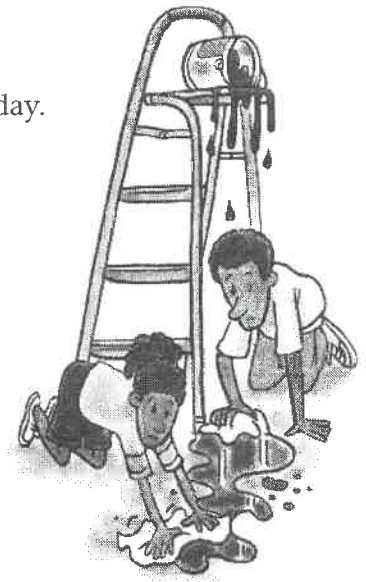




## Match the Meaning

For each item below, choose the word whose meaning is suggested by the clue given. Then write the word in the space provided.

- People who are too \_\_\_\_\_ often get into quarrels or fights.  
a. flexible      b. hazy      c. luxurious      d. aggressive
- To fool people into believing what is not true is to \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
a. overwhelm      b. deceive      c. emigrate      d. linger
- If you join with me as a partner, you \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
a. associate      b. deceive      c. overwhelm      d. span
- It is not easy to see distant mountains on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
a. aggressive      b. flexible      c. hazy      d. luxurious
- A princess's charm and beauty might make her a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. associate      b. mishap      c. span      d. glamour
- To \_\_\_\_\_ from Korea to Nepal is to leave Korea to live in Nepal.  
a. associate      b. emigrate      c. linger      d. overwhelm
- Getting a paper cut is an example of a minor \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. mishap      b. span      c. associate      d. glamour
- A mighty army might easily \_\_\_\_\_ a weaker foe.  
a. emigrate      b. linger      c. overwhelm      d. associate
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ straw makes it easy to drink from a juice box.  
a. luxurious      b. aggressive      c. flexible      d. hazy
- A \_\_\_\_\_ hotel might provide six fluffy bath towels for each guest.  
a. aggressive      b. hazy      c. flexible      d. luxurious
- To stay longer than expected or to leave slowly is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. deceive      b. linger      c. emigrate      d. span
- A bridge that crosses the Mississippi is said to \_\_\_\_\_ that river.  
a. span      b. associate      c. linger      d. overwhelm



The family quickly cleaned up the **mishap** before the paint dried.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Mr. Larson was telling his students about their next task. "We've been talking about how to share information in a presentation, and now you're going to get the chance to do that. I want each of you to choose a book. Then, you'll read that book and tell the class about the book you've chosen."

Ryan slumped down in his seat when he heard Mr. Larson. He was really worried about this assignment. He had never made a speech before, and he was very nervous about speaking in public. He felt absolutely miserable as he left the classroom; he knew that Mr. Larson wouldn't let him get away with not doing the assignment.

1. Which question about the text would help you as you monitor your reading?
- (A) Why doesn't Ryan like Mr. Larson?
- (B) Why is Ryan nervous about making a speech?
- (C) Why doesn't Ryan like to read?
- (D) Why didn't Ryan hear the assignment?

2. What is the setting of this text?
- (A) the library
- (B) a store
- (C) Ryan's home
- (D) Ryan's classroom

3. Which two words tell you that Ryan is not happy about the assignment?
- (A) *assignment* and *doing*
- (B) *heard* and *felt*
- (C) *share* and *presentation*
- (D) *worried* and *nervous*

4. Which is a synonym for *slumped*?
- (A) slept
- (B) stood
- (C) sank
- (D) jumped

5. Which descriptive phrase helps the reader understand Ryan in this text?
- (A) absolutely miserable
- (B) next task
- (C) share information
- (D) choose a book

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

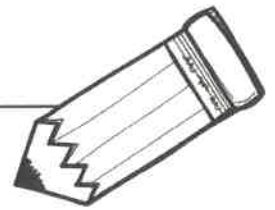
3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_\_ / 5  
Total

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Narrative Writing



Writing Prompt:

2. Albert Einstein said, "A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new." Write about a time you made a mistake.

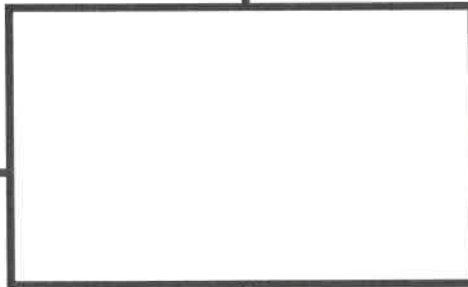
Event #1 \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



Event #2 \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



Event #3 \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



Conclusion - your feelings about what happened or lesson learned

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



9

**last wednesday are class visited the mesa mineral museum**

1. Circle the verb in the sentence.

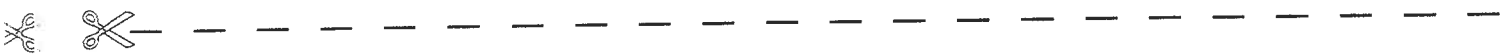
2. Underline the words that should be capitalized.

3. Highlight the words that tell *when*.

4. Write the sentence correctly. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Cross out any of the following words that are not adjectives.

last                                      mineral                                      visited                                      our



10

**me and josh are gonna see the movie space patrol said cameron**

1. Circle the name of the speaker in the sentence.

2. Highlight the proper nouns.

3. Underline the predicate.

4. Write the sentence correctly. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Write a pronoun for *me and josh*.

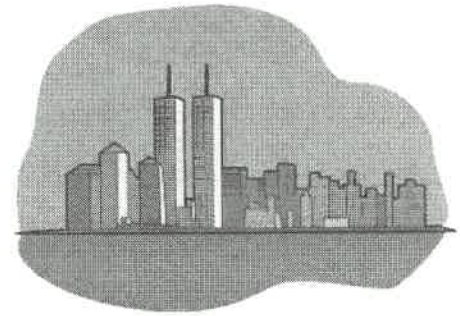
\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ September 11th

# The September 11th Attacks

On September 11th, 2001, an Islamic terrorist group called al-Qaeda, led by Osama bin Laden, staged multiple terrorist attacks on the United States. The attacks took place in the morning between 8:46 a.m. and 10:03 a.m. The weapons used were hijacked passenger airplanes which were crashed into buildings. There were 19 terrorists involved in the attacks.

There were four airplanes used. Two of the planes crashed into the Twin Towers in New York City. When the first plane hit the North Tower in New York, it was thought to be an accident, but the subsequent planes made it clear that the United States was under attack. In New York, both Twin Towers collapsed, along with several other nearby buildings. A third plane crashed into the Pentagon in Washington D.C. A fourth plane crashed in Shanksville, Pennsylvania after its passengers tried to thwart the hijackers. Authorities believe that this plan was originally bound for the White House or the U.S. Capitol Building.



Immediately after the attacks, the U.S. stock market crashed. New York City was left with a tremendous amount of destruction that needed to be cleaned up. Dust from the fallen buildings was so heavy in the air that the city had to pass out Hepa filters to the citizens in certain parts of the city to help keep the air clean in their homes.

There were 246 passengers and crew on board the four airplanes, and all of them died. The deaths at the World Trade Center totaled 2,606 people, and 125 people died at the Pentagon for a total of nearly three thousand deaths.

Many people acted as heroes on September 11th. The firefighters and police in New York City saved thousands of people before the buildings collapsed, and almost 350 of these first responders died in the process.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ **September 11th**

### **QUESTIONS: The September 11th Attacks**

Circle the correct answer.

1. On September 11th, 2001:
  - A. the U.S. Stock Market crashed
  - B. the U.S. was attacked by terrorists
  - C. the group Al-Qaeda was formed
  - D. both A and B
  
2. On September 11th, airplanes were used:
  - A. to carry passengers to New York
  - B. to carry passengers to Pennsylvania
  - C. as weapons
  - D. to carry passengers to Washington D.C.
  
3. The fourth hijacked airplane crashed at:
  - A. the Twin Towers in New York City
  - B. Shanksville, Pennsylvania
  - C. the Pentagon in Washington D.C.
  - D. none of the above
  
4. Right after the attacks on September 11th:
  - A. the Stock Market crashed
  - B. there was a tremendous amount of destruction to clean up
  - C. many people acted as heroes
  - D. all of the above
  
5. How many people died on September 11th who were NOT first responders?
  - A. 2,606
  - B. 246
  - C. 400
  - D. nearly 3,000

## The Scientific Method

The scientific method is a process scientists use to conduct experiments. Not all scientists or science experiments follow all of the steps in order. Steps are sometimes skipped. Steps are sometimes out of order. Scientists modify the scientific method to fit their experiments. Even though the scientific method changes with each experiment, scientists have the same goal. The goal is to ask questions, gather data, examine evidence, and try to answer questions.

### Ask a Question

Scientists ask questions about what they observe. A scientific question must be something that can be measured by data and observations.



Purpose

### Research

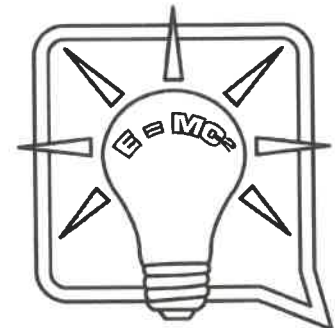
Scientists research their topics. Research helps scientists gather more background information. Scientists can learn from mistakes of other scientists so that they do not repeat mistakes.



Research

### Make a Hypothesis

A hypothesis is an educated guess. Scientists use their background knowledge and research to make predictions to answer their questions. Hypotheses should be easy to test and measure. It is important that scientists take risks when they hypothesize. Scientists who take risks and chances of being wrong help us learn.



Hypothesis

## Collect Data

Scientists test their hypotheses by conducting experiments. An experiment should have a procedure, or a set of clear steps. The experiment should be fair. Only one factor or condition should change at a time. For example, if you are testing what conditions a plant needs to grow, you should only change one condition at a time. During one test, you could test if plants need sunlight. During another test, you could test if plants need water. Scientists also repeat their experiments numerous times. This ensures that the results are accurate.

## Analyze Data & Draw Conclusions

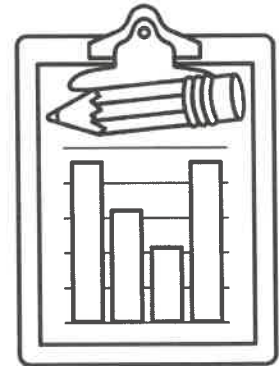
After scientists have completed their experiments, they analyze their data. Scientists look to see if their hypotheses were correct or incorrect. Often, scientists find that their hypotheses are incorrect. This may cause a scientist to form a new hypothesis and go through the process of the scientific method again.

## Share Results

Finally, scientists share their results. Professional scientists may publish their results in reports or journals. Some scientists share their results in presentations or meetings with other scientists.



Experiment



Analysis



Conclusion



## Main Idea & Details

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Read this sentence from paragraph 1.



*Not all scientists or science experiments follow all of the steps in order.*

What idea in paragraph 1 does this key detail support?

- a. Steps are sometimes skipped.
- b. The scientific method cannot be changed.
- c. Not all scientists use the scientific method.
- d. Even though the scientific method changes with each experiment, scientists have the same goal.

2. How must a question be measured?



---

---

---

3. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?



- a. Some scientists like to research.
- b. A hypothesis is an educated guess.
- c. Scientists research their topics to get background information.
- d. Scientists always research after they ask questions.

4. Why is it okay if a scientist's hypothesis is incorrect?



---

---

## Main Idea & Details

5. Read this sentence from the paragraph titled "Collecting Data".



*Only one factor or condition should be changed at a time.*

What idea in this paragraph does this key detail support?

- a. Scientists analyze their data.
- b. Scientists repeat their experiments.
- c. It is important that scientists conduct fair experiments.
- d. Scientists' data must prove that their hypotheses are correct.

6. What are some ways scientists share their results? Why is this important?



---

---

---

7. What is the central idea of this article? Write a paragraph explaining the key points that support this idea.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

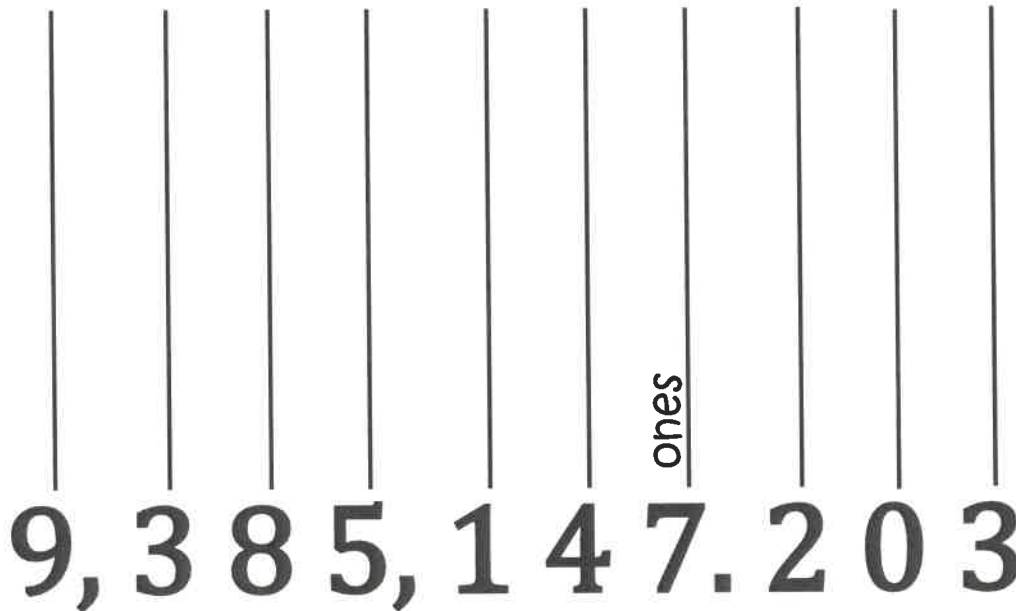
---

## Multiplying and Dividing by Powers of 10 – Place Value

### Practice A

Using the sample number below, fill in all of the missing place values.

1.



Fill in the blank or circle the best answer to complete the following sentences.

2. Moving to the left in a place value chart is like \_\_\_\_\_  
by 10 to jump from one place to the next.
  
3. Moving to the right in a place value chart is like \_\_\_\_\_  
by 10 to jump from one place to the next.
  
4. Values to the right of the decimal point in any number are  
**sometimes/never/always** less than one.
  
5. Values to the left of the decimal point grow **smaller** or **larger** as  
you move farther to the left.
  
6. Looking at the place value number from problem one, the two 3's  
have **the same** or **a different** value.

## Lesson 2.1 Understanding Place Value to Millions

Write the value of the underlined digit.  
2,325,976

The value of the 2 is 2 ten thousands, or 20,000.

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	3	2	5	9	7	6

Write the numerical value of the digit in the place named.

	a	b	c	d
1.	5,363,246 millions <u>5,000,000</u>	952,418 ten thousands _____	4,510,367 tens _____	8,123,405 ones _____
2.	9,867,823 hundred thousands _____	567,345 thousands _____	1,328,976 millions _____	5,004,002 thousands _____
3.	2,982,023 thousands _____	345,632 ten thousands _____	6,543,211 millions _____	2,566,900 hundred thousands _____

Name the place of the underlined digit.

4.	a 2, <u>5</u> 64,740 ____ is in the _____ place.	b <u>3</u> ,297,134 ____ is in the _____ place.
5.	8,7 <u>6</u> 1,089 ____ is in the _____ place.	<u>9</u> ,345,187 ____ is in the _____ place.
6.	<u>8</u> 59,632 ____ is in the _____ place.	<u>4</u> ,689,322 ____ is in the _____ place.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS**

Read the text and then answer the questions.

**SCORE**

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

\_\_\_ / 5

Total

Ryan was very anxious about an assignment Mr. Larson had given the class. Everyone in the class was going to have to make a speech about a book, but Ryan had never made a speech before. Ryan's sister, Tracey, asked him what was wrong.

"I've never made a presentation before," Ryan explained. "I have no idea how to do it."

Tracey said, "Everybody gets nervous before a presentation. But you can do it. First, you need to write down what you want to say. Then, practice until you really know it. Then, practice in front of someone so you are really ready."

"I guess I could try doing it that way," Ryan said doubtfully. "It's better than not doing anything and embarrassing myself."

1. Which is an important statement to understand in this text?

- (A) Tracey tells Ryan to stop worrying and say anything he wants.
- (B) Tracey tells Ryan to forget about the assignment.
- (C) Tracey tells Ryan to tell Mr. Larson he can't make a speech.
- (D) Tracey tells Ryan to write what he wants to say and practice.

2. Who is the main character?

- (A) Tracey
- (B) Mr. Larson
- (C) Ryan
- (D) Ryan's father

3. Which part of speech is *nervous*?

- (A) noun
- (B) adverb
- (C) verb
- (D) adjective

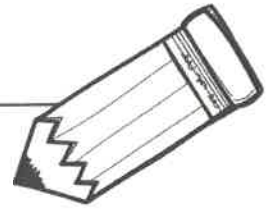
4. Which definition of *speech* is used in this text?

- (A) dialogue
- (B) presentation
- (C) words
- (D) language

5. What does the word *doubtfully* tell the reader in the last paragraph?

- (A) Ryan is not sure whether Tracy is right.
- (B) Ryan really wants to make a speech.
- (C) Ryan is angry with Tracey.
- (D) Ryan is convinced that Tracey is right.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Narrative Writing



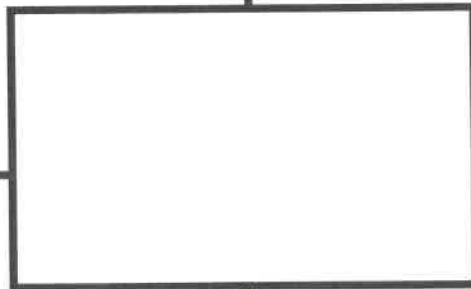
Writing Prompt: 3. Mark Twain said, "If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything." Tell about a time when you told the truth.

Event #1 \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Event #2 \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



Event #3 \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion - your feelings about what happened or lesson learned

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_



### my jacket dont have no pockets in it

1. Underline the subject of the sentence.

2. What does the word *it* stand for? \_\_\_\_\_

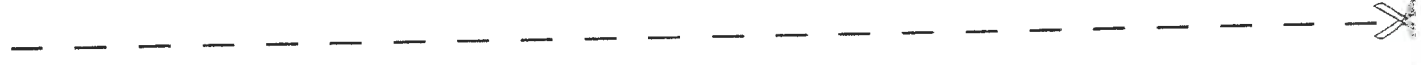
3. What type of sentence is this? Circle the answer.

question          command          statement          exclamation

4. Write the sentence correctly. \_\_\_\_\_

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

5. What part of speech is the word *my*? \_\_\_\_\_



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_



### them didnt no why mrs barker called them

1. Underline the words in the sentence that are not used correctly.

2. Highlight the contraction.

3. Circle the proper nouns.

4. Write the sentence correctly. \_\_\_\_\_

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

5. What tense is this sentence? Circle the answer.

past                                  present                                  future

## The Three Branches of Government

The Founding Fathers of the United States wanted to ensure that one person did not have too much control over the government. When they wrote the Constitution, they separated the government into three separate branches to split the power. Each branch of government has its job, and they work together to ensure that the country runs smoothly.

### The Legislative Branch

The legislative branch is Congress and makes the country's laws. There are two parts in Congress- the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate includes 100 senators (2 from each state) elected by the people living in each state. Senators are in office for six years.

The House of Representatives includes 435 representatives that vote on issues. Each state has a different number of representatives based on state population. Each representative serves a two-year term. Congress checks the executive branch by confirming or rejecting the president's appointments. Congress also has the power to remove the president from office in extreme instances.



**The U.S. Capitol where the senate meets**



## The Executive Branch

The executive branch carries out the laws and commands the Armed Forces. The executive branch includes the president, vice president, and cabinet. The president is the head of the government. The president is voted for by the citizens of the United States and serves for four years. The vice president supports the president. The cabinet includes people who are nominated by the president and approved by the Senate. The cabinet members advise the president and head different departments. The president checks the legislative branch because he can veto laws passed by Congress.

**The White House is where the president lives and works.**



## The Judicial Branch

The judicial branch evaluates the laws. The judicial branch is the court system. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the country. The president nominates the nine judges, and the Senate approves them. Supreme Court justices serve for life or until they retire. The Supreme Court checks the legislative branch by having the power to overturn laws that don't follow the Constitution. The lower federal courts use the Constitution to ensure that laws around the country are being followed.



**The Supreme Court Building**

The three branches of government work together to ensure that our country runs smoothly and that decisions are made in the best interest of the people.

## Main Idea & Details

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Why did the Founding Fathers create the three branches of government?



---

---

2. Read this sentence from the section titled "The Legislative Branch".



*Congress checks the executive branch by confirming or rejecting the president's appointments.*

What idea does this key detail support?

- a. The legislative branch is Congress and makes the country's laws.
- b. Each state has a different number of representatives based on state population.
- c. Congress also has the power to remove the president from office in extreme instances.
- d. The Senate includes 100 senators (2 from each state) elected by the people living in each state. Senators are in office for six years.

3. What is the main idea of the subheading titled "The Executive Branch"?



- a. The vice president supports the president.
- b. The executive branch carries out the laws and commands the Armed Forces.
- c. The president is voted for by the citizens of the United States and serves for four years.
- d. The president checks the legislative branch because he can veto laws passed by Congress.

**Main Idea & Details**

4. Read this sentence from the subheading titled "The Judicial Branch".

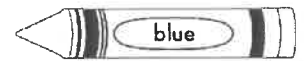


*The Supreme Court checks the legislative branch by having the power to overturn laws that don't follow the Constitution.*

What idea does this key detail support?

- a. The judicial branch evaluates the laws.
- b. Supreme Court justices serve for life or until they retire.
- c. The Supreme Court meets in the supreme court building.
- d. The three branches of government work together to ensure that our country runs smoothly.

5. What are the two different courts of the judicial branch?



---

---

---

6. What is the central idea of this article? Write a paragraph explaining the key points that support this idea.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

1

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

## Introduction to Cells

A **cell** is the basic unit of life and is the building block for organisms. A cell is the smallest living thing, and they are too small to be seen without a microscope. A **microscope** is a scientific tool that allows us to see very small things by making them appear larger than they really are.

Some organisms are **single-celled organisms**. This means that they are only made up of one cell. One common type of single-celled organism is bacteria. However, most organisms (like humans) are made up of thousands or even millions of tiny cells! Organisms made up of many cells are called **multi-celled organisms**. Cells are found in all parts of your body, including your blood, bones, organs, and skin. Did you know that even plants have cells? Cells can be found in a plant's roots, leaves, stem, and more.

Even though both plants and animals are made up of cells, it is important to note that plant and animal cells have a different structure. Both are made up of **organelles**, or structures that perform special functions (or jobs) within a cell. Plant and animal cells have some of the same organelles, but some are different. We will learn more about specific organelles soon!

# 2

## Animal Cells vs. Plant Cells

Both plant and animal cells have a **nucleus**. A nucleus is a very important organelle that controls the cell's growth, reproduction, and contains hereditary information of the cell. It is often called the "brain" of the cell. Both types of cells also have a **cell membrane** which is an outer layer of the cell that lets substances into the cell or keeps substances out of the cell. Also, both types of cells have **cytoplasm**, which is a jelly-like substance that fills much of the cell.

Plant cells also have something called a **cell wall**. The reason plant cells have a cell wall and animal cells do not is that they help give a shape and structure to the plant. Also, plant cells have something called **chloroplasts**, which help use sunlight to produce the plant's food. This process is called **photosynthesis**. Because animals do not undergo photosynthesis, their cells do not need chloroplasts.

So far, plant and animal cells have a few differences. Plant cells have a cell wall and chloroplasts, and animal cells do not. Their shape and size are also different. Plant cells have a more regular shape than animal cells. They are usually, but not always, rectangular. Animal cells have more of an irregular shape. Also, plant cells are larger than animal cells. Plant cells range from 10 to 100 micrometers in length, and plant cells range from 10 to 30 micrometers.

Vocabulary

**Directions:** Record definitions for each vocabulary word below. Refer back to pages 1 and 2 if you need help.

• **cell** - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• **microscope** - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• **single-celled organisms** - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• **multi-celled organisms** - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4

organelles - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• nucleus - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• cell membrane - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• cytoplasm - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• cell wall - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

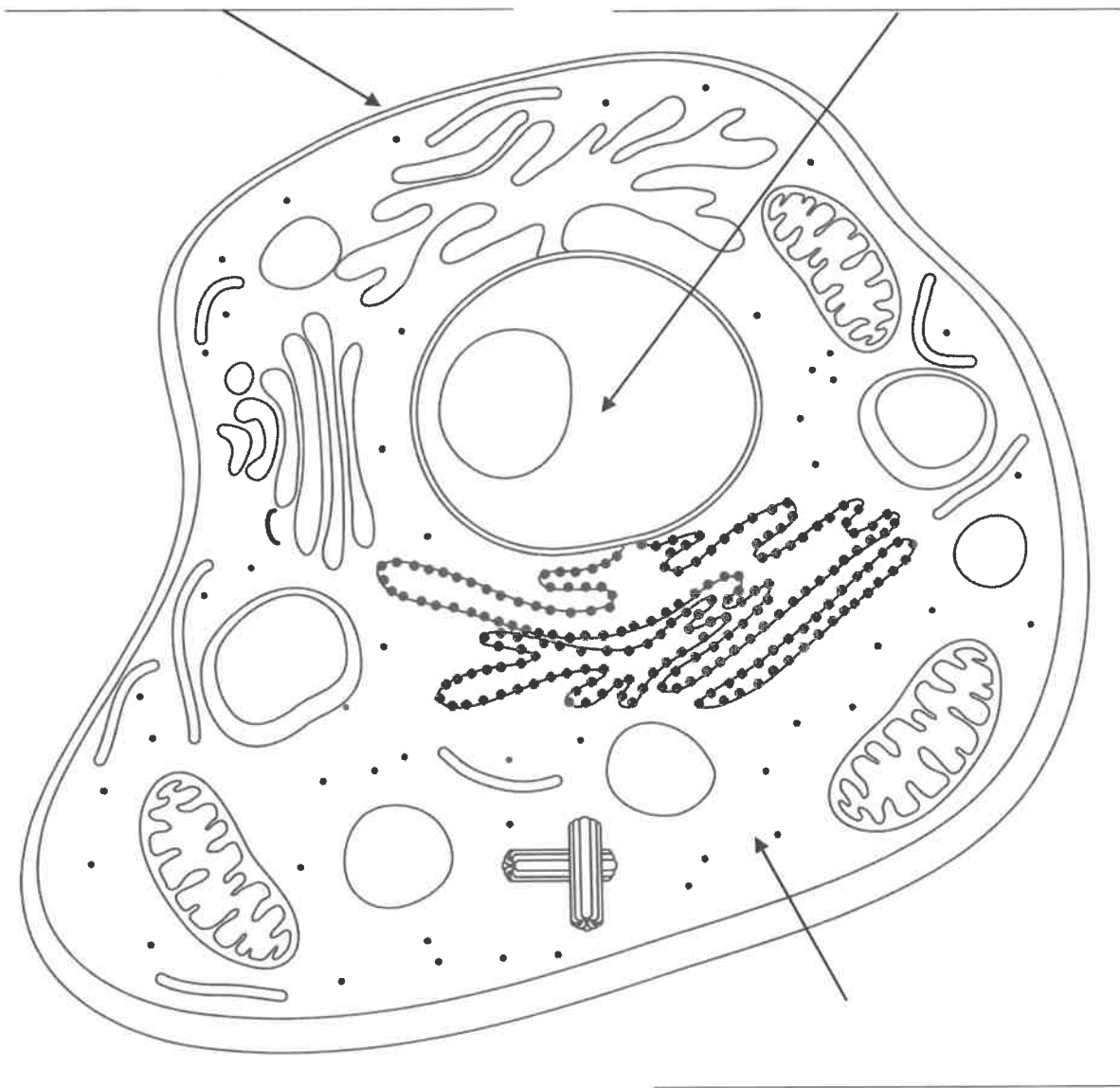
• chloroplasts - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

• photosynthesis - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5

# Animal Cell

Directions: Label the animal cell below. You do not have to label all parts. You are only required to label the parts that were discussed on page 2. You may color those parts, too.

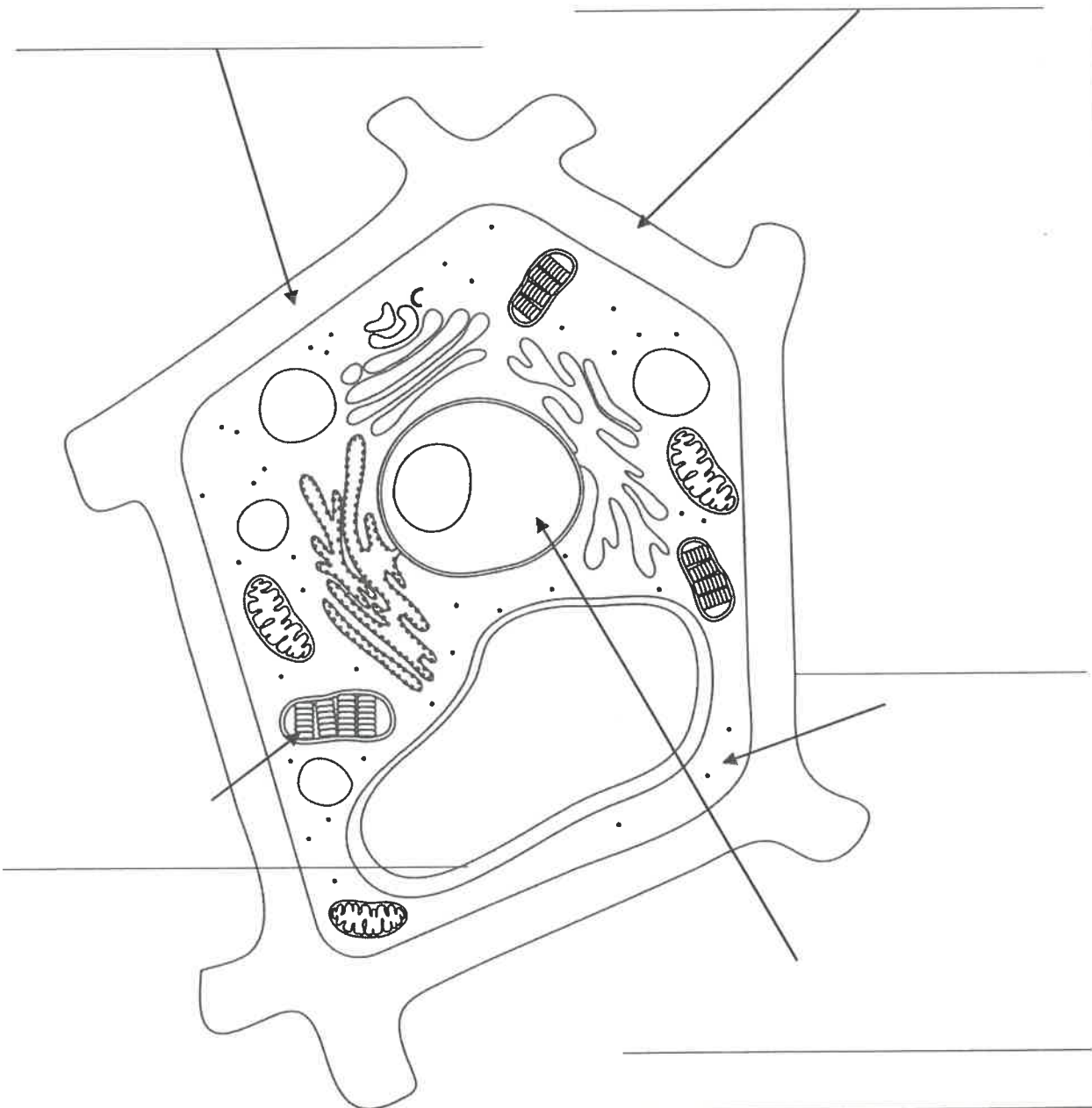




6

# Plant Cell

Directions: Label the animal cell below. You do not have to label all parts. You are only required to label the parts that were discussed on page 2. You may color those parts, too.



## Lesson 2.2 Understanding Place Value with Decimals

In 1,324.973 what place value is the 9?

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
1	3	2	4	.	9	7
						3

The 9 can be named nine tenths,  $\frac{9}{10}$ , or 0.9.

Write the place value of the given number.

	a	b	c
1.	3 in \$10.03	7 in 7,000.2	5 in 13.5
	_____	_____	_____
2.	2 in \$25.75	4 in 5,238.004	8 in 11.8
	_____	_____	_____
3.	1 in \$561.07	3 in 0.037	6 in 0.136
	_____	_____	_____

Write the digit that is in the given place value.

	a	b	c	d
4.	432.14 hundreds	325.17 tenths	3,214.005 thousandths	25.132 tens
	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	30.146 hundredths	25.523 thousandths	125.043 tenths	1,325 thousands
	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	100.304 tenths	1.325 hundredths	1.005 thousandths	731.045 ones
	_____	_____	_____	_____

## Multiplying and Dividing by Powers of 10

### Practice B

**True or False. If false, change one word that will make the statement true.**

- 1) T or F On a place value chart, the tenth's place is smaller than the one's place.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) T or F Every time you move to the left on a place value chart, it's like dividing by 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) T or F When you properly say decimals, the word "and" stands for the decimal point. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) T or F On a place value chart, as you move to the right, values get larger.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Multiply the following whole numbers using the principles for powers of 10.**

5)  $24 \times 1,000 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6)  $821 \times 10^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $100,000 \times 537 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8)  $10 \times 79,155 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

9) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,000,000 \\ \times \quad 432 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 544,313 \\ \times 1,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 14,695 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 10^4 \\ \times 3,894 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 4,029 \\ \times 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 10^5 \\ \times 55,688 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15) On average, a male professional golfer drives a golf ball 321 yards. What's the approximate total distance after a pro golfer drives 100 golf balls?

---

16) Mount Everest is 29,029 feet tall. If you stacked 1,000 ladders that were 25 feet tall, would they reach the top of the mountain? Explain.

---