

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Whisper-talk the numbers and words as you fill in the blanks.

a.  $16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

$16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ ones

b.  $217 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

$217 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ ones

c.  $320 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

$320 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

d.  $139 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

$139 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

e.  $473 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

$473 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

f.  $680 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ tens

$680 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tens

g.  $817 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ ones

$817 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones



h.  $921 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds \_\_\_\_\_ ones

$921 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tens \_\_\_\_\_ ones

2. Write down how you can skip-count by ten from 350 to 240. You might use place value disks, number lines, bundles, or numbers.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Draw the following numbers using place value disks on the place value charts. Answer the questions below.

a. 241

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b. 412

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c. 124

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d. Order the numbers from least to greatest: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

2. Circle *less than* or *greater than*. Whisper the complete sentence.

a. 112 is less than / greater than 135.	d. 475 is less than / greater than 457.
b. 152 is less than / greater than 157.	e. $300 + 60 + 5$ is less than / greater than 635.
c. 214 is less than / greater than 204.	f. 4 tens and 2 ones is less than / greater than 24.

3. Write  $>$ ,  $<$ , or  $=$ .

a. 100 ○ 99

e. 150 ○  $90 + 50$

b. 316 ○ 361

f. 9 tens 6 ones ○ 92

c. 523 ○ 525

g. 6 tens 8 ones ○  $50 + 18$

d. 602 ○ six hundred two

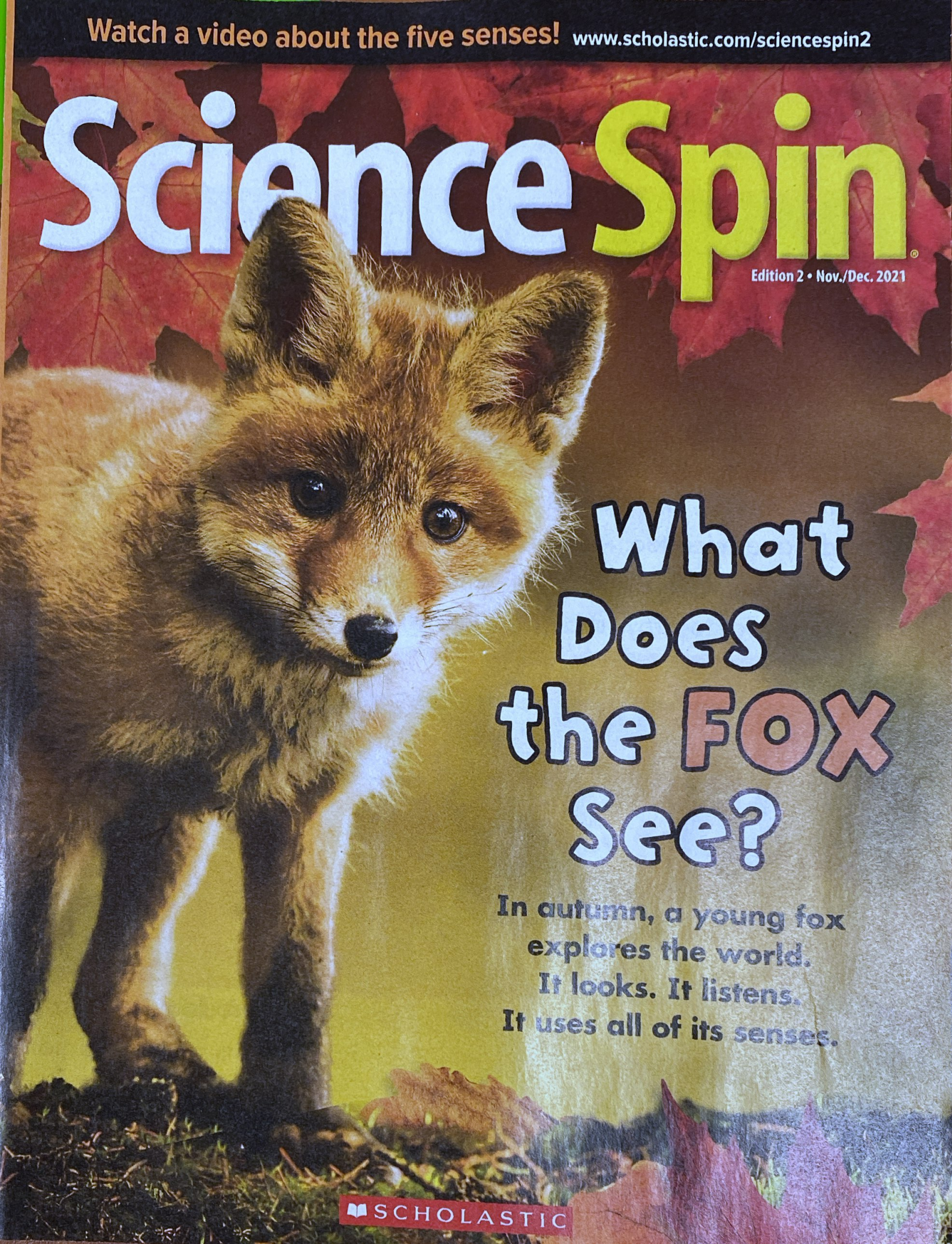
h.  $84 - 10$  ○ 7 tens 5 ones



Watch a video about the five senses! [www.scholastic.com/sciencespin2](http://www.scholastic.com/sciencespin2)

# Science Spin<sup>®</sup>

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A young fox with reddish-brown fur and a white chest patch stands in a forest. The background is filled with vibrant autumn leaves in shades of red, orange, and yellow. The fox is looking directly at the camera with a curious expression.

## What Does the **FOX** See?

In autumn, a young fox  
explores the world.  
It looks. It listens.  
It uses all of its senses.

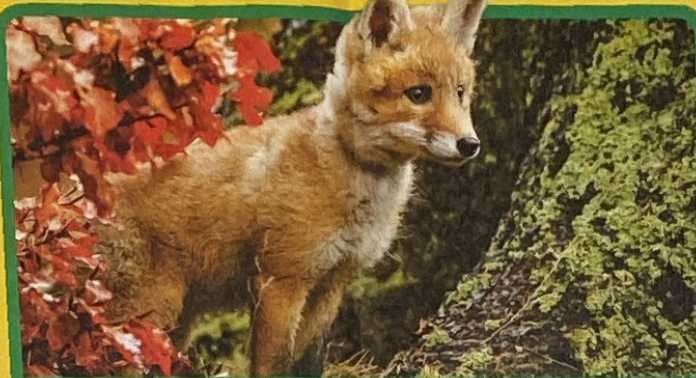


# A FOX Uses Its Senses

How does a young fox get ready to live on its own? It explores the world around it.



**A fox *tastes* berries.** It eats worms, birds, and mice too. A fox is an **omnivore**. That means it eats both plants and animals. It eats a lot to grow strong for the winter.



**A fox *hears* a sound.** Its big ears perk up. They turn toward the sound. They listen carefully. They can hear a mouse **rustling** in the leaves all the way across the forest.



**A fox *smells* a tree.** Does it smell another fox? Foxes pee on trees to tell other foxes they stopped by. They also use smell to find food and escape **predators**.



**A fox *sees* something.** Its sharp eyes can spot a tiny worm—even when there is not much light. But now its eyes see a different animal.



**A fox *feels* a kiss.** The kiss comes from its mom. Fox moms care for their **kits**, or young foxes. Mom keeps her kit safe until it grows up and lives on its own.

## A Closer Look:

Foxes have **whiskers** on their face and front legs. Whiskers feel the air move. They feel when an animal brushes against them. Whiskers feel how big that animal is and how fast it is moving.

Scientists call whiskers **vibrissae** [vy-BRI-see].

How could whiskers help find a mouse in the dark?



Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Red Fox Diagram

The fox's body helps it explore, hunt, and survive.  
Look at the diagram. Then answer the questions.

The fox's bushy **tail** wraps around it on cold nights.



Big **ears** let it hear quiet sounds.

Sharp **eyes** let it see at night.

Long, slim **legs** help it run fast.

1. Can a fox see at night? ☐ **yes** ☐ **no**
2. What helps a fox hear quiet sounds?  
☐ **small ears** ☐ **big ears** ☐ **whiskers**
3. What are a fox's legs like?  
☐ **short and slim** ☐ **short and wide** ☐ **long and slim**
4. What part of a fox helps keep it warm at night?  
☐ **eyes** ☐ **nose** ☐ **tail**

★**BONUS**★ What else can a fox's ears do?

(Hint: Look at pages 2 and 3.)