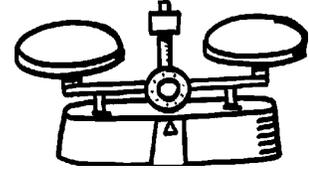


Name _____

Date _____

Use RDW to solve Problems 1–3.

1. Evan put a 2-pound weight on one side of the scale. How many 1-ounce weights will he need to put on the other side of the scale to make them equal?



2. Julius put a 3-pound weight on one side of the scale. Abel put 35 1-ounce weights on the other side. How many more 1-ounce weights does Abel need to balance the scale?

3. Mrs. Upton's baby weighs 5 pounds and 4 ounces. How many total ounces does the baby weigh?

4. Complete the following conversion tables, and write the rule under each table.

a.

Pounds	Ounces
1	
3	
7	
10	
17	

The rule for converting pounds to ounces is _____.

b.

Feet	Inches
1	
2	
5	
10	
15	

The rule for converting feet to inches is

_____.

c.

Yards	Feet
1	
2	
4	
10	
14	

The rule for converting yards to feet is

_____.

5. Solve.

a. 3 feet 1 inch = _____ inches

b. 11 feet 10 inches = _____ inches

c. 5 yards 1 foot = _____ feet

d. 12 yards 2 feet = _____ feet

e. 27 pounds 10 ounces = _____ ounces

f. 18 yards 9 feet = _____ feet

g. 14 pounds 5 ounces = _____ ounces

h. 5 yards 2 feet = _____ inches

6. Answer *true* or *false* for the following statements. If the statement is false, change the right side of the comparison to make it true.

a. 2 kilograms > 2,600 grams _____

b. 12 feet < 140 inches _____

c. 10 kilometers = 10,000 meters _____

Name _____

Date _____

Use RDW to solve Problems 1–3.

1. Susie has 3 quarts of milk. How many pints does she have?



2. Kristin has 3 gallons 2 quarts of water. Alana needs the same amount of water but only has 8 quarts. How many more quarts of water does Alana need?

3. Leonard bought 4 liters of orange juice. How many milliliters of juice does he have?

4. Complete the following conversion tables and write the rule under each table.

a.

Gallons	Quarts
1	
3	
5	
10	
13	

The rule for converting gallons to quarts is

_____.

b.

Quarts	Pints
1	
2	
6	
10	
16	

The rule for converting quarts to pints is

_____.

5. Solve.

- a. 8 gallons 2 quarts = _____ quarts b. 15 gallons 2 quarts = _____ quarts
- c. 8 quarts 2 pints = _____ pints d. 12 quarts 3 pints = _____ cups
- e. 26 gallons 3 quarts = _____ pints f. 32 gallons 2 quarts = _____ cups

6. Answer true or false for the following statements. If your answer is false, make the statement true.

- a. 1 gallon > 4 quarts _____
- b. 5 liters = 5,000 milliliters _____
- c. 15 pints < 1 gallon 1 cup _____

7. Russell has 5 liters of a certain medicine. If it takes 2 milliliters to make 1 dose, how many doses can he make?

8. Each month, the Moore family drinks 16 gallons of milk and the Siler family goes through 44 quarts of milk. Which family drinks more milk each month?

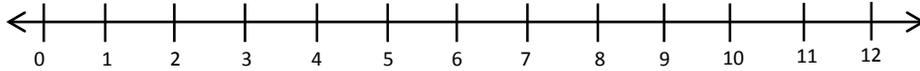
9. Keith's lemonade stand served lemonade in glasses with a capacity of 1 cup. If he had 9 gallons of lemonade, how many cups could he sell?

Name _____

Date _____

Use RDW to solve Problems 1–2.

1. Courtney needs to leave the house by 8:00 a.m. If she wakes up at 6:00 a.m., how many minutes does she have to get ready? Use the number line to show your work.



2. Giuliana’s goal was to run a marathon in under 6 hours. What was her goal in minutes?

3. Complete the following conversion tables and write the rule under each table.

a.

Hours	Minutes
1	
3	
6	
10	
15	

The rule for converting hours to minutes and minutes to seconds is

_____.

b.

Days	Hours
1	
2	
5	
7	
10	

The rule for converting days to hours is

_____.

4. Solve.

a. 9 hours 30 minutes = _____ minutes

b. 7 minutes 45 seconds = _____ seconds

c. 9 days 20 hours = _____ hours

d. 22 minutes 27 seconds = _____ seconds

e. 13 days 19 hours = _____ hours

f. 23 hours 5 minutes = _____ minutes

5. Explain how you solved Problem 4(f).

6. How many seconds are in 14 minutes 43 seconds?

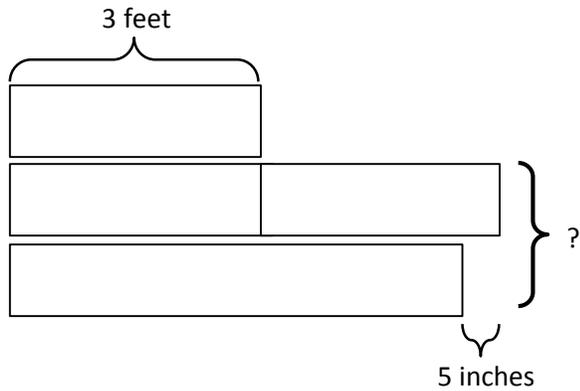
7. How many hours are there in 4 weeks 3 days?

4. A dishwasher uses 11 liters of water for each cycle. A washing machine uses 5 times as much water as a dishwasher uses for each load. Combined, how many milliliters of water are used for 1 cycle of each machine?
5. Joyce bought 2 pounds of apples. She bought 3 times as many pounds of potatoes as pounds of apples. The melons she bought were 10 ounces lighter than the total weight of the potatoes. How many ounces did the melons weigh?

Name _____

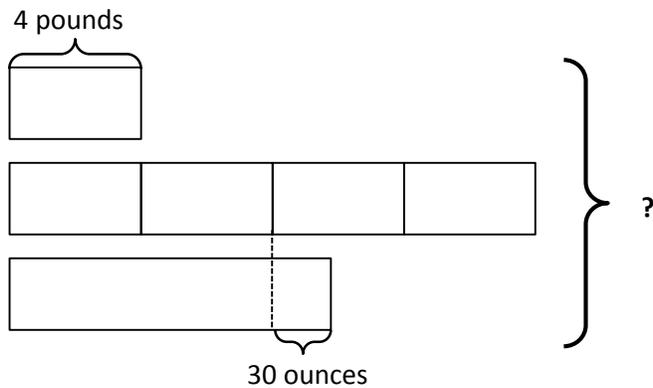
Date _____

1. a. Label the rest of the tape diagram below. Solve for the unknown.



- b. Write a problem of your own that could be solved using the diagram above.

2. Create a problem of your own using the diagram below, and solve for the unknown.



Name _____

Date _____

1. Determine the following sums and differences. Show your work.

a. $3 \text{ qt} + 1 \text{ qt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal}$

b. $2 \text{ gal } 1 \text{ qt} + 3 \text{ qt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal}$

c. $1 \text{ gal} - 1 \text{ qt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt}$

d. $5 \text{ gal} - 1 \text{ qt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt}$

e. $2 \text{ c} + 2 \text{ c} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt}$

f. $1 \text{ qt } 1 \text{ pt} + 3 \text{ pt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt}$

g. $2 \text{ qt} - 3 \text{ pt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ pt}$

h. $5 \text{ qt} - 3 \text{ c} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ c}$

2. Find the following sums and differences. Show your work.

a. $6 \text{ gal } 3 \text{ qt} + 3 \text{ qt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt}$

b. $10 \text{ gal } 3 \text{ qt} + 3 \text{ gal } 3 \text{ qt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt}$

c. $9 \text{ gal } 1 \text{ pt} - 2 \text{ pt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ pt}$

d. $7 \text{ gal } 1 \text{ pt} - 2 \text{ gal } 7 \text{ pt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ pt}$

e. $16 \text{ qt } 2 \text{ c} + 4 \text{ c} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ qt } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ c}$

f. $6 \text{ gal } 5 \text{ pt} + 3 \text{ gal } 3 \text{ pt} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ gal } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ pt}$

3. The capacity of a pitcher is 3 quarts. Right now, it contains 1 quart 3 cups of liquid. How much more liquid can the pitcher hold?

4. Dorothy follows the recipe in the table to make her grandma's cherry lemonade.

a. How much lemonade does the recipe make?

Cherry Lemonade	
Ingredient	Amount
Lemon Juice	5 pints
Sugar Syrup	2 cups
Water	1 gallon 1 quart
Cherry Juice	3 quarts

b. How many more cups of water could Dorothy add to the recipe to make an exact number of gallons of lemonade?

Name _____

Date _____

1. Determine the following sums and differences. Show your work.

a. $1 \text{ ft} + 2 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ yd}$

b. $3 \text{ yd } 1 \text{ ft} + 2 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ yd}$

c. $1 \text{ yd} - 1 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

d. $8 \text{ yd} - 1 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ yd } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

e. $3 \text{ in} + 9 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

f. $6 \text{ in} + 9 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in}$

g. $1 \text{ ft} - 8 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in}$

h. $5 \text{ ft} - 8 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in}$

2. Find the following sums and differences. Show your work.

a. $5 \text{ yd } 2 \text{ ft} + 2 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ yd } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

b. $7 \text{ yd } 2 \text{ ft} + 2 \text{ yd } 2 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ yd } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

c. $4 \text{ yd } 1 \text{ ft} - 2 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ yd } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

d. $6 \text{ yd } 1 \text{ ft} - 2 \text{ yd } 2 \text{ ft} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ yd } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$

e. $6 \text{ ft } 9 \text{ in} + 4 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in}$

f. $4 \text{ ft } 4 \text{ in} + 3 \text{ ft } 11 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in}$

g. $34 \text{ ft } 4 \text{ in} - 8 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in}$

h. $7 \text{ ft } 1 \text{ in} - 5 \text{ ft } 10 \text{ in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in}$

Name _____

Date _____

1. Determine the following sums and differences. Show your work.

a. $7 \text{ oz} + 9 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ lb}$

b. $1 \text{ lb } 5 \text{ oz} + 11 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ lb}$

c. $1 \text{ lb} - 13 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ oz}$

d. $12 \text{ lb} - 4 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ lb } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ oz}$

e. $3 \text{ lb } 9 \text{ oz} + 9 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ lb } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ oz}$

f. $30 \text{ lb } 9 \text{ oz} + 9 \text{ lb } 9 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ lb } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ oz}$

g. $25 \text{ lb } 2 \text{ oz} - 14 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ lb } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ oz}$

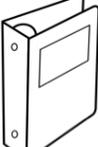
h. $125 \text{ lb } 2 \text{ oz} - 12 \text{ lb } 3 \text{ oz} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ lb } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ oz}$

2. The total weight of Sarah and Amanda's full backpacks is 27 pounds. Sarah's backpack weighs 15 pounds 9 ounces. How much does Amanda's backpack weigh?

3. In Emma's supply box, a pencil weighs 3 ounces. Her scissors weigh 3 ounces more than the pencil, and a bottle of glue weighs three times as much as the scissors. How much does the bottle of glue weigh in pounds and ounces?

4. Use the information in the chart about Jodi's school supplies to answer the following questions:

- a. On Mondays, Jodi packs only her laptop and supply case into her backpack. How much does her full backpack weigh?

 Textbook 3 lb 8 oz	 Supply Case 1 lb	 Binder 2 lb 5 oz
 Laptop 5 lb 12 oz	 Notebook 11 oz	 Backpack (empty) 2 lb 14 oz

- b. On Tuesdays, Jodi brings her laptop, supply case, two notebooks, and two textbooks in her backpack. On Fridays, Jodi only packs her binder and supply case. How much less does Jodi's full backpack weigh on Friday than it does on Tuesday?

Name _____

Date _____

1. Determine the following sums and differences. Show your work.

a. $23 \text{ min} + 37 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ hr}$

b. $1 \text{ hr } 11 \text{ min} + 49 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ hr}$

c. $1 \text{ hr} - 12 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ min}$

d. $4 \text{ hr} - 12 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ hr } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ min}$

e. $22 \text{ sec} + 38 \text{ sec} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ min}$

f. $3 \text{ min} - 45 \text{ sec} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ min } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ sec}$

2. Find the following sums and differences. Show your work.

a. $3 \text{ hr } 45 \text{ min} + 25 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ hr } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ min}$

b. $2 \text{ hr } 45 \text{ min} + 6 \text{ hr } 25 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ hr } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ min}$

c. $3 \text{ hr } 7 \text{ min} - 42 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ hr } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ min}$

d. $5 \text{ hr } 7 \text{ min} - 2 \text{ hr } 13 \text{ min} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ hr } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ min}$

e. $5 \text{ min } 40 \text{ sec} + 27 \text{ sec} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ min } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ sec}$

f. $22 \text{ min } 48 \text{ sec} - 5 \text{ min } 58 \text{ sec} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ min } \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ sec}$

3. At the cup-stacking competition, the first place finishing time was 1 minute 52 seconds. That was 31 seconds faster than the second place finisher. What was the second place time?
4. Jackeline and Raychel have 5 hours to watch three movies that last 1 hour 22 minutes, 2 hours 12 minutes, and 1 hour 57 minutes, respectively.
- a. Do the girls have enough time to watch all three movies? Explain why or why not.
- b. If Jackeline and Raychel decide to watch only the two longest movies and take a 30-minute break in between, how much of their 5 hours will they have left over?

3. One pumpkin weighs 7 pounds 12 ounces. A second pumpkin weighs 10 pounds 4 ounces. A third pumpkin weighs 2 pounds 9 ounces more than the second pumpkin. What is the total weight of all three pumpkins?
4. Mr. Lane is 6 feet 4 inches tall. His daughter, Mary, is 3 feet 8 inches shorter than her father. His son is 9 inches taller than Mary. How many inches taller is Mr. Lane than his son?

Name _____

Date _____

Use RDW to solve the following problems.

1. Lauren ran a marathon and finished 1 hour 15 minutes after Amy, who had a time of 2 hours 20 minutes. Cassie finished 35 minutes after Lauren. How long did it take Cassie to run the marathon?

2. Chef Joe has 8 lb 4 oz of ground beef in his freezer. This is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the amount needed to make the number of burgers he planned for a party. If he uses 4 oz of beef for each burger, how many burgers is he planning to make?

3. Sarah read for 1 hour 17 minutes each day for 6 days. If she took 3 minutes to read each page, how many pages did she read in 6 days?
4. Grades 3, 4, and 5 have their annual field day together. Each grade level is given 16 gallons of water. If there are a total of 350 students, will there be enough water for each student to have 2 cups?

Name _____

Date _____

1. Draw a tape diagram to show 1 yard divided into 3 equal parts.

a. $\frac{1}{3}$ yd = _____ ft

b. $\frac{2}{3}$ yd = _____ ft

c. $\frac{3}{3}$ yd = _____ ft

2. Draw a tape diagram to show $2\frac{2}{3}$ yards = 8 feet.

3. Draw a tape diagram to show $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon = 3 quarts.

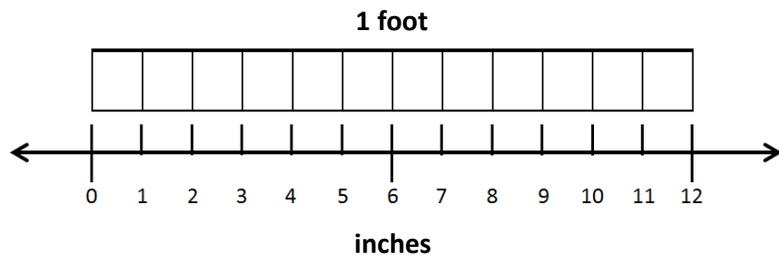
4. Draw a tape diagram to show $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons = 15 quarts.

5. Solve the problems using whatever tool works best for you.

a. $\frac{1}{12}$ ft = _____ in

b. $\frac{\quad}{12}$ ft = $\frac{1}{2}$ ft = _____ in

c. $\frac{\quad}{12}$ ft = $\frac{1}{4}$ ft = _____ in



d. $\frac{\quad}{12}$ ft = $\frac{3}{4}$ ft = _____ in

e. $\frac{\quad}{12}$ ft = $\frac{1}{3}$ ft = _____ in

f. $\frac{\quad}{12}$ ft = $\frac{2}{3}$ ft = _____ in

6. Solve.

a. $1\frac{1}{3}$ yd = _____ ft	b. $4\frac{2}{3}$ yd = _____ ft
c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ gal = _____ qt	d. $7\frac{3}{4}$ gal = _____ qt
e. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft = _____ in	f. $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft = _____ in
g. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft = _____ in	h. $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft = _____ in

Name _____

Date _____

1. Solve.

a. $\frac{1}{16}$ pound = _____ ounce

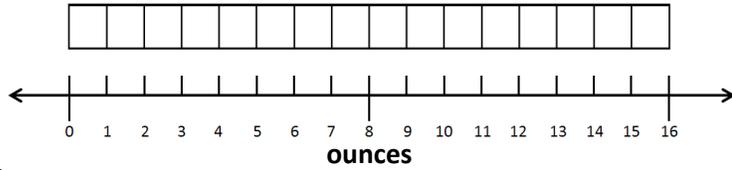
b. $\frac{\quad}{16}$ pound = $\frac{1}{2}$ pound = _____ ounces

c. $\frac{\quad}{16}$ pound = $\frac{1}{4}$ pound = _____ ounces

d. $\frac{\quad}{16}$ pound = $\frac{3}{4}$ pound = _____ ounces

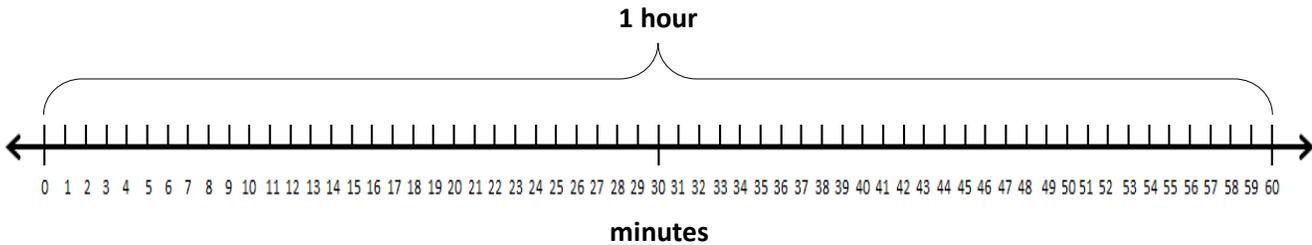
e. $\frac{\quad}{16}$ pound = $\frac{1}{8}$ pound = _____ ounces

f. $\frac{\quad}{16}$ pound = $\frac{3}{8}$ pound = _____ ounces



2. Draw a tape diagram to show $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds = 40 ounces.

3.



a. $\frac{1}{60}$ hour = _____ minute

b. $\frac{\quad}{60}$ hour = $\frac{1}{2}$ hour = _____ minutes

c. $\frac{\quad}{60}$ hour = $\frac{1}{4}$ hour = _____ minutes

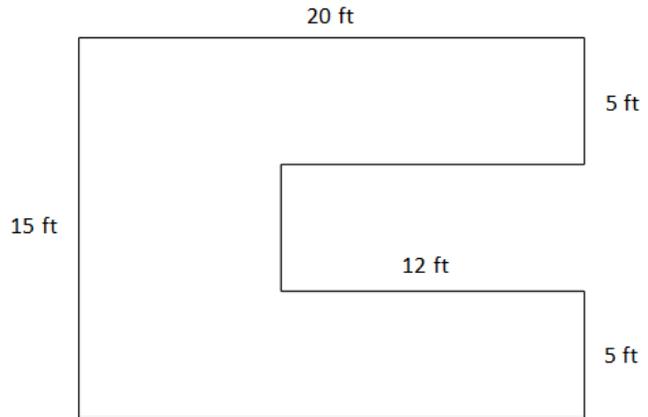
4. Draw a tape diagram to show that $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours = 90 minutes.

5. Solve.

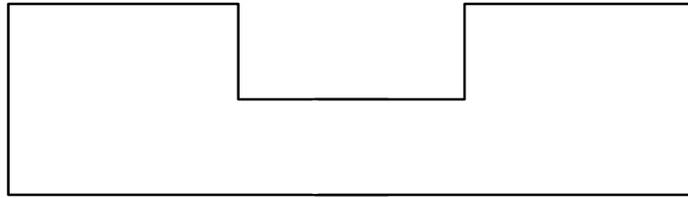
a. $1\frac{1}{8}$ pounds = _____ ounces	b. $3\frac{3}{8}$ pounds = _____ ounces
c. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lb = _____ oz	d. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb = _____ oz
e. $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours = _____ minutes	f. $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours = _____ minutes
g. $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr = _____ min	h. $5\frac{1}{2}$ hr = _____ min
i. $3\frac{1}{3}$ yards = _____ feet	j. $7\frac{2}{3}$ yd = _____ ft
k. $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons = _____ quarts	l. $6\frac{3}{4}$ gal = _____ qt
m. $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet = _____ inches	n. $8\frac{1}{3}$ ft = _____ in

4. A girl's height is $3\frac{1}{3}$ feet. A giraffe's height is 3 times that of the girl's. How many inches taller is the giraffe than the girl?
5. Five ounces of pretzels are put into each bag. How many bags can be made from $22\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of pretzels?
6. Twenty servings of pancakes require 15 ounces of pancake mix.
- a. How much pancake mix is needed for 120 servings?
- b. Extension: The mix is bought in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -pound bags. How many bags will be needed to make 120 servings?

3. Find the area of the figure pictured to the right.



4. Label the sides of the figure below with measurements that make sense. Find the area of the figure.



5. Peterkin Park has a square fountain with a walkway around it. The fountain measures 12 feet on each side. The walkway is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Find the area of the walkway.
6. If 1 bag of gravel covers 9 square feet, how many bags of gravel will be needed to cover the entire walkway around the fountain in Peterkin Park?

Bingo:

1. Players write a vocabulary term in each box of the math bingo game. Each term should be used only once. The box that says *Math Bingo* is a free space.
2. Players place the filled-in math bingo template in their mini-personal white boards.
3. One person is the caller and reads the definition on a vocabulary card.
4. Players cross off (or cover) the term that matches the definition.
5. *Bingo!* is called when 5 vocabulary terms in a row are crossed off diagonally, vertically, or horizontally. The free space counts as 1 box toward the needed 5 vocabulary terms.
6. The first player to have 5 in a row reads each crossed off word, states the definition, and gives a description or an example of each word. If all words are reasonably explained as determined by the caller, the player is declared the winner.

Math Jeopardy:

Structure: Teams or partnerships. Callers should prepare the game in advance.

1. The definitions are sorted into labeled columns by a caller: units, lines and angles, the four operations, and geometric shapes.
2. The first term directly below the heading has a value of \$100, the next \$200, and so on. The caller should make an effort to order the questions from easiest to hardest.
3. Player 1 chooses a column and a dollar value, for example, "I choose geometry terms for \$100." The caller reads, "The answer is..."
4. The players say the matching question, for example, "What is a quadrilateral?"
5. The first person to correctly state the question wins the dollar value for that card.
6. Play continues until all cards are used.
7. The player with the highest dollar value wins.

Concentration:

Structure: Teams or partnerships.

1. Create an array of all the cards face down.
2. Players take turns flipping over pairs of cards to find a match. A match is a vocabulary term and its definition. Cards keep their precise location in the array if not matched. Remaining cards are not reconfigured into a new array.
3. After all cards are matched, the player with the most pairs is the winner.

Math Pictionary:

Structure: Teams or partnerships.

1. A timer is set for 1 minute.
2. A vocabulary term is chosen from a bag by a player from Team 1, who draws an example as quickly as possible.
3. The player's teammate(s) tries to guess the vocabulary term. When the term is guessed, a new term is chosen by the same player. The process is repeated as many times as possible within the minute. Terms not guessed when the timer sounds go back in the bag.
4. A player from Team 2 repeats the process.
5. Teams count the number of words guessed. The team with the most words is the winner.

game descriptions

		Math BINGO!		

		Math BINGO!		

math bingo

A metric unit of measure equivalent to 1,000 grams.	A whole number greater than 1 whose only factors are 1 and itself.	An angle measuring less than 90 degrees.	Lines that intersect and form a 90° angle.
A whole number plus a fraction.	An angle that turns through $\frac{1}{360}$ of a circle.	The bottom number in a fraction that tells the number of equal parts in the whole.	A customary unit of measurement for liquid volume equivalent to 4 quarts.
A customary unit of measurement for liquid volume equivalent to 2 pints.	The answer to a multiplication problem.	A number leftover that can't be divided into equal groups.	A line through a figure such that when the figure is folded along the line, two halves are created that match up exactly.
Two lines in a plane that never intersect.	A triangle with at least two equal sides.	A whole number having three or more distinct factors.	A closed figure with 4 straight sides and 4 angles.
An angle measuring 90 degrees.	An angle with a measure greater than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees.	Lines that contain at least 1 point in common.	A tool used to measure and draw angles.
The top number in a fraction that tells how many parts of the whole are selected.	A triangle that contains one 90-degree angle.	This special angle measures 180 degrees.	A closed figure with 3 straight sides of equal length and 3 equal angles.

vocabulary cards (page 1)

Kilogram	Prime Number	Acute Angle	Perpendicular Lines
Mixed Number	One-Degree Angle	Denominator	Gallon
Quart	Product	Remainder	Line of Symmetry
Parallel Lines	Isosceles Triangle	Composite Number	Quadrilateral
Right Angle	Obtuse Angle	Intersecting Lines	Protractor
Numerator	Right Triangle	Straight Angle	Equilateral Triangle

vocabulary cards (page 2)