

4th Reading



Fry Instant Words Checklist

Level 2: Second Hundred (Green)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 100

Level 2: Second Hundred (Green)				
___ over	___ name	___ boy	___ such	___ change
___ new	___ good	___ follow	___ because	___ off
___ sound	___ sentence	___ came	___ turn	___ play
___ take	___ man	___ want	___ here	___ spell
___ only	___ think	___ show	___ why	___ air
___ little	___ say	___ also	___ ask	___ away
___ work	___ great	___ around	___ went	___ animal
___ know	___ where	___ form	___ men	___ house
___ place	___ help	___ three	___ read	___ point
___ years	___ through	___ small	___ need	___ page
___ live	___ much	___ set	___ land	___ letter
___ me	___ before	___ put	___ different	___ mother
___ back	___ line	___ end	___ home	___ answer
___ give	___ right	___ does	___ us	___ found
___ most	___ too	___ another	___ move	___ study
___ very	___ means	___ well	___ try	___ still
___ after	___ old	___ large	___ kind	___ learn
___ things	___ any	___ must	___ hand	___ should
___ our	___ same	___ big	___ picture	___ America
___ just	___ tell	___ even	___ again	___ world

Fry Instant Words Checklist

Level 4: Fourth Hundred (Yellow)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 100

Level 4: Fourth Hundred (Yellow)				
___ body	___ usually	___ hours	___ five	___ cold
___ music	___ didn't	___ black	___ step	___ cried
___ color	___ friends	___ products	___ morning	___ plan
___ stand	___ easy	___ happened	___ passed	___ notice
___ sun	___ heard	___ whole	___ vowel	___ south
___ questions	___ order	___ measure	___ true	___ sing
___ fish	___ red	___ remember	___ hundred	___ war
___ area	___ door	___ early	___ against	___ ground
___ mark	___ sure	___ waves	___ pattern	___ fall
___ dog	___ become	___ reached	___ numeral	___ king
___ horse	___ top	___ listen	___ table	___ town
___ birds	___ ship	___ wind	___ north	___ I'll
___ problem	___ across	___ rock	___ slowly	___ unit
___ complete	___ today	___ space	___ money	___ figure
___ room	___ during	___ covered	___ map	___ certain
___ knew	___ short	___ fast	___ farm	___ field
___ since	___ better	___ several	___ pulled	___ travel
___ ever	___ best	___ hold	___ draw	___ wood
___ piece	___ however	___ himself	___ voice	___ fire
___ told	___ low	___ toward	___ seen	___ upon

Name _____

Date _____

Context Clues Practice (Start Smart Week 1)

Type of Context Clues

- ❖ **definition** – direct definition of unfamiliar word right in the sentence
signal words: *is, are, means, refers to*
- ❖ **restatement** – word or phrase that comes right after an unfamiliar word that defines or explains; set off by commas
signal word: *or*
- ❖ **synonym** – word or phrase that is similar in meaning or can be compared to the unfamiliar word
signal words: *also, as, identical, like, likewise, resembling, same, similarly, too*
- ❖ **antonym** – word or phrase that means the opposite of an unfamiliar word
signal words: *but, however, in contrast, instead of, on the other hand, though, unlike*
- ❖ **example** – words or ideas that are examples of the unfamiliar word
signal words: *for examples, for instance, including, like, such as*
- ❖ **sentence and paragraph** – clues to the word's meaning in the surrounding words and sentences

Directions: Identify the type of context clue used in each sentence below.

- _____ 1. The *cougar*, like other big cats, eats mostly small animals.

- _____ 2. The parrots had to *adapt* to their changing environment. They moved to a deeper part of the forest, where trees were not being cut down. They also began eating different plants and insects.

- _____ 3. A *predator* is an animal that hunts other animals for food.

- _____ 4. Unlike most animals that hunt during the day, *nocturnal* animals hunt only at night.

- _____ 5. We are reading about *mammals*, such as apes, cows, horses, and whales.

- _____ 6. The bones of the *enormous*, or very large, dinosaur are being moved to the museum

Name _____

Date _____

Context Clues - Use them to help you figure out the meaning of a word.

Directions: Read each sentence. Use the context clues to help figure out the meaning of the underlined word. Fill in the circle for the correct answer.

1. Please notify me by email when you have an opening in your schedule.
 alert disregard assist
2. Don't let the multiple steps overwhelm you. Just complete one at a time.
 bore overcome inviting
3. Sandy bestowed the bride and groom with a honeymoon in Europe.
 withheld deprived gave
4. If is very hospitable of Aunt Sally to ask the storm victims to stay with her.
 friendly discouraging rude
5. If your immune system is weak, you easily succumb to infectious diseases.
 fight off fall victim to prevent
6. Her disdain for animal cruelty led her to become an animal protection officer.
 hate love indifference
7. The lack of color in the room makes it very boring and plain.
 extra excess absence
8. The annual family reunion is held each year on Independence Day.
 yearly boring customary
9. The firefighters used a tall ladder to descent from the roof of the building.
 rise go up lower
10. If asked to keep a secret, you must not disclose the information to anyone.
 tell withhold conceal

Malina Takes to the Sky

Malina Takes to the Sky is a book written by Corina Charles. It's a gripping account of a young girl's first flight. Malina Hugo lives in a remote part of Alaska. It is very far away from most towns. Airplanes have to bring people and supplies to her village. Then she wins the area spelling bee. Now she must journey to Anchorage for the state contest. It means a two-day trip in an airplane. Malina was competing in the state contest and getting an airplane ride. These are things she's never done before.

Malina clutches her father's hand as they walk across the airfield toward the plane. Her heart is racing. She is scared and excited at the same time. Her father introduces her to Mr. Kagliak, the pilot. "Nice jacket!" says the pilot to Malina.

She is wearing her aviator jacket. It was a gift from her school. She beamed with pride as she put it on that morning. She looks like a real pilot now. Malina sees two birds fly overhead. Soon she will be soaring, too.

Before take off, Malina feels the vibrations from the plane as the engine roars. As the plane begins to move, Malina holds her breath. The trees beside the runway become a blur as the plane accelerates and lifts.

Malina looks out her window. "It's amazing!" she says aloud.

What might they see on the way? Will Malina do well in the spelling bee? To find out, you should read *Malina Takes to the Sky* soon!

In the title of the book, what does the phrase takes to mean?



Short-Response Questions

- 6 Complete the chart with sentences from the book review.

Word	Clues to Meaning
1. <i>journey</i>	1. It means a two-day trip in an airplane.
2. <i>accelerates</i>	
3. <i>remote</i>	

- 7 What does it mean when someone's heart is racing?

- 8 Why do you think airplanes are used so much where Malina lives?

- 9 What causes the plane's vibrations?

- 10 Why is Malina scared and excited?



Brian's Bike

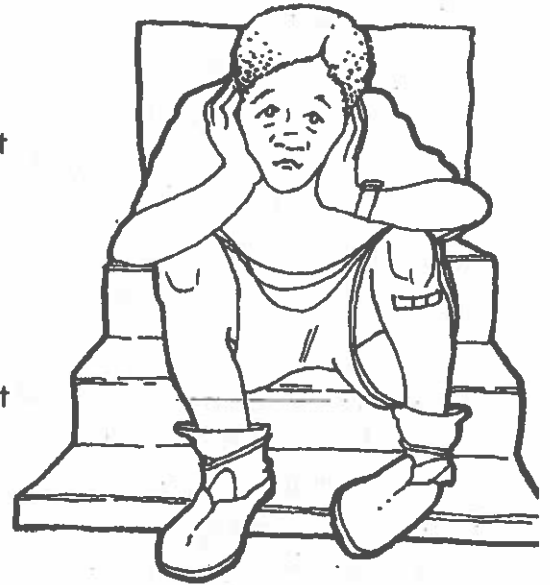
Brian sat on his front doorstep. He really wanted a new bike. Joe had just gotten one for his birthday, and Tyler's was only about a year old. Brian had had his for five years. The seat was up as high as it could go, and his legs were still too long for his bike. Brian wanted a bike just like Joe's and Tyler's. Their bikes were perfect for popping wheelies and cruising over bumps. If only he had \$110.00. All he could come up with was \$33.67. Where could he get the rest of the money he needed?

Brian thought and thought. His birthday was still five months away, and he was too young to mow lawns. What could he do to get the money? Maybe his dad would advance him his allowance for the next few months. He got three dollars every Friday if he did all of his chores. His dad had agreed to do this once before, when Brian needed an extra six dollars. Maybe his sister would loan him the money. She had a lot of money saved up from baby-sitting. Baby-sitting! That was it! Brian could baby-sit. Oops! Wait a minute. No one would hire Brian to baby-sit. He still was not allowed to stay home by himself yet. What could he do to get the money? Brian sat and thought.

Just then, the phone rang. Mrs. Timmons' dog had gotten out again. She asked Brian if he could find Fifi for her. Brian said he would be happy to help Mrs. Timmons. She was getting so old. She could not run after feisty Fifi anymore. Brian immediately started looking for Fifi. He spotted her behind a tree in the Kirbys' yard.

After chasing Fifi through three different yards, Brian finally caught the frisky dog. He

returned her to Mrs. Timmons. Mrs. Timmons was so thankful that she handed Brian two dollars. Brian thanked Mrs. Timmons. He told her that she did not have to pay him. Then Brian had an idea. Now he knew what he could do to earn money. He would set up a pet service! He could take care of people's pets when they were gone. He figured there were at least 12 dogs he could look after, a few cats, and even some fish. Brian would have that bike in no time!



READ THE PASSAGE As you read, pay attention to how details are used to support the main idea.

Glass from Space

When you see a piece of glass on the ground, most of the time it is just from an old bottle or other man-made object. But in certain places on Earth's surface, you can find pieces of a special, naturally formed kind of glass. These glass pieces are called *tektites*. They were formed long ago by large meteorites crashing into the ground.

When a meteorite hits Earth's surface, it causes big explosions. Soil, rocks, and other debris are thrown high into the sky. The heat is so great that it melts minerals within the debris into a liquid form. Those liquid minerals create a kind of spray. By the time the spray falls back to Earth, it has cooled into glass.

Many tektites have interesting shapes. They can look like a bottle, a teardrop, a little dumbbell, a ball, or a button. Their different shapes are most likely the result of the liquid minerals being stretched and pulled by the force of flying through the air.

Tektites are found in only four regions on Earth—the United States, eastern Europe, western Africa, and a very wide area that covers much of southeast Asia and western and southern Australia. Scientists think that tektites are not found anywhere else because there were no large meteorite impacts in other places around the world.

SKILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- Most of the details in the passage support the idea that tektites _____.
 - travel far from where they were formed
 - form deep within Earth
 - are formed during meteorite crashes
 - are found only in certain places
- Which tektite shape is *not* mentioned in the passage?
 - dumbbell
 - raisin
 - teardrop
 - button
- When does a tektite get its shape?
 - as it flies through the air
 - when it lands on Earth
 - as it melts
 - after it cools
- What is the first step in the formation of tektites?
 - Minerals melt.
 - A meteorite crashes into Earth.
 - Minerals fly through the air.
 - Liquid minerals cool.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Draw a star next to the paragraph you would like to understand better. Then write what you need to do to understand it better.

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1** Another title for this article could be
- (A) "Stage Fright."
 - (B) "Nick Forgets the Words."
 - (C) "Callie is Nervous."
 - (D) "Mr. Barnes."
- 2** According to the story, how did Nick feel before he sang?
- (A) excited
 - (B) nervous
 - (C) sad
 - (D) angry
- 3** What time of day did the concert take place?
- (A) morning
 - (B) afternoon
 - (C) night
 - (D) late afternoon
- 4** What did Nick think the day after he sang?
- (A) He shouldn't have done it.
 - (B) He was still nervous.
 - (C) It didn't go well.
 - (D) It was worth it.
- 5** How did Nick feel after the concert?
- (A) scared
 - (B) angry
 - (C) proud
 - (D) sad

READ THE PASSAGE Notice what is the same and different about the two kinds of chocolate.

From Seeds to Sweets

Dark chocolate or milk chocolate? People argue about which tastes better. But did you know that both flavors start as seeds inside large, wrinkly pods? The pods grow on cacao (kuh-COW) trees. Farmers slice open each pod. They scoop out the big cacao beans and spread them under banana leaves for a week. Then the beans are laid out on tables and rooftops to dry. The dried beans are sold to companies that make chocolate.

In chocolate factories, machines clean, mash, and roast the cacao beans. Then ingredients are added to make either dark chocolate or milk chocolate. Dark chocolate has more cocoa butter in it, which gives it a dark-brown color. Milk chocolate is a lighter shade because it has milk in it. These ingredients give the chocolates different flavors, too. Dark chocolate sometimes tastes bitter. Milk chocolate is sweeter.

People have enjoyed chocolate for a long time. About 2,000 years ago, chocolate was a drink mixed with chili peppers. The first candy bar was created in 1847. It was dark chocolate. Then, in 1876, a candy maker added milk to create the first milk chocolate. Today, over 3 million tons of cacao beans are used every year all over the world!

KILL PRACTICE Read each question. Fill in the bubble next to the correct answer.

- How are the two kinds of chocolate alike?
 - They have the same ingredients.
 - They are the same color.
 - They taste a bit bitter.
 - They are made from cacao beans.
- How are the two kinds of chocolate different?
 - Milk chocolate was made before dark chocolate.
 - Dark chocolate seeds are dried longer than milk chocolate seeds.
 - Dark chocolate has more cocoa butter than milk chocolate does.
 - Dark chocolate is sweeter than milk chocolate.
- You can conclude that chocolate is popular all over the world because _____.
 - people argue about chocolate flavors
 - 3 million tons of cacao beans are used yearly
 - farmers gather pods from cacao trees
 - chocolate has been eaten for over 2,000 years
- Based on the passage, which inference can be made?
 - Cacao trees are hard to grow.
 - Most people like dark chocolate.
 - Making chocolate is a fast process.
 - Chocolate will be popular in the future.

STRATEGY PRACTICE Write something you know about chocolate that helped you understand the passage.

1. Based on the text, what is one reason many people moved West?
 - A. They had relatives who lived there.
 - B. They were offered free land.
 - C. They wanted to start new businesses.
 - D. They knew they would discover gold.
2. What can one infer about the people who moved west looking for a quick way to get rich?
 - A. Most found what they were looking for.
 - B. Many found what they were looking for.
 - C. Few found what they were looking for.
 - D. None found what they were looking for.
3. Write the sentence from the text that helped you to answer #2.
4. What do the two texts have in common?
 - A. Both mention people searching for gold.
 - B. Both mention working as a rider for the Pony Express.
 - C. Both mention life in the Wild West.
 - D. Both mention people who hoped to see the Pacific Ocean.
5. Write one reason why someone might have wanted to be a homesteader.
6. Which paragraph from the text "Riding the Range" explains what Rita likes to do first when she gets to her aunt and uncle's ranch?
 - A. paragraph 1
 - B. paragraph 2
 - C. paragraph 3
 - D. paragraph 4
7. Why does Rita think she would not have been able to be a Pony Express rider?
 - A. because she is a girl
 - B. because she is not fast enough riding a horse
 - C. because she is too young
 - D. because she is too small
8. Write two words that would best describe life in the Wild West.
9. Using reasons from the text, explain why you wrote what you did for #8.
10. Why could Rita not have a horse at her house?

4th Mathematics



Name _____

4.NBT.B.5

Multiplying Two-Digit Numbers by Two-Digit Numbers

Solve each problem. Regroup when necessary.

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 63 \\ \times 73 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \times 63 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ \times 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9.
$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 73 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.
$$\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ \times 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13.
$$\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 66 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times 44 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

15.
$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ \times 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16.
$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

17.
$$\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

18.
$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

19.
$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

20.
$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \times 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

21.
$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

22.
$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \times 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

23.
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

24.
$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

25.
$$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ \times 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

26.
$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

27.
$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

28.
$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

29.
$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 81 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

30.
$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \times 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

31.
$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

32.
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

33.
$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

34.
$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

35.
$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \times 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

36.
$$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Adding and Subtracting Large Numbers

When subtracting, you may need to borrow from a zero.
To do this, borrow to make the zero a ten. Then, borrow from the ten.

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 4\cancel{0}12 \\ - 346 \\ \hline 156 \end{array}$$

Borrow from the 5 hundred to make 10 tens.

Then, borrow a ten to make 12 ones.

Solve each problem. Regroup when necessary.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1. \quad \begin{array}{r} 84,936 \\ + 25,432 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 2. \quad \begin{array}{r} 79,675 \\ + 14,283 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 3. \quad \begin{array}{r} 35,349 \\ + 36,393 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 4. \quad \begin{array}{r} 26,434 \\ + 16,398 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 5. \quad \begin{array}{r} 49,231 \\ + 15,332 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 6. \quad \begin{array}{r} 37,221 \\ + 22,418 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 7. \quad \begin{array}{r} 76,376 \\ + 52,019 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 8. \quad \begin{array}{r} 82,393 \\ + 74,392 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 9. \quad \begin{array}{r} 58,293 \\ + 34,239 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 10. \quad \begin{array}{r} 43,768 \\ + 15,949 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 11. \quad \begin{array}{r} 91,665 \\ + 13,773 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 12. \quad \begin{array}{r} 22,343 \\ + 27,328 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 13. \quad \begin{array}{r} 57,320 \\ + 65,394 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 14. \quad \begin{array}{r} 49,347 \\ + 77,323 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 15. \quad \begin{array}{r} 28,659 \\ + 19,347 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 16. \quad \begin{array}{r} 43,768 \\ + 15,949 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 17. \quad \begin{array}{r} 56,784 \\ + 61,296 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 18. \quad \begin{array}{r} 74,392 \\ + 44,959 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 19. \quad \begin{array}{r} 89,534 \\ - 12,389 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 20. \quad \begin{array}{r} 75,464 \\ - 22,756 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 21. \quad \begin{array}{r} 63,526 \\ - 51,653 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 22. \quad \begin{array}{r} 93,354 \\ - 42,328 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 23. \quad \begin{array}{r} 45,247 \\ - 33,836 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 24. \quad \begin{array}{r} 28,456 \\ - 13,462 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 25. \quad \begin{array}{r} 54,755 \\ - 23,875 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 26. \quad \begin{array}{r} 77,243 \\ - 52,376 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 27. \quad \begin{array}{r} 16,845 \\ - 14,764 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 28. \quad \begin{array}{r} 65,935 \\ - 23,837 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 29. \quad \begin{array}{r} 84,376 \\ - 12,438 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 30. \quad \begin{array}{r} 89,122 \\ - 64,547 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 31. \quad \begin{array}{r} 32,643 \\ - 11,439 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 32. \quad \begin{array}{r} 53,765 \\ - 23,498 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 33. \quad \begin{array}{r} 67,236 \\ - 12,276 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 34. \quad \begin{array}{r} 87,340 \\ - 55,364 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 35. \quad \begin{array}{r} 96,849 \\ - 74,114 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad 36. \quad \begin{array}{r} 67,414 \\ - 42,838 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

Name _____

4.OA.A.2, 4.OA.A.3

Solving Word Problems

Solve each problem.

1. The fourth grade is going on a field trip to Colonial Town. Three fourth-grade classes are going, each with 19 students. One chaperone is needed for every 9 students. How many chaperones will need to go on the field trip?
2. Colonial Town has an average of 7,895 total visitors on a weekend day and an average of 3,638 total visitors on a weekday. During the week, the average number of student visitors on field trips is 2,493. Not counting students on a field trip, how many more visitors on average are there on a weekend day than on a weekday?
3. Students on a field trip to Colonial Town get to make their own candles. If the average number of students in a class is 23, and 38 classes of students have field trips each week, what is the average number of candles made by students each week?
4. The teachers buy cookies from the bakery for the students. They want each of their 73 students to get 4 cookies. If the cookies come in packages of 9, how many packages do they need to buy?
5. At the blacksmith's shop, the students learn that the blacksmith forge gets as hot as 1400°F . How many times hotter is the forge than the typical air temperature of 70°F ?
6. The blacksmith tells the students that he and his apprentice have been working on making nails for building projects and repairs in the town. They made 964 nails the first week of the month, 1,072 nails the second week, 936 nails the third week, and 1,113 nails the fourth week of the month. They will bundle the nails in boxes of 100. How many boxes will they need?
7. Write a division word problem in which you would have to interpret the remainder.

Grade 4 Module 1 Application Problems

9	34,123 people attended a basketball game. 28,310 people attended a football game. About how many more people attended the basketball game than the football game? Round to the nearest ten thousands to find the answer. Does your answer make sense? What might be a better way to compare attendance?
10	The post office sold 204,789 stamps last week and 93,061 stamps this week. About how many more stamps did the post office sell last week than this week? Explain how you got your answer.
11	Meredith kept track of the calories she consumed for 3 weeks. The first week, she consumed 12,490 calories, the second week 14,295 calories, and the third week 11,116 calories. About how many calories did Meredith consume altogether? Which of these estimates will produce a more accurate answer: rounding to the nearest thousand or rounding to the nearest ten thousand? Explain.
12	The basketball team raised a total of \$154,694 in September and \$29,987 more in October than in September. How much money did they raise in October? Draw a tape diagram and write your answer in a complete sentence.
13	Jennifer texted 5,849 times in January. In February, she texted 1,263 more times than she did in January. What was the total number of texts that Jennifer sent in the two months combined? Explain how you would check the reasonableness of your answer.
14	In one year, the animal shelter bought 25,460 pounds of dog food. That amount was 10 times the amount of cat food purchased in the month of July. How much cat food was purchased in July? Bonus: If the cats ate 1,462 pounds of the cat food, how much cat food was left?
15	When the amusement park opened, the number on the counter at the gate read 928,614. At the end of the day, the counter read 931,682. How many people went through the gate that day?
16	For the weekend basketball playoffs, a total of 61,941 tickets were sold. 29,855 tickets were sold for Saturday's games. The rest of the tickets were sold for Sunday's games. How many tickets were sold for Sunday's games?
17	A bakery used 12,674 kg of flour. Of that, 1,802 kg was whole wheat and 888 kg was rice flour. The rest was all-purpose flour. How much all-purpose flour did they use? Solve and check the reasonableness of your answer.