

## Mathematics

<b>1</b>	Numbers to 10 000	6
<b>2</b>	Addition and Subtraction of 3-Digit Numbers	10
<b>3</b>	Addition of 4-Digit Numbers	14
<b>4</b>	Subtraction of 4-Digit Numbers	18
<b>5</b>	Addition and Subtraction of 4-Digit Numbers	22
<b>6</b>	Multiplication (1)	26
<b>7</b>	Multiplication (2)	30
<b>8</b>	Division (1)	34
<b>9</b>	Division (2)	38
<b>10</b>	More about Multiplication and Division	42
<b>11</b>	Length and Distance	46
<b>12</b>	Perimeter and Area	50
<b>13</b>	Time	54
<b>14</b>	Mass, Capacity, and Volume	58
	<b>Review 1</b>	62
<b>15</b>	Fractions	68
<b>16</b>	Decimals	72
<b>17</b>	Addition and Subtraction of Decimals	76
<b>18</b>	Money	80
<b>19</b>	2-D Shapes (1)	84
<b>20</b>	2-D Shapes (2)	88
<b>21</b>	3-D Figures (1)	92
<b>22</b>	3-D Figures (2)	96
<b>23</b>	Grids	100
<b>24</b>	Patterning (1)	104
<b>25</b>	Patterning (2)	108
<b>26</b>	Graphs (1)	112
<b>27</b>	Graphs (2)	116
<b>28</b>	Probability	120
	<b>Review 2</b>	124

## English

<b>1</b>	Tim Horton	132
<b>2</b>	The Strangest Animal on Earth	136
<b>3</b>	Madagascar	140
<b>4</b>	Velcro	144
<b>5</b>	The Zzzzipper!	148
<b>6</b>	Third Culture Kids	152
<b>7</b>	Deborah Ellis: Writing Books that Help Children	156
<b>8</b>	A Letter from the School Nurse	160
<b>9</b>	English	164
<b>10</b>	Thailand's Floating Lantern Festival	168
<b>11</b>	Happy "Wet" New Year	172
<b>12</b>	The Lost City of Atlantis	176
<b>13</b>	The Snake Dens of Narcisse	180
<b>14</b>	Ogopogo	184
	<b>Review 1</b>	188
<b>15</b>	Cheese Rolling	194
<b>16</b>	Meteorites and Craters	198
<b>17</b>	The Highest Tides on Earth	202
<b>18</b>	The Longest Train Ride	206
<b>19</b>	The Great Wall of China	210
<b>20</b>	Tulipomania	214
<b>21</b>	The Amazing Story of a Japanese Soldier	218
<b>22</b>	Ellen MacArthur	222
<b>23</b>	A Mystery	226
<b>24</b>	Inukshuk	230
<b>25</b>	Our Wonderful Rainforests	234
<b>26</b>	Our Window Box Herb Garden	238
<b>27</b>	Our Summer at the Farm	242
<b>28</b>	The World Is Ours	246
	<b>Review 2</b>	250

## Social Studies

1	The Feudal System	258
2	Medieval Castles	260
3	Knights (1)	262
4	Knights (2)	264
5	Medieval Life	266
6	Medieval Food	268
7	Medieval Trade Guilds	270
8	Medieval Buildings	272
9	Medieval Technology	274
10	Another Look at the Medieval Times	276
11	Canada	278
12	Yukon	280
13	The Northwest Territories	282
14	Nunavut	284
15	Newfoundland and Labrador	286
16	Prince Edward Island	288
17	Nova Scotia	290
18	New Brunswick	292
19	Quebec	294
20	Ontario	296
21	Manitoba	298
22	Saskatchewan	300
23	Alberta	302
24	British Columbia	304
	<b>Review</b>	306

## Science

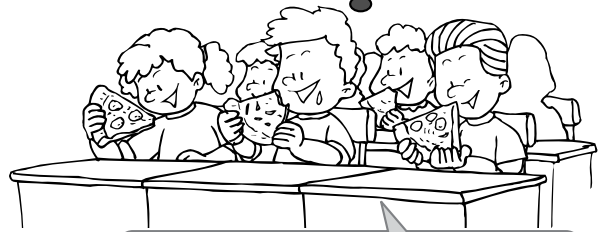
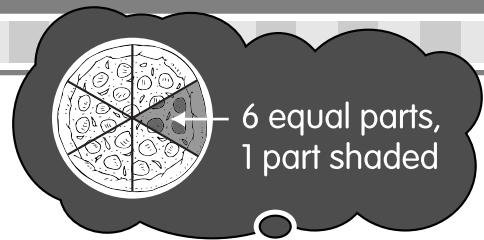
1	Habitats	314
2	Producers and Consumers	316
3	Food Chains	318
4	Adaptations	320
5	Habitat Destruction	322
6	The Arctic	324
7	Light	326
8	Light – Reflection and Refraction	328
9	Light – Transparency	330
10	Light and Colour	332
11	Sound	334
12	More about Sound	336
13	Special Wheels – Gears and Pulleys	338
14	Minerals	340
15	More about Minerals	342
16	Rocks	344
17	Igneous Rocks	346
18	Sedimentary Rocks	348
19	Metamorphic Rocks	350
20	How We Use Rocks and Minerals	352
21	Erosion	354
22	Fossils	356
23	More about Fossils	358
24	Caves	360
	<b>Review</b>	362

## Answers

Mathematics	370
English	384
Social Studies	396
Science	402

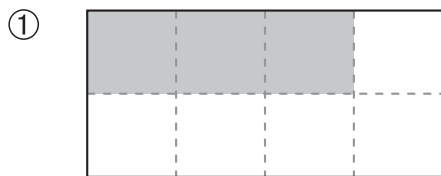
## Fractions

- Use standard fractional notation to tell the shaded parts of a whole.
- Understand the meanings of the denominator, numerator, and equivalent fractions.
- Compare and order fractions.

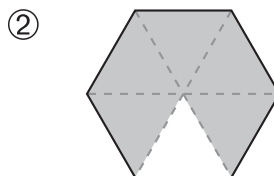


Each of us has  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a pizza.

Look at each figure. Trace the dotted lines. Then fill in the boxes with numbers to show the shaded parts in each figure.

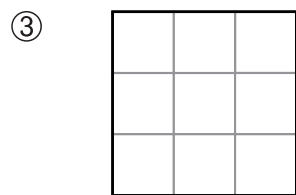


	← no. of parts shaded
	← no. of equal parts

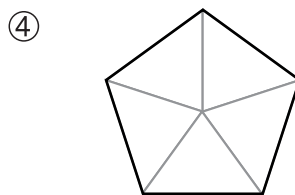


	← no. of parts shaded
	← no. of equal parts

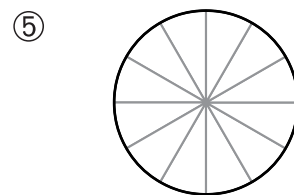
Colour 2 parts and write a fraction to show the coloured parts in each figure.



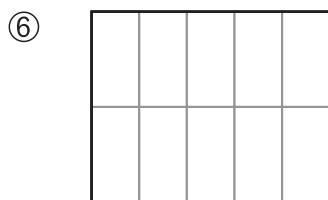
\_\_\_\_\_ is coloured.



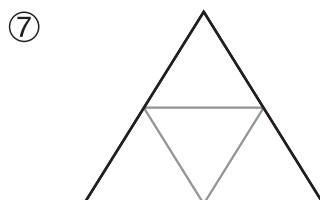
\_\_\_\_\_ is coloured.



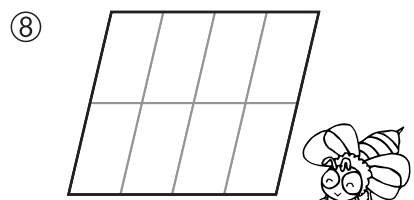
\_\_\_\_\_ is coloured.



\_\_\_\_\_ is coloured.



\_\_\_\_\_ is coloured.



\_\_\_\_\_ is coloured.

# Madagascar

## A Strange Zoo

**M**adagascar is an island country about 480 kilometres east of southern Africa. It is famous for its unique fauna (animal life) and flora (plant life). There are so many things in Madagascar that you cannot find anywhere else on Earth!

Lemurs are the most famous of Madagascar's unique animals. They are a primitive type of monkey, and are related to humans. The fanaloka is a kind of civet cat and the tenrec is a kind of hedgehog unique to the island. Madagascar has hissing cockroaches, flying fox bats, bee-eating birds, and giant tortoises. Almost all of the reptiles and half of the birds on the island are not found anywhere else.

Madagascar has many strange and unusual plants. There are huge palms and many orchids. The national tree of Madagascar is the baobab tree. There are eight different species of baobab trees on the island.

Why does Madagascar have such special plants and animals? Madagascar used to be connected to Africa. About 165 million years ago, it broke off from Africa and began to drift away. The animals and plants back in Africa were changing over time, but those on Madagascar did not change as much. The flora and fauna have been separated from their ancestors for millions of years.

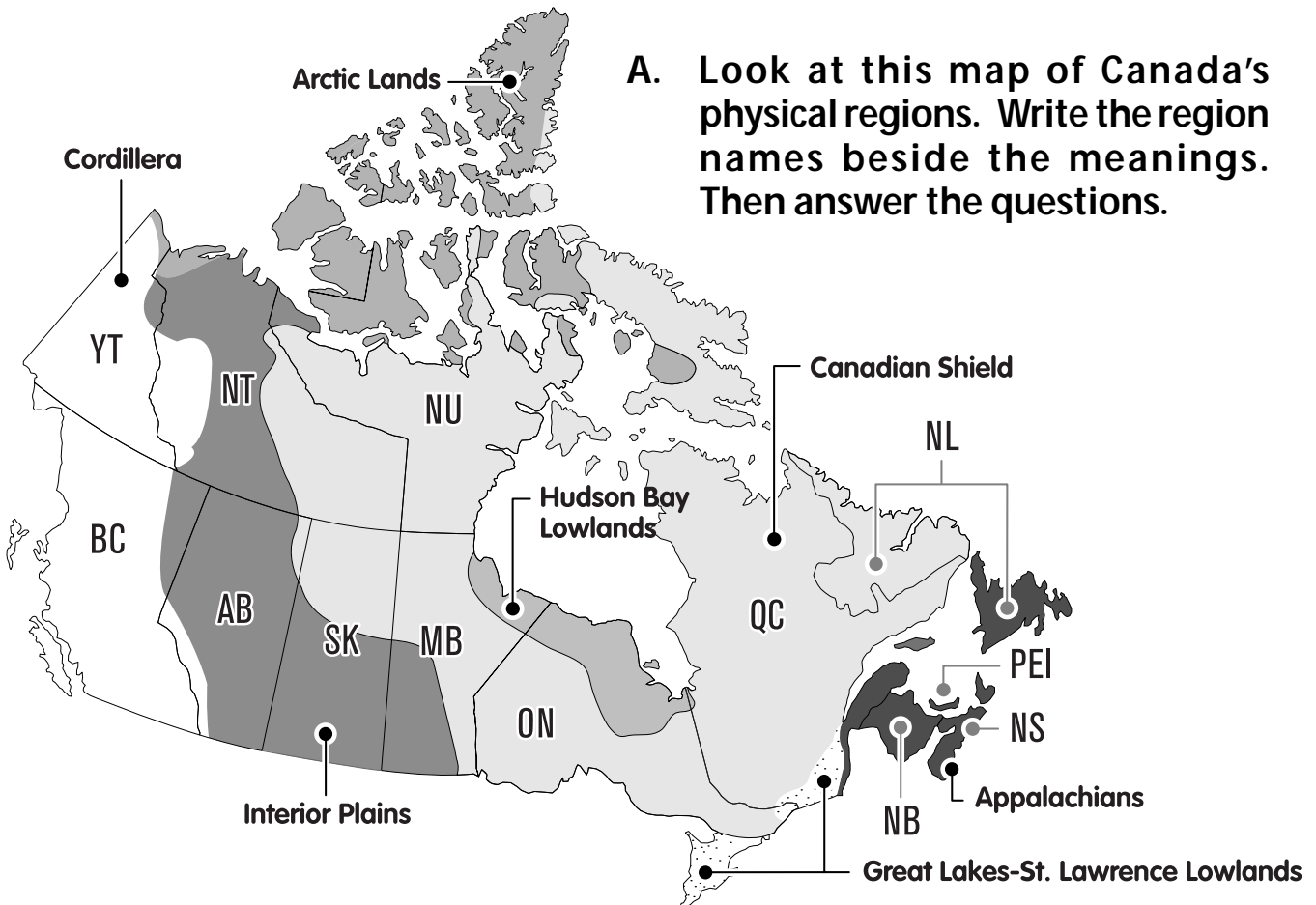
Many of Madagascar's unique plants and animals are extinct. We must make sure that we protect what is left.





# Canada

Canada can be divided into areas of land that share physical characteristics. These are Canada's **physical regions**.



A. Look at this map of Canada's physical regions. Write the region names beside the meanings. Then answer the questions.

- C \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_ : ancient rock and thick forests

A \_\_\_\_\_ : weathered mountains and large coastal bays

H \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ : level coast land with lots of swamps

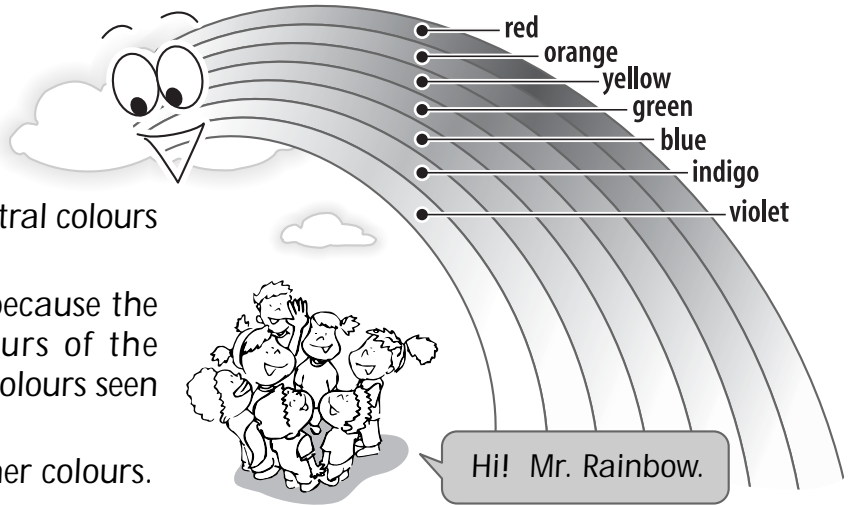
A \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ : continuously frozen ground and ice caps

G \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_ : lush farmland

I \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_ : rich deposits of dinosaur bones, oil, and gas

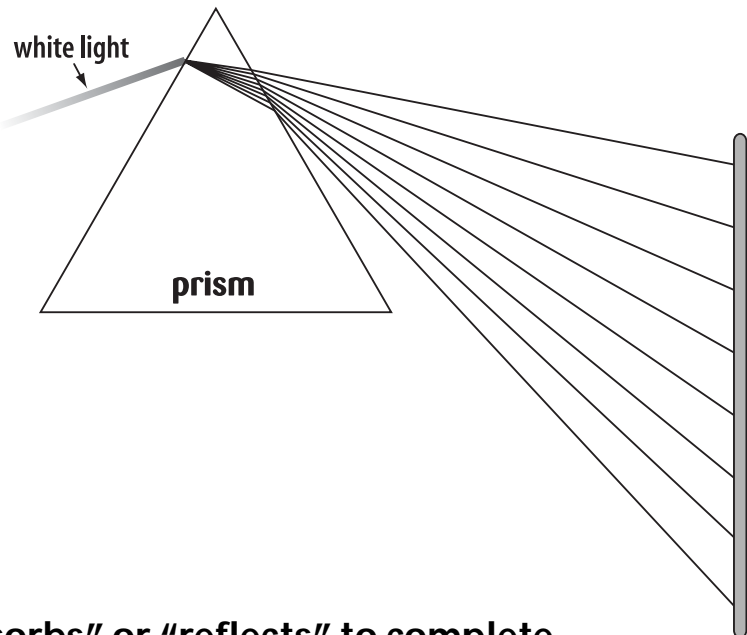
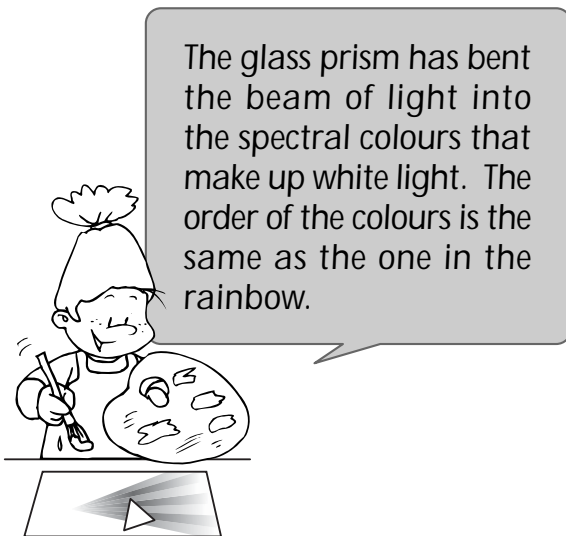
C \_\_\_\_\_ : mountain ranges and plateaus

## Light and Colour



- White light is made up of all the spectral colours of the rainbow.
- We can see the colour of an object because the object absorbs all the other colours of the spectrum, except the one seen. The colours seen is the colour reflected.
- Colours can be mixed to produce other colours.

### A. Read what Judy says. Help her colour the spectrum.



### B. Fill in the blanks with "absorbs" or "reflects" to complete the sentences.

1. The grass looks green because it \_\_\_\_\_ all colours except green.
2. A black cat is black because it \_\_\_\_\_ all the colours that make up light.
3. A clean, white shirt appears white because it \_\_\_\_\_ all the colours of the rainbow found in the white light that strikes it.

