 -6 $\frac{1}{2}$

True or False.

You always need to line up decimal points for addition problems.

Find the missing numerator or denominator.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{6}$$

$$\frac{\quad}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{5}{12} = \frac{10}{\quad}$$

Circle each number that can be divisible by 2, 5, AND 10.

650 66 35 255 800

Chris has \$20. She would like to buy three t-shirts that cost \$7.29 each. Does she have enough money? Show your work.



Lesson #6

The subject in an imperative sentence is understood to be *you*. Circle any sentence that is an imperative sentence.

Find three seats.

Daniel will sit with me.

Watch out for the seat that wobbles.

It may come loose if you sit on it.



Conjunctions can connect words or groups of words. Examples include *and*, *but* or *or*. Use a conjunction in the blank for each sentence.

1. Hawks appear fierce, proud _____ courageous.

2. The bald eagle has white feathers on its head, _____ some think it looks bald.

3. Eagles may build nests on cliffs _____ in tall trees.



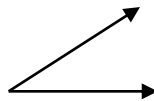
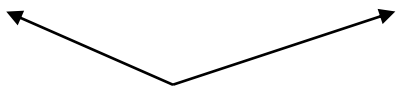
You can combine run-on sentences using a conjunction, making it a compound sentence. Use a comma before the conjunction in a compound sentence. Rewrite the run-on sentence to make a compound sentence.

1. Lifeguards are trained to watch swimmers they must be attentive.

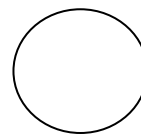
Lesson #7

Write $\frac{3}{8}$ as a decimal and percent.

Label each angle as *obtuse*, *acute* or *right*.

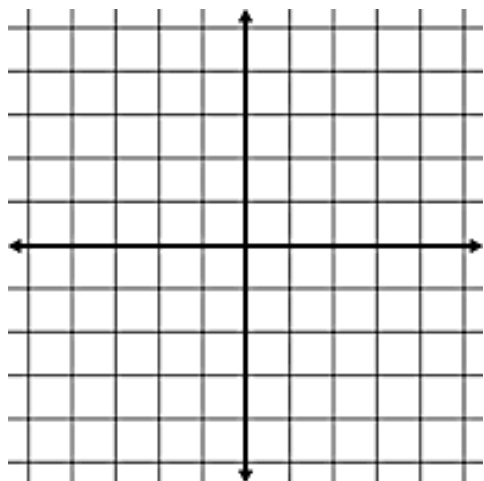


If the diameter of a circle is 42 cm., what is the radius?



A _____ triangle has no congruent sides.

Isosceles, scalene or equilateral



Graph each ordered pair and label.

A (1,-3)

B (2, 5)

C (0,4)

D (-4, 5)

The answer to a division problem is called _____.

Lesson #8

Identify the underlined noun as common or proper.

1. Aunt Bettie likes to take a nap in the afternoons. _____

2. She usually sleeps in the sun. _____

3. Often, she wakes up with a sunburn! _____



Which type of noun always begins with a capital letter? Circle your answer.

Common

Proper

Nouns can be singular or plural. Sometimes the spelling for plural nouns must be changed. Write the plural for each noun.

ostrich _____

alley _____

fox _____

letter _____

idea _____

leaf _____

Define *possessive noun*. What punctuation mark is used to show possessiveness?

Rewrite the phrase using a singular possessive noun.

the hat of the ringmaster

Lesson #9

Evaluate each algebraic expression for the given value of the variable.

$7 + 12b - 4b \text{ if } b = 2$

$3r + 4 - 2r \text{ if } r = 4$

Convert each mixed number into an improper fraction.

$6\frac{7}{8}$

$5\frac{2}{6}$

$8\frac{4}{9}$

$4\frac{5}{10}$

Find the value.

3^3

6^4

True or False

An obtuse angle measures less than 90° .

Use $>$, $<$, or $=$.

$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} \text{ — } \frac{6}{7} - \frac{2}{7}$

Write your answer in simplest form.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} =$

$\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{3}{6} =$

Write the multiplicative inverse (reciprocal) for each fraction.

$\frac{7}{10}$

$\frac{9}{11}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{1}{5}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 34,961 \\ \times \quad 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

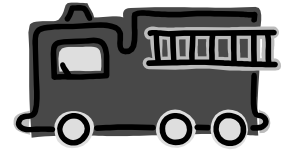
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,576 \\ \times \quad 314 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,105 \\ \times \quad 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Lesson #10

Use the correct punctuation and capitalization to rewrite the quotes.

1. Ralph stated ten fire engines arrived in fifteen minutes



2. Alice exclaimed the fire destroyed an entire block of buildings

Always capitalize the names of countries, states, counties, cities, and towns. These are all proper nouns. Edit this sentence for capitalization.

marietta, ohio is in washington county

Linking verbs are another kind of verb; they connect the subject with a word in the predicate but do not show action. Example: The spaghetti tastes great! Underline the linking verb.

The oven seems warm.



The flower smells sweet.

“By this time, Alexis felt so glum that she began to cry when she heard the melancholy tune.” What is the meaning of the underlined word?

song

sad

a play

musical



Remember, *good* is an adjective, so it modifies a noun. The word *well* is an adverb; it modifies a verb. Write *good* or *well* to complete the sentence.

I slept really _____ last night.

Lesson #11

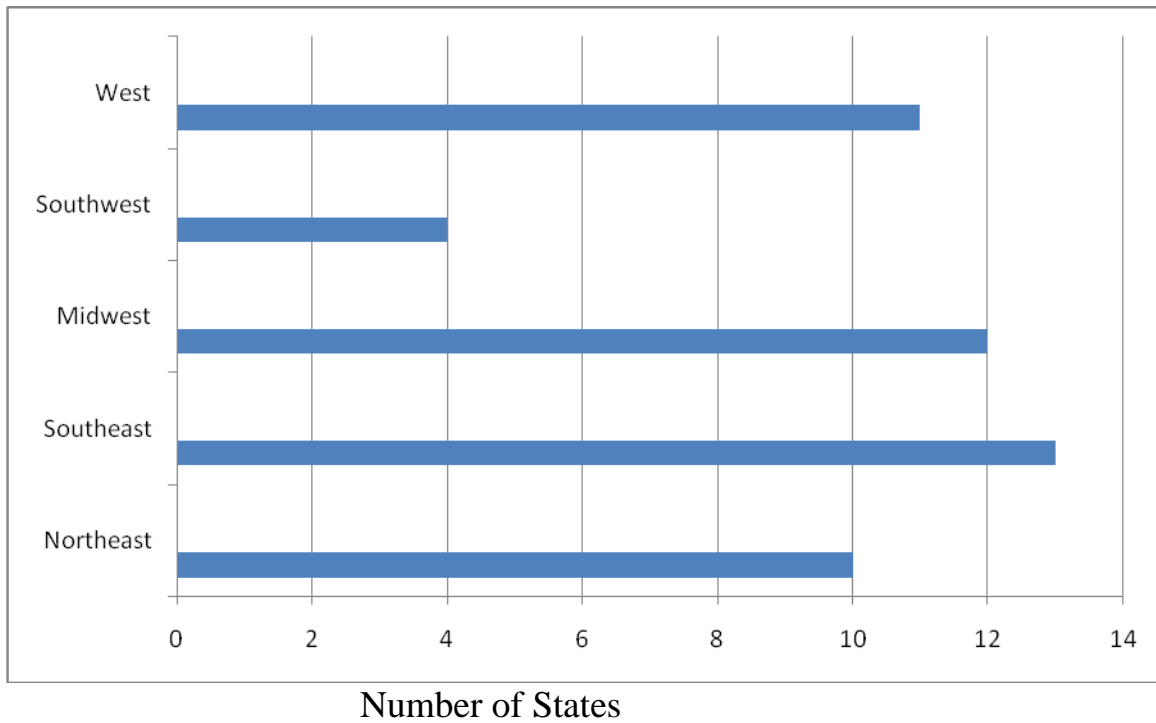
Show your work.

$$15.196 + 9.47$$

$$76 + 54.83$$

$$139.78 + 42.36$$

REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



Using the graph above, what fraction of the 50 states is part of the Southeast region?

What region makes up one-fifth of the states?

What fraction of the 50 states is either in the Southwest or Northeast regions? Write the fraction in simplest form.

Lesson #12

Which pair of correlative conjunctions will best complete the sentence?

either/or

neither/nor

both/and

Jacob is a model citizen. He is _____ responsible _____ polite.

Analogies show how two pairs of words are related. Example: wet is to dry as hot is to cold. Read the analogies and select the word that correctly completes the analogy.

healing

wide

wing

sad

1. Surprising is to amazing as unhappy is to

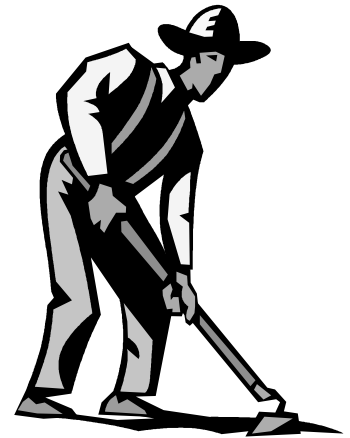
_____.

2. Farmer is to planting as doctor is to

_____.

3. Fast is to slow as narrow is to _____.

4. Car is to wheel as airplane is to _____.



Write the abbreviation for each state. Remember the capital letters.

Alabama _____

Illinois _____

Lesson # 13

Show your work. Write your answer in simplest form.

$$4\frac{1}{8} - 1\frac{3}{9}$$

$$12\frac{2}{10} - 4\frac{4}{5}$$

Julia needs 128 plates for a party. Each package contains 9 plates. How many packages should Julia buy?

Show your work. Write your answer in simplest form.

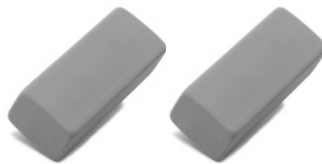
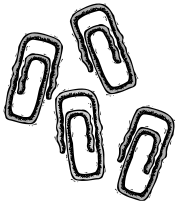
$$2\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$10 \div \frac{3}{4}$$

Find the missing numerator.

$$\frac{x}{14} = \frac{54}{42}$$

Write a ratio for the number of paper clips to erasers.



Draw a set of parallel lines.

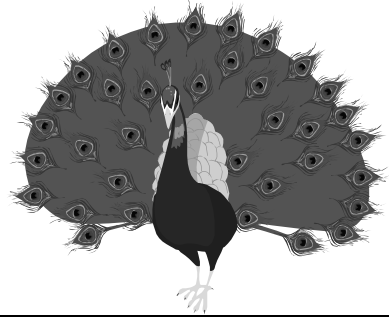


Alisha paid \$5.90 for two hamburgers. If the tax was \$0.52, how much did each hamburger cost without tax?

Lesson #14

An adjective gives information about a noun – how many or what kind.
Underline the adjective(s) in each sentence.

1. Two white geese crossed the road.
2. The proud peacock has many feathers.
3. The famous zoo has many interesting animals.



Put an adjective in the blank to complete each sentence.

1. The _____ train track had many flaws.
2. _____ of the train cars were painted blue.
3. A _____ train will soon be put on the tracks.



A, an, and the are special adjectives called articles. Use one of the words to complete each sentence.

1. I want to fly in _____ huge airplane.
2. It would be fun to have _____ aisle seat.
3. I want to fly over _____ state of New York.



A demonstrative adjective tells which one. Examples include *this, these, those, and that*. Use one of the words to complete each sentence.

1. _____ marbles have been in my family for a long time.
2. _____ one is my favorite.



You can compare nouns using adjectives with *-er* and *-est*. Use the word in parenthesis and add the correct ending.

My mother is _____ than my brother. (tall)

Lesson #15

Write the ending time.

Start: 11:58 A.M.

Elapsed time: 3 hours 10 minutes

Ending time:

Sally needs 3 cups of flour and 2 cups of sugar to make a batch of cookies. How many cups of flour and how many cups of sugar will she need to make 3 batches of cookies?

Show your work. Write your answer in simplest form.

$$6\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{1}{9}$$

$$3\frac{3}{5} + 5\frac{12}{15}$$

Thomas scores in each soccer game. The first game he scored 4 goals, the next game he scored 2 goals and the third game he scored 5 goals. What is the average of the goals he has scored?

Use $>$, $<$, or $=$.

$$49.5 \underline{\quad} 49.1$$

$$998 \underline{\quad} 994$$

$$615.21 \underline{\quad} 615.2$$

Show your work.

$$64 \div 5$$

$$640 \div 8$$

$$6400 \div 12$$

Find the value.

$$6^3$$

$$12^2$$

Lesson #16

Write these sentences correctly. Add capital letters and end marks. Write each run on sentence as two sentences.

1. we watched our favorite baseball player get a hit he scored two runners

2. the fans clapped loudly they were having fun

When you write the title of a book, a magazine or a newspaper, capitalize the first, the last and each important word. Capitalize words like *and*, *it*, *of*, *to*, *a*, and *only* when they are the first or last word in the title. Rewrite each title using correct capitalization.

macaroni boy

the watson's go to Birmingham

sports illustrated for kids

Draw a line between the complete subject and the complete predicate.

Aunt Martha baked a birthday cake for Grandpa.



Lesson #17

Find the missing numbers.

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{x}{1} = 1$$

$$9 \times \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

Show your work.

$$810.09 - 12.84$$

$$299 - 36.7$$

$$7010.3 - 199.5$$

Find the greatest common factor (GCF) for 12 and 48 using prime factorization.

GCF = _____

Find the pattern. Complete the table.

Input	6	7	8	_____
Output	54	63	72	81

Circle all the composite numbers.

18 27 37 84 97 100

Draw a set of perpendicular lines.

Lesson #18

An adverb describes a verb. They tell how, when or where. Many adverbs telling how end with *-ly*. Circle the adverb in each sentence.

1. The drummers played loudly as they marched down the street.
2. The little boy climbed the steps quietly to his room.
3. Our team will play a game tomorrow.



Adverbs can also be used to make comparisons. Add *-er* to short adverbs to compare two actions. Add *-est* to compare three or more actions. For most adverbs ending with *-ly* use *more* to compare two actions and *most* to compare three or more actions. Use the word in parenthesis to complete the sentence. Add *more* or *most* if needed.

1. Margie lives _____ to the school than Sandra does. (near)
2. I do Math _____ than Kyle does. (easily)

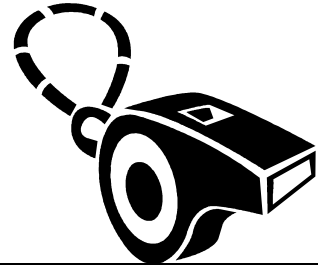
Circle the simple subject in each sentence.

1. Ten soldiers marched across the field.
2. Max and Alan played a game of basketball before dinner.
3. We visited the Washington Monument in December.



Circle the simple predicate in each sentence.

1. The puppy played outside with my sister.
2. We will eat dinner at my aunt's house.
3. The coach blew his whistle to stop.



Lesson #19

Barry, Mark, Kyle, Sam and Connor are standing in line. Mark is behind Connor. Connor is in behind of Barry. Sam is the last in line. Kyle is in front of Sam. Write the order of the boys.



Jacob practices the piano $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours five days a week. How many hours will he practice in 3 weeks?

Order the decimals in order from least to greatest.

51.511 *5.1511* *51.115*

Find the pattern. Complete the table.

Input	8	12	13	14
Output	56	84	_____	98

7 hrs 37 min
-2 hrs 28 min

Circle the equation that shows the associative property.

$$1 \times 9 = 9$$
$$7 \times (6 \times 1) = (7 \times 6) \times 1$$
$$9 \times 3 = 3 \times 9$$

$$22 \overline{) 1,244}$$

$$40 \overline{) 9,960}$$

$$83 \overline{) 3,698}$$

Lesson #20

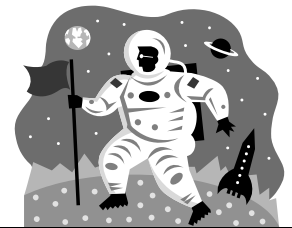
A prepositions show the connection between other words in a sentence. Examples include *about, across, at, beside, by, for, in, of, off, over, through, to, under, and with*. (There are MANY more.) Underline the preposition in each sentence.

1. We rode by the lake yesterday.
2. The papers blew off the desk.
3. The small child climbed through the tunnel.



A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun. Circle the complete prepositional phrase in each sentence.

1. Neil Armstrong was the first person on the moon.
2. Marcus launched a rocket in the air.
3. It landed above the tree tops.



Write a synonym and an antonym for *grumpy*.

Synonym _____

Antonym _____

Singular means _____.

Plural means _____.

Define simple subject.

Lesson #21

Write each decimal as a fraction in its simplest form.

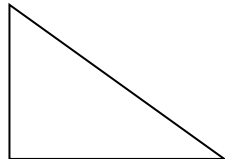
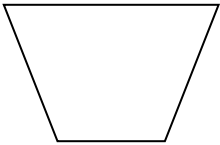
0.01

0.25

0.003

1.612

Draw a line of symmetry for each shape.



Show your work. Write your answer in simplest form.

$$\frac{1}{9} - \frac{2}{18}$$

$$\frac{10}{16} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{6}{15} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{6}{8} - \frac{1}{3}$$

Draw a number line and place the integers where they should be.

-1 6 -4 5 0

Show your work. Write your answer in simplest form.

$$\frac{4}{9} + \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\frac{10}{12} + \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\frac{15}{20} + \frac{1}{20}$$

Lesson #23

Convert each mixed number to an improper fraction.

$4\frac{4}{5}$

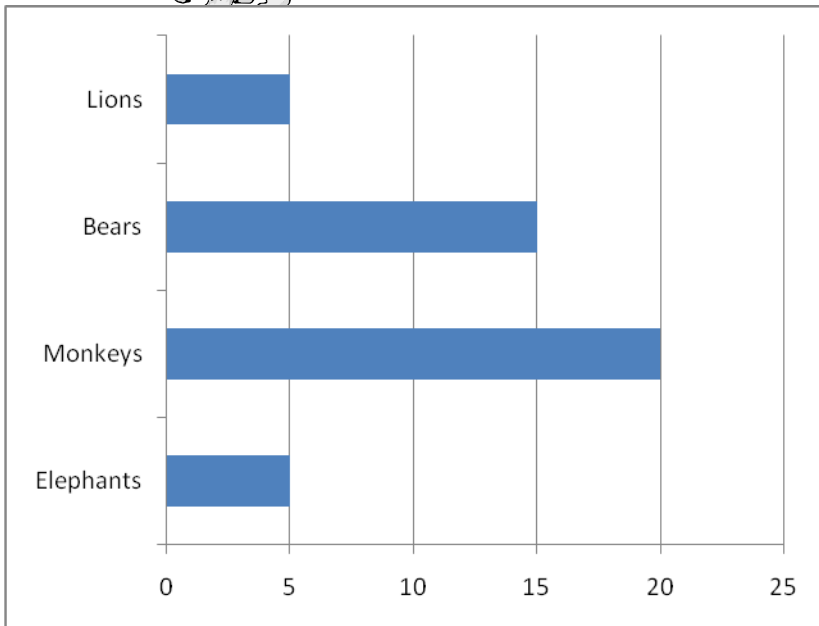
$6\frac{2}{9}$

$5\frac{7}{10}$

If the radius of a circle is 13 inches, what is the diameter?



ANIMALS AT THE ZOO



How many monkeys are at the zoo? _____

How many more bears are there than elephants? _____

How many lions, bears, and elephants are there combined?

Draw a set of intersecting lines.

Write the ending time.

Start: 9: 12 P.M.

Elapsed time: 4 hours 18 minutes

Ending time:

Mr. Smith drove 88 miles on Monday, 162 miles on Tuesday and 49 miles on Wednesday. How many miles did he drive?

Lesson #24

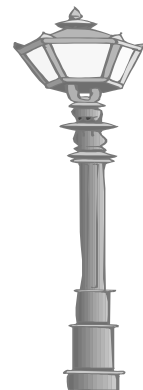
Always capitalize the first word of a quotation. When a quotation comes last in a sentence, use a comma to separate the quotation from the words that tell who is speaking. Put the end mark inside the quotation marks. **Add a comma where needed, capitalize the first letter of the quote, add the quotation marks, and use the correct ending mark.**

1. The announcer stated please stand for the national anthem
2. Close the door mom shouted



The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition is the object of the preposition. Example: I liked the book with the blue cover. (*With* is the preposition and *cover* is the object of the preposition.) Circle the preposition and underline the object of the preposition.

1. The wolf howled at the moon.
2. The race car driver sped around the track.
3. The light post beside the car was brightly lit.



Object pronouns include *me, you, him, her, it, us, you* and *them*. Write an

object pronoun to replace the underlined noun(s).

1. The windows were cleaned by Thomas and Cody. _____
2. The babysitter gave Cindy some jello. _____
3. I think the Algebra test was harder for Tina than for me. _____

Lesson #25

Round each number to the nearest tenth.

46.81

5.39

12.55

127.09

How many minutes are in 5 hours?

True or False.

An equilateral triangle has 3 congruent sides.

Find the value.

$$2^3$$

$$7^4$$

Use prime factorization to find GCF and LCM for 4 and 7.

GCF = _____ LCM = _____

Find the least common multiple for **4** and **7** by listing multiples of each. Circle the LCM.

4:

7:

Show your work. Write your answer in simplest form.

$$\frac{10}{12} \div \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{9}{11} \div \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{9}{12}$$

Lesson #26

A possessive noun shows ownership. When it is singular, add 's. When it is plural, add s'. Use a red pen, marker or crayon to place the '(apostrophe) where it belongs.

1. Sallys vegetable garden has lots of tomatoes.
2. The cars tires were flat.
3. The students books are in their desks.



A subject pronoun takes the place of the subject of a sentence. Examples include *he*, *she*, *I*, *you*, *we*, *it*, and *they*. Write a subject pronoun to replace the underlined noun(s).

1. Joann and Olivia prepared breakfast for everyone.

2. Sally said it was the best she had ever eaten.

3. Mom, Dad and I agreed to clean the kitchen. _____



Use *we* or *us* to complete each sentence.

1. The crowd saw _____ swimmers.

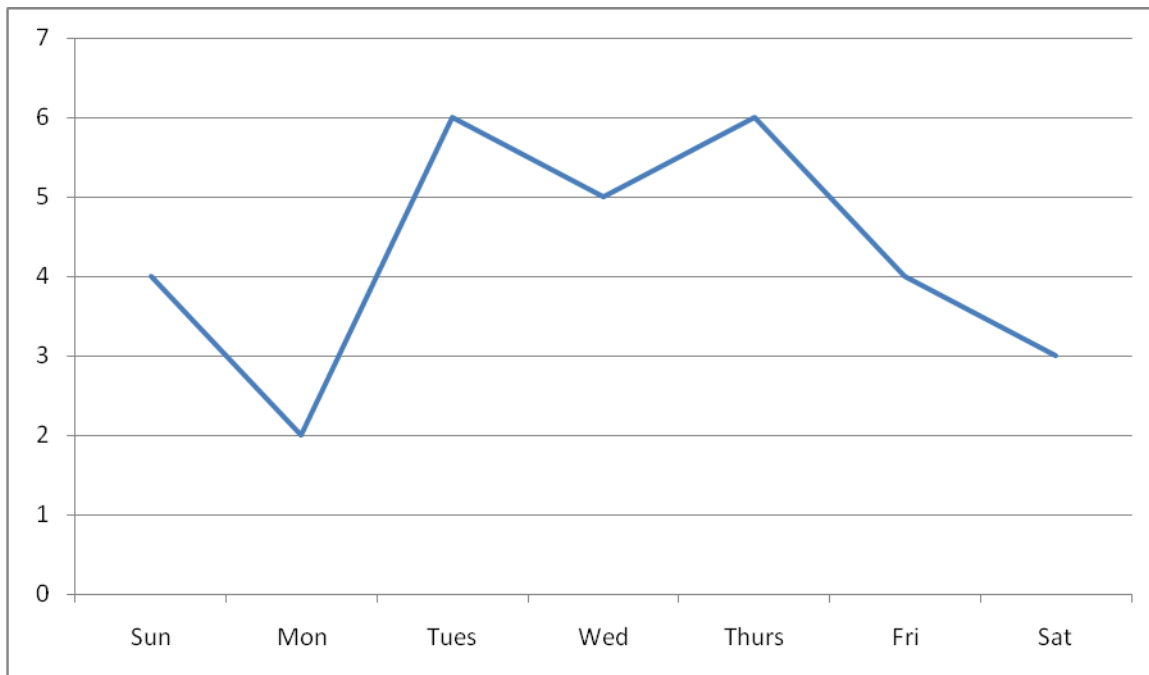


2. _____ students cheered loudly.
3. The winners were _____ friends.
4. The coach praised _____ winners.
5. _____ reporters made notes.

Define an adjective. Write a sentence using an adjective.

Lesson #27

Below is a chart that shows the number of miles Sarah runs each day for a week. Use the information to answer the questions.



How many miles did Sarah run during the week? _____

How many more miles did Sarah run on Tuesday than Monday? _____

How many miles did Sarah run on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday combined?

Is Sarah did not run on Saturday, how many miles would she have run for the week?

Lesson #29



Show your work.

$87.201 + 99.3$	$480.09 - 24.95$	$1,200.54 - 658$
7.06×0.11	$389 \div 12$	$3,100 \times 3.57$
$450.20 \div 2$	$2,107 \times 0.4$	$8,176 \div 5$

Show your work. Write your answer in simplest form.



$\frac{2}{8} \div \frac{7}{10} =$	$\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{6}{12} =$	$\frac{7}{15} \div \frac{1}{3} =$
$\frac{20}{21} \times \frac{7}{12} =$	$\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{8}{9} =$	$\frac{6}{8} \times \frac{24}{30} =$

Lesson #30

Verbs that do not add *-ed* to show past action are called irregular verbs. Complete the chart to show the past tense and the past tense with a helping verb.

Present	Past	Past with Helping Verb
Example: wear	wore	(has, had, have) has worn
grow	_____	(has, had, have) _____
swim	_____	(has, had, have) _____
freeze	_____	(has, had, have) _____
drink	_____	(has, had, have) _____

Use the correct form of the verb in parenthesis to show past action.



1. I _____ my Tigers hat to the baseball game. (wear)
2. I have _____ into a great fan of the Tigers. (grow)
3. The huge crowd _____ “The Star Spangled Banner” at the game. (sing)
4. Then the game _____. (begin)
5. A great hit _____ into center field. (fly)