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Interjections



An **interjection** is a word that expresses a strong or sudden emotion, such as joy, anger, or disappointment. Some interjections are more than one word.

Yay! Our team won!

Ow! Be careful!

Oh, really? I doubt that.

Match the interjection in each sentence to the emotion it expresses.

1. Fantastic! I'm so happy you are coming with us!

Approval

Ouch! Another stupid paper cut!

Disgust

You won first prize? Awesome!

Dismay

Ew, put those smelly shoes outside.

Indifference

Wow! I wasn't expecting the show to end like that!

Joy

Rats, my phone's battery is drained again.

Pain

How did I like the pizza? Meh, I've had better.

Surprise

Circle the interjection in each sentence.

2. Aw, aren't those baby otters the cutest things ever?
3. We're having chocolate lava cake for dessert? Yummy!
4. Whoops! The report was due today, wasn't it?
5. Just stop humming that dumb song, okay?
6. Gee whiz, that's the second flat tire on my bike this week!
7. You remembered to save some for me, right?
8. Huh, so you finished that book already?



Multiplying Fractions



To multiply fractions, multiply the numerators. Then multiply the denominators. Write the product in lowest terms. If one factor is a whole number, rewrite it as a fraction with a denominator of 1.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1 \times \cancel{2}^1}{\cancel{2}^1 \times 5} = \frac{1}{5} \qquad \frac{5}{8} \times 32 = \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{32}{1} = \frac{5 \times \cancel{32}^4}{\cancel{8}^1 \times 1} = \frac{20}{1} = 20$$

Cancel common factors to make the work easier.

Multiply. Write each product in lowest terms.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 =$

2. $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} =$

3. $\frac{1}{8} \times 16 =$

4. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

5. $36 \times \frac{2}{9} =$

6. $12 \times \frac{5}{6} =$

7. $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{4}{5} =$

8. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{9} =$

9. $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{3} =$

10. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} =$

11. $\frac{1}{4} \times 20 =$

12. $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} =$

Solve.

13. Zareh had 4 gallons of paint. She used $\frac{1}{2}$ of that amount to paint a room. How many gallons did she use?

14. Gavin had $\frac{5}{6}$ quart of brush cleaner. He used $\frac{2}{3}$ of it. What part of a quart did he use?

_____ gallons



_____ quart

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Chincoteague's Pony Swim

by Mary Taylor

1 On Assateague Island, off the coast of Virginia, something strange happens each year. Almost every year since 1925, about 100 ponies run wild late in July. By then, the ponies born that spring are big enough to be on their own. Volunteer firefighters from nearby Chincoteague Island herd them into a giant pen. The next day, the firefighters drive them into the water. The day is specially chosen so that the tides are just right for a swim. The ponies swim to Chincoteague, which is about a quarter of a mile away. The pony that makes it to shore first is crowned King or Queen Neptune and given away at the volunteer firefighters' carnival. The other ponies are sold at auction. Prices might go anywhere from \$1,000 to \$4,000. The new owners then take their ponies home. Those that aren't sold are herded back to Assateague Island. There, they run free for another year.

2 How did this annual event come about? If some of the ponies weren't sold, there would be too many on the island. Then there wouldn't be enough food for them and the new foals born each spring. Eventually, some ponies would starve to death. Holding a pony auction each year is a way of making sure that Assateague Island doesn't have too many ponies. It's also a way for the volunteer firefighters to make money for Chincoteague's fire department. Thousands of people visit the town each year for the pony auction and carnival.



1. What is the main reason the pony swim is held in late July?
 - A so that people can go to the carnival
 - B because that is when the tide is right for the swim
 - C because that is the time people chose in 1925
 - D because there are too many ponies at this time of year

2. What might happen to the ponies on Assateague Island if they were not sold?
- A They might starve to death.
 - B They might stop having foals.
 - C They might drown.
 - D They might attack people.
3. Which sentence from the passage helped you find your answer to question 2?
- A "If some of the ponies weren't sold, there would be too many on the island."
 - B "Then there wouldn't be enough food for them and the new foals born each spring."
 - C "Eventually, some ponies would starve to death."
 - D "It's also a way for the volunteer firefighters to make money for Chincoteague's fire department."
4. What happens to the ponies that are not sold on Chincoteague Island?
- A They run free on Chincoteague Island.
 - B They run free on Assateague Island.
 - C They are taken to other islands for sale.
 - D They stay in a giant pen until the spring.
5. One pony is the first to reach shore each year. Which of the following is not an effect of being the first pony to reach shore?
- A It is given away at the carnival.
 - B It no longer lives on Assateague.
 - C It is crowned King or Queen Neptune.
 - D It is herded back to Assateague.
6. Why do the volunteer firefighters hold the pony auction? Use details from the passage to support your answer. Answer the question on a separate piece of paper.

Math Midpoint Review

Solve.

1. The call number on a library book is seven hundred forty and eight-hundredths.

Write this number with numerals.

2. What is the correct order of operations for this expression?

$$30 - 12 \times 4 \div 8 + 2$$

- A subtract, multiply, divide, add
- B subtract, add, multiply, divide
- C multiply, divide, subtract, add
- D multiply, divide, add, subtract

3. Look at the number below.

17.674

What is the place value of the 6 in this number?

How much greater is the 7 farthest to the left than the 7 farthest to the right?

_____ times greater