

Q1: Part A

Use place value reasoning and the first quotient to compute the second quotient.

$$48.6 \div 30 = 1.62$$

$$48.6 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

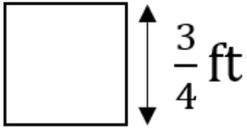
- A 0.162
- B 16.2
- C 162.0
- D 1,620.0

Part B

Use place value to explain how you placed the decimal point in your answer.

Q2: A fifth-grade class completely covers a walkway with square tiles.

The sides of each tile measure $\frac{3}{4}$ ft as shown.



The length of the walkway is covered by 10 tiles and the width is covered by 6 tiles.

What is the total area of the walkway?

- A** The total area of the walkway is 12 ft^2 .
 - B** The total area of the walkway is $67\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft}^2$.
 - C** The total area of the walkway is $33\frac{3}{4} \text{ ft}^2$.
 - D** The total area of the walkway is 6 ft^2 .
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Q3: Graham and Julia each estimate the quotient of $4,875 \div 57$. Graham estimates that the quotient is about 80. Julia estimates that the quotient is about 800.

Part A

Whose estimate is more reasonable? Select from the drop-down list to complete the statement.

estimate is more reasonable.

Part B

Explain your answer to Part A. Type your answer in the box.

- a. Graham's
- Julia's
-

Q4: Divide. Use paper to show your work. Enter your answers in the boxes.

$$463 \div 60$$

The quotient is with a remainder of .

Q5: The art teacher buys containers to store 1,314 colored pencils. Each container holds 18 pencils. How many containers does the art teacher need to store all the colored pencils? Use paper to show your work. Enter your answer in the box.

The art teacher needs containers.

Q6: Divide. Use paper to show your work. Enter your answer in the box.

$$468.16 \div 32 = \text{$$

Q7: Roger sells 23 necklaces at a fair for a total of \$201.25. Each necklace is sold for the same price. What is the price of one necklace? Use paper to show your work. Enter your answer in the box.

The price of one necklace is \$.

Q8: Which equation can be represented by the model shown?

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones	tenths	hundredths
4	8	0	0		
		4	8	0	0

- A** $4,800 \div 10 = 48$
- B** $4,800 \div 100 = 48$
- C** $4,800 \times 10 = 48$
- D** $4,800 \times 100 = 48$

Q9: Select the three true statements about rectangles and rhombuses.

- A** Rectangles and rhombuses always have four straight sides.
- B** Rectangles and rhombuses always have four equal sides.
- C** Rectangles and rhombuses always have four right angles.
- D** Opposite sides are always parallel in rectangles and rhombuses.
- E** Rectangles and rhombuses always have angles that all add up to 360° .

Q10: Select from the drop-down lists to complete each statement.

A parallelogram can be a rectangle if it has .

A trapezoid can be a rhombus if it has .

- a.**
- four equal sides
 - four right angles
 - one set of parallel sides

- b.**
- four equal sides
 - four equal angles
 - four right angles