

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 21 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____

Patchwork History

Day 21
4th

Have you ever sewn anything? Does anyone in your family sew?

1 One of the earliest forms of quilting dates back to the Crusades in Europe in the 1400s. Turkish soldiers wore quilted material under their armor. It kept them warm, but it also added an extra layer of protection. This type of quilted material soon became used for bedding.

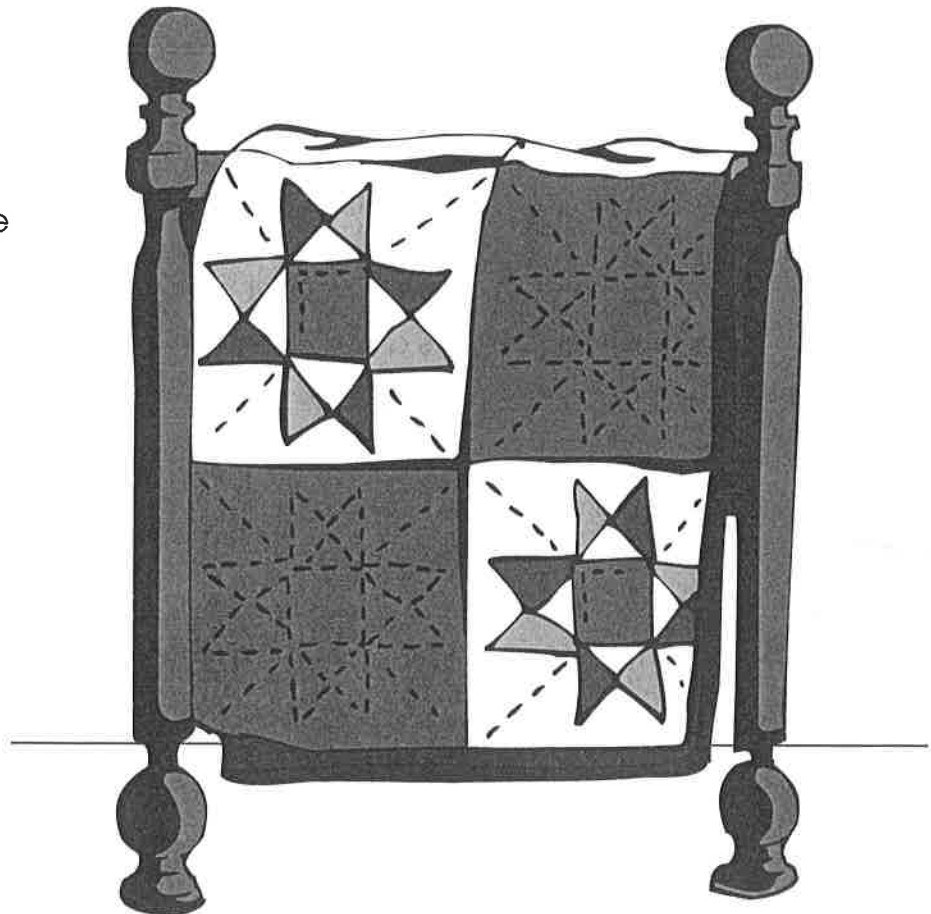
2 Quilts are made with two pieces of fabric that have a layer of batting, or padding, stuffed in between them. The layers are then sewn or tied together. Patchwork quilts are made of many tiny pieces of fabric sewn together, often in pretty or interesting patterns. For many years, quilts were made only by hand. Today, many quilts are still handmade, but some are made by machine.

3 Quilting became very popular in America in the mid-1800s. Colonial women did not have a lot of money or resources. Quilting became a way for women to make use of even the smallest scraps of material. They were able to make something practical and beautiful out of material that would have been wasted otherwise. Sometimes, women would trade scraps of fabric with each other to add more variety to their quilts.

4 Quilting bees were popular gatherings. Women did not have many ways to express their creativity, but sewing beautiful quilts was one way they could. They got together in groups from time to time and helped each other with their quilts.

Women worked very hard in the home. They often did not live close to other families, so they spent much time alone in the house. Quilting bees gave them a place to talk and socialize with other women while still completing useful projects. In fact, Susan B. Anthony first talked about women's suffrage, or the right to vote, at quilting bees.

5 The next time you see a quilt, think about all the work that went into it, especially if it was made by hand. Think about each scrap of material coming from a larger piece of cloth that was someone's dress, handkerchief, or shirt. Can you imagine all the stories each quilt has to tell?



Day 21
4th

1. How did Turkish soldiers use quilted material?

2. What is a patchwork quilt?

3. What is a quilting bee?

4. Why were quilts practical?

5. What historical event was Susan B. Anthony a part of?

6. How can a quilt tell a story?

7. Check the sentence that best states the main idea of the selection.

A quilt is made of two pieces of fabric with a layer of batting sewn in between.

Quilting bees were a good place for women to socialize while they were still doing useful work.

Quilts, which are both beautiful and practical, were a way for women throughout history to reuse scraps of material to make something useful.

8. *All quilts are still made by hand today.* Is this sentence true or false?

9. The author of this selection is _____ by the history of quilts.

enthusiastic about bored by confused by

10. What favorite scraps of fabric would you want to include in a quilt? Explain what they mean to you.

Editing Task # 28

Day 21
4th

Directions: Bubble the letter that goes with the word that correctly completes each sentence.

Giraffes are typically about _____ (Ⓐ fourteen Ⓑ fourteen Ⓒ four-teen) to _____ (Ⓐ eighteen Ⓑ eight-teen Ⓒ eightteen) feet tall making them the tallest animal on earth. A giraffe is an herbivore, which means it eats plants, and it is capable of eating over seventy pounds of food _____ (Ⓐ purr Ⓑ pur Ⓒ per) day. Giraffes have long legs and a very long neck that helps them to feed on _____ (Ⓐ leafs Ⓑ leaves Ⓒ leafes) that other animals cannot reach. Giraffes spend the majority of their days eating and only sleep for about _____ (Ⓐ to Ⓑ too Ⓒ two) to three hours per night. They have four _____ (Ⓐ stomachs Ⓑ stomach's Ⓒ stomaches) which help them to digest the plants that they eat. They also have excellent vision and are able to see predators like lions _____ (Ⓐ comming Ⓑ coming) from a long distance. They defend _____ (Ⓐ themselves Ⓑ themselves Ⓒ themselves) from predators like lions with very _____ (Ⓐ powerfull Ⓑ powerful Ⓒ powerfell) kicks from their long legs. The most dangerous time for a giraffe is while _____ (Ⓐ its Ⓑ it's) bending over to drink. Since giraffes travel in groups called _____ (Ⓐ herds Ⓑ heards Ⓒ herd's), one member will often keep watch at all times while the others are drinking. Also, a giraffe can go _____ (Ⓐ long Ⓑ longer Ⓒ longest) than a camel without drinking.

Directions : Bubble the letter of the sentence that uses correct grammar.

- Ⓐ A baby giraffe is about six feet tall when its born.

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Ⓓ A baby giraffe is about six foot tall when it's born.
- Ⓐ When giraffe's get older, their spots get darker.

Ⓑ When giraffes get older, they're spots get darker.

Ⓒ When giraffes gets older, their spots get darker.

Ⓓ When giraffes get older, their spots get darker.
- Ⓐ A giraffe's tongue is nearly two feet long!

Ⓑ A giraffes tongue is nearly two feet long!

Ⓒ A giraffes tongue are nearly two feet long!

Ⓓ A giraffes tongues is nearly two feet long!

Name _____

Day 21
4th Grade

Compare Fractions

Theo filled a beaker $\frac{2}{4}$ full with water. Angelica filled a beaker $\frac{3}{8}$ full with water. Whose beaker has more water?

Compare $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$.

Step 1 Divide one beaker into 4 equal parts.
Divide another beaker into 8 equal parts.

Step 2 Shade $\frac{2}{4}$ of the first beaker.

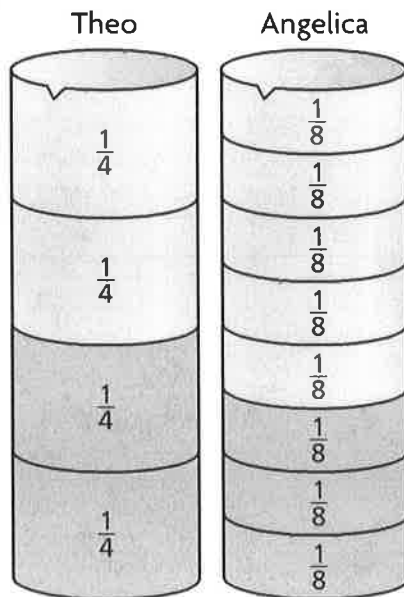
Step 3 Shade $\frac{3}{8}$ of the second beaker.

Step 4 Compare the shaded parts of each beaker.
Half of Theo's beaker is shaded. Less than half of Angelica's beaker is shaded.

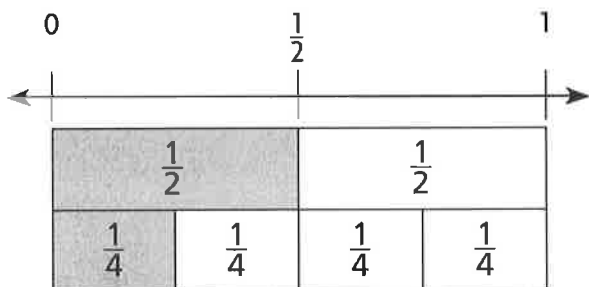
$\frac{2}{4}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$.

$\frac{2}{4} > \frac{3}{8}$

So, Theo's beaker has more water.

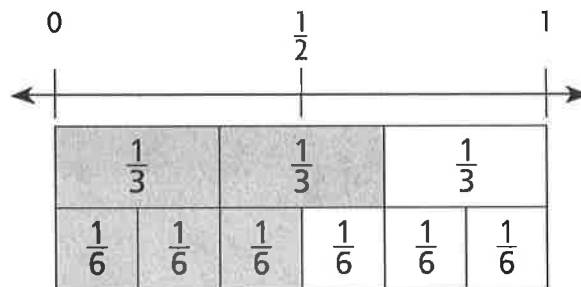


1. Compare $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.



Which is greater? _____

2. Compare $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$.



Which is less? _____

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

3. $\frac{1}{2} \bigcirc \frac{3}{4}$

4. $\frac{6}{12} \bigcirc \frac{5}{8}$

5. $\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{4}{6}$

6. $\frac{3}{8} \bigcirc \frac{1}{4}$

Compare and Order FractionsWrite $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in order from least to greatest.**Step 1** Identify a common denominator.

Multiples of 8: 8, 16, 24

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 16

Multiples of 2: 2, 4, 6, 8

Use 8 as a common denominator.

Step 2 Use the common denominator to write equivalent fractions.

$$\frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \times 2}{4 \times 2} = \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

Step 3 Compare the numerators.

$$2 < 3 < 4$$

Step 4 Order the fractions from least to greatest, using $<$ or $>$ symbols.

$$\frac{2}{8} < \frac{3}{8} < \frac{4}{8}$$

So, $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{3}{8} < \frac{1}{2}$.

Write the fraction with the greatest value.

1. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}$

2. $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{5}$

3. $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{9}{10}$

Write the fractions in order from least to greatest.

4. $\frac{9}{10}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{4}{5}$

5. $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$

6. $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 22 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____

What a Thrill!

Day 22
4/11

Have you ever been to an amusement park? If you have, what was your favorite ride?

¹ People have always liked to go on thrill rides. As early as the 1600s, Russians were building giant wooden slides during the winter and covering them in ice. Some were 80 feet tall. People would climb to the top of these slides and then ride down on sleds. Historians think of these rides as the earliest form of what we now call *roller coasters*.

² The first rides to have cars that ran on tracks appeared in France during the early 1800s. At Frascati Gardens in 1846, the French built the first ride that looped upside down. These were not very fast or long rides, though, and they were not popular for long.

³ In 1872, in the mountains of Pennsylvania, an abandoned railroad track became the first roller coaster ride in the United States. When a coal-mining company built a tunnel through the mountain, a large section of track was no longer needed. It was turned into a thrill ride. The track ran straight down the mountain for 2,322 feet. The speeding train would reach 100 miles per hour. People loved it, and the Mauch Chunk Railway became a huge success. Every year, 35,000 passengers rode the train. It remained very popular until it closed during the Great Depression.

⁴ LaMarcus Adna Thompson, a very successful inventor and businessman, designed and built the first real roller coaster set in an amusement park. Thompson's "Switchback Railway" opened in 1890 at Coney Island in Brooklyn, New York. Many more coasters were built after people saw how popular this ride could be.

⁵ In the 1920s, roller coasters were built all over the country. It was a time of great prosperity, called the "Roaring Twenties." People everywhere wanted to have fun and be playful. Then, the 1930s came and brought the Great Depression. Many of the

amusement parks were closed because people did not have enough money to visit them. During World War II, lots of the old roller coasters were torn down. The wood and steel were reused in new ways to help fight the war.

⁶ Today, roller coasters are as popular as ever. You do not have to travel too far to get to an amusement park that has at least one. In fact, if you live in California or Ohio, you are in luck. Six Flags Magic Mountain in Valencia, California has 18 roller coasters and Cedar Point in Sandusky, Ohio has 16!



DAY 22
HH

Write the words from the article that have the meanings below.

1. sudden and exciting

_____ Par. 1

2. people who write or study about history.

_____ Par. 1

3. well-liked

_____ Par. 2

4. no longer used

_____ Par. 3

5. success and wealth

_____ Par. 5

6. Which country had the first thrill ride that looped upside down?

7. How many people rode the Mauch Chunk Railway every year?

8. What was the name of the first roller coaster in an amusement park?

9. Why were old roller coasters torn down during World War II?

10. Many amusement parks closed during the Great Depression because

11. Number the events below from **1** to **5** to show the order in which they happened.

_____ A coal-mining company built a tunnel through a mountain.

_____ The Switchback Railway opened at Coney Island.

_____ The Russians built wooden slides and covered them with ice.

_____ Amusement parks in Ohio and California have the most roller coasters.

_____ Many amusement parks closed during the Great Depression.

12. Check the sentence that best states the main idea of the selection.

_____ Roller coasters are popular again, and you do not have to travel far to find one.

_____ People around the world have loved thrill rides for many years and still do today.

_____ People wanted to have fun and enjoy themselves during the "Roaring Twenties."

Nouns are people, places, or things.

1. Circle all of the nouns.

- couch curtain bench floor count
 branch jog pop basket bin home

Write the cursive words in print.

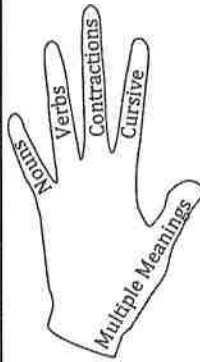
5. *real* _____

6. *sake* _____

7. *black* _____

Write a noun that correctly completes the sentence.

8. Sam and Tom went to the coffee _____.



We use contractions to shorten writing and speaking by combining two words.

Write the two words that make the contraction.

12. I've _____

13. wasn't _____

14. hadn't _____

Verbs are words that tell what people and things are doing. Verbs show action.

Circle the word that is NOT a verb.

2. skip huge shop bounce go
 3. whisper jump famous fall carve
 4. hunt soft swim scream blow

Fill in the blank with a verb that would correctly complete each sentence.

9. My neighbor _____ in a football game.

10. The singer _____ during the movie.

11. I've _____ at school this week.

Multiple meanings are determined by how they are used in a sentence.

Select the sentence that uses the word handle in the same way it is used in the sentence below.

15. Our teacher always knows how to handle any problem.

A I can't believe the handle on my suitcase broke!

B The large handle on the pot is very hot!

C Can you handle watching the children for a few hours?

D Harold held the knife by the handle.

9th Day 22

Fill in the missing numbers from these sums.

1 10 less than 2609 = _____

2 1000 more than 7890 = _____

3 $3678 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2678$

4 100 less than 6088 = _____

5 $5601 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5591$

6 1 more than 3999 = _____

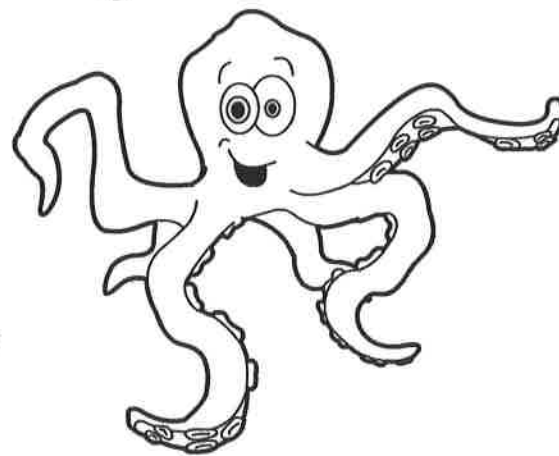
7 1 less than 3672 = _____

8 $9817 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9807$

9 $2119 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2019$

10 $8062 - 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

11 $7201 - 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Look at the number 4017.

(a) Add 10 more = _____

(b) What is 10 less? = _____

(c) 1000 less = _____

(d) 100 more = _____

(e) 1 less = _____

(f) 100 less = _____

(g) 1000 more = _____



Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 23 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____

Day 23
44

A Difficult Choice

Emily and Zach are confused! Their parents told them they could choose between Massachusetts and Arizona for their vacation this summer, and they think both states seem pretty awesome. Emily has always wanted to visit Boston, the capital of Massachusetts. Zach and she both agree that strolling along the Freedom Trail would be pretty neat. Walking the trail would enable them to see Boston's most famous historic landmarks, like the site of the school Ben Franklin attended and the Old State House. It was built in 1713 and served as the seat of the colonial government.

Emily and Zach both love the beach. If they went to Massachusetts, they could spend a few days at the beaches on Cape Cod. Emily loves boogie boarding, and Zach is great at body surfing. They both enjoy building sandcastles with their mom and dad.

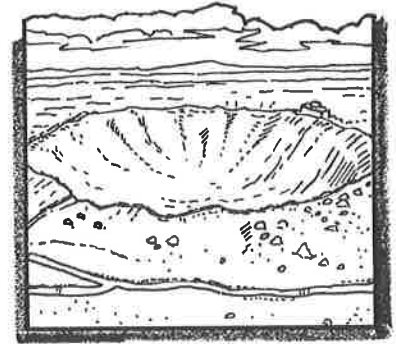
Zach finds learning about Native Americans fascinating and has always wanted to travel along the Apache Trail in Arizona. This mountain highway passes Native American ruins in Tonto National Forest. Emily is not as interested in traveling along this trail as Zach, but they both would like to visit Phoenix, the capital, and then travel to Grand Canyon National Park and Meteor Crater. Zach learned in science class that Meteor Crater is a hole over 4,000 feet wide and 520 feet deep that was created when a huge object from space fell to Earth. The object went so deep that it has never been found. Zach would really like to try to locate it. Emily thinks he is crazy! If experienced scientists and researchers cannot find it, Zach might as well not even bother to try.

If Arizona is the chosen state, Emily and Zach would also like to stop at a few other places. Arizona is home to fifteen national monuments. That is more than any other state.

The only drawback for Zach if they choose Arizona would be the heat. It is very hot and dry in this southwestern state. Arizona has a lot of what Massachusetts does not—desert land. Once in July in Arizona, it got up to 127°F!

Massachusetts, on the other hand, is located in the northeastern United States. Here, Zach and Emily and their parents could enjoy mild temperatures of about 75° F. Their parents love hot weather, but Zach and Emily do not really like to sweat. Therefore, both know that they would prefer the climate of Massachusetts.

How will they ever decide to which state they should travel? If only they could take two trips!



Name _____



DAY 23
4th

1. "Pack" each suitcase to describe the two regions.

Tonto National Forest

Old State House

Freedom Trail

mild climate

Phoenix

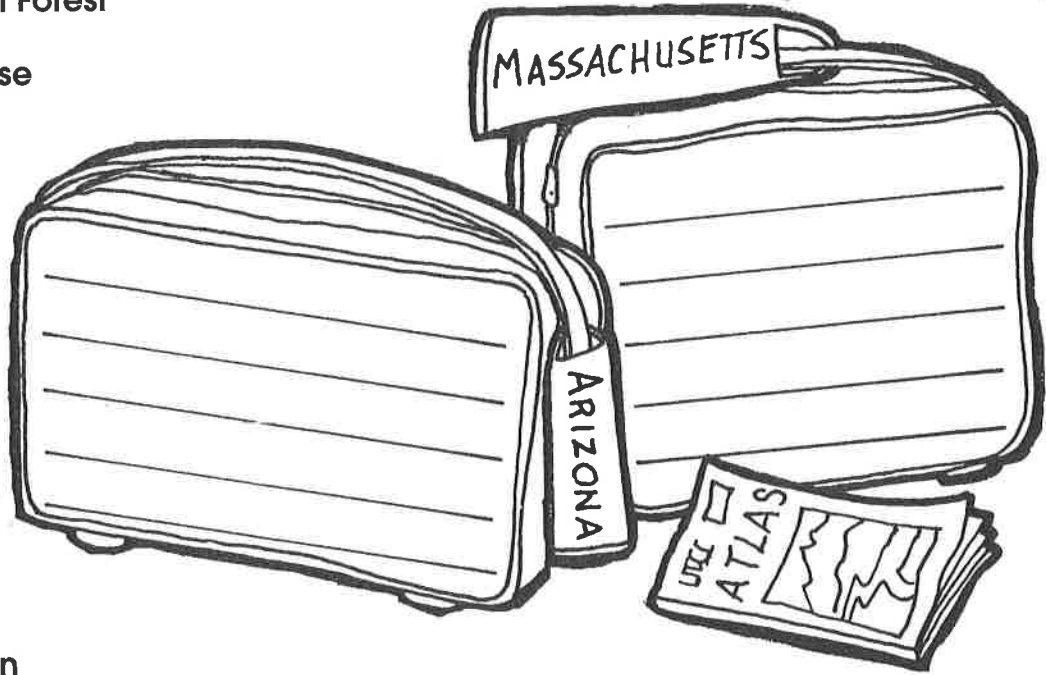
Boston

very hot

Cape Cod

Apache Trail

Grand Canyon



2. Circle things both Emily and Zach like or would like to see.

building sandcastles

Apache Trail

hot weather

beach

Meteor Crater

surfboarding

Freedom Trail

sweating

3. Write one way Zach and Emily are different from their parents. _____

4. Write one way the Freedom Trail and the Apache Trail are different. _____

5. How do Zach and Emily spend their time differently at the beach? _____

6. How are Zach and Emily's feelings different when it comes to finding the missing object at Meteor Crater? _____



Read about a state you would like to visit. On another sheet of paper, write five differences between the state you chose and the state in which you live.

Day 23
4/1

BEST FRIENDS

Julia and Vanessa have always been best friends for as far back as I can remember. They have been in the same class with the same teacher since kindergarten. They talk together on the phone, and they always play tetherball together at recess. They sit on the ramp before school and discuss all the boys, and they always sit together at lunch and share. Julia brings the drinks and sandwiches; Vanessa brings the snacks and fruit. Some days they switch, but they always share. Every Friday they wear matching shirts, and they always talk about going to Disneyland.

Today they were acting very unusual. Vanessa asked to sit with Cathy and me. Julia went off to play with Brittany and Brianna. It felt a little strange eating with Vanessa and not Julia.

No one said anything about it. We just ate our lunch and asked ourselves questions in our head. Why weren't they eating together? Why weren't they sharing lunch? Maybe we should investigate.

Cathy and I decided to talk to Vanessa, and Brittany and Brianna decided to talk to Julia.

Guess what we discovered? They just wanted to hang out with more friends because they had agreed that would be fun. We all liked the idea and planned to make a new group—a bigger group. It would be a group where we could all hang out, share our stuff, and talk about the boys on the ramp. I am looking forward to it.

Short Answer: Why was the narrator surprised in the passage? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Do not write outside this box.

<input type="checkbox"/>	

Rubric

Use a written method to solve the division questions.

1 $484 \div 4 =$

2 $624 \div 3 =$



Klara has some orders to make at the pet shop.
Help her by solving these problems.

a
There are 852 bags of rabbit food to be delivered to 4 stores. Each store will get the same number of bags. How many bags will Klara's store receive?

b
There are 721 hamster cages that need to be shared equally between 7 stores. How many will each store receive?

c
There are 635 cans of dog food to be placed on 5 shelves. Each shelf will hold the same number of cans. How many cans will go on each shelf?

Name _____

Date

Day 23
4th Grade

Gravity

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. Why do objects fall to the ground instead of flying off into space? How do we stick to the Earth instead of flying off into space? It's because of gravity. Gravity is a force that pulls objects together. Earth's gravity pulls everything downward. Without it, everything on our planet would just float away. Everything in the universe has gravity: the sun, moon, stars, buildings, apples and you!

Gravity is responsible for

- A. keeping everything grounded on Earth. B. making tall skyscrapers safe.
C. planes not being able to fly into space. D. showing us the stars on a dark night.
2. The Earth's gravity is very important to our lives, but so is the gravity of the sun and the moon. The moon's gravity pulls on the ocean and makes the tides rise and fall. The sun's gravity pulls on the Earth and makes sure our planet doesn't go flying out into space. The sun's gravity keeps all the planets spinning around it, and the Earth's gravity keeps the moon close by.

Which of the following best describes how the moon and Earth affect one another?

- A. The moon's gravity keeps Earth in place, and the Earth's gravity affects the tides on the moon.
B. The moon's gravity keeps the Earth close by, and the Earth's gravity changes the moon's orbit.
C. The moon's gravity creates tides on Earth, and the Earth's gravity keeps the moon in place.
D. The moon's gravity creates earthquakes, and the Earth's gravity creates moonquakes.
3. You might not be able to dunk a basketball on Earth, but you probably could on the moon. Why? There is less gravity on the moon, so you can jump higher. And when you drop something, it falls more slowly. Even star basketball player LeBron James couldn't dunk on Jupiter though. The gravity there is so strong, he'd hardly be able to jump at all. That's because Jupiter is bigger and heavier than the Earth and the moon. It has more mass. It's also way too hot for humans to survive on Jupiter, and we couldn't breathe the air!

Which of the following best describes the relationship between Jupiter and Earth?

- A. Jupiter and Earth share the same moon. B. The Earth has more mass than Jupiter.
C. Both Jupiter and Earth are home to humans. D. Jupiter has stronger gravity than Earth.

4. What is mass? It's the amount of matter in something. And since all things are made up of matter, all things have mass. But some things have greater mass than others. The sun has more mass than Jupiter, which has more mass than the Earth, which has more mass than the moon, which has more mass than a cruise ship, which has more mass than you. Objects with greater mass have a stronger force of gravity.

Of these objects, which has the strongest force of gravity?

- A. Neptune
B. a skyscraper
C. the sun
D. an airplane
5. In 1687, Sir Isaac Newton came up with his theory about gravity. It depends on two things, mass and distance. You probably already know that distance is the amount of space between two things. It's how far apart they are. And now you know that mass is how much matter is in an object, or in other words how heavy something is. Objects with more mass (heavier objects) have more gravity. And the closer you are to a massive object (like a planet) the stronger its force of gravity is. If a spaceship got too close to the sun, it would probably get sucked in and not be able to escape. The closer you are, the stronger the gravity.

How much gravity a thing has depends on

- A. weight and time
B. temperature and distance
C. mass and speed
D. mass and distance
6. A basketball has mass but the Earth's mass is much greater. So when you throw a basketball in the air, Earth's gravity pulls it down. That's why the basketball falls toward the ground. If you threw the basketball on the moon, it would go a lot farther. If you threw it in space, it would go on forever, or at least until it flew past something with a lot of gravity to pull it in.

If you were to throw a basketball on a planet with _____ mass than Earth, the ball would travel a(n) _____ distance.

- A. less, longer
B. less, shorter
C. more, longer
D. more, equal

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 24 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____



A "Peachy" Beach Day

DAY 24
4th



The **cause** is what makes something happen.
The **effect** is what happens as a result of the cause.

The day was beautiful! Janie and Jake's mom decided to take them to the beach. She even told them that since they had finished their chores without complaining, they could each bring a friend. Janie and Jake were excited! They loved the beach.

Janie decided to ask Hayley to go since Hayley had just had her over to play last week. Jake asked his friend Charlie—they went everywhere together. Once both friends had arrived, it was time to



load up the van. The kids packed some beach toys they might want—shovels, buckets, beach balls, and flippers. Mom packed a cooler with sandwiches and drinks, towels, sunscreen, and a chair for herself.

On the way to the beach, Jake and Charlie groaned. They had forgotten their boogie boards. Oh well! At least they had buckets and shovels they could use to build a huge sandcastle. Jake and Charlie loved to see how big they could make a sandcastle. They even liked to add roads and moats and lots of other details.

Once they reached the beach, everyone helped unload and set up. Then Mom put sunscreen on everyone. It was going to be a hot one—91° with no clouds! Everyone even put on hats.

Right away, the kids started playing. Jake and Charlie started working on their sandcastle, and Janie and Hayley went looking for shells. What a great day!

1. By each cause, write the letter of the effect.

Cause:

- _____ It was a beautiful, hot day.
- _____ They forgot their boogie boards.
- _____ Jake and Charlie go everywhere together.

Effect:

- A. Jake asked Charlie to go to the beach.
- B. Mom put sunscreen on all the kids.
- C. Jake and Charlie were disappointed.

Name _____

Identifying cause
and effect



DAY 24
4th

2. Write *C* for cause or *E* for effect for each pair of sentences.

- a. _____ Mom decided to take the kids to the beach.
_____ The day was beautiful.
- b. _____ They forgot their boogie boards.
_____ Jake and Charlie would be building sandcastles instead of boogie boarding.
- c. _____ Janie and Jake each got to take a friend to the beach.
_____ The children finished their chores without complaining.
- d. _____ Janie asked Hayley to go with her to the beach.
_____ Hayley had just had Janie over to play.

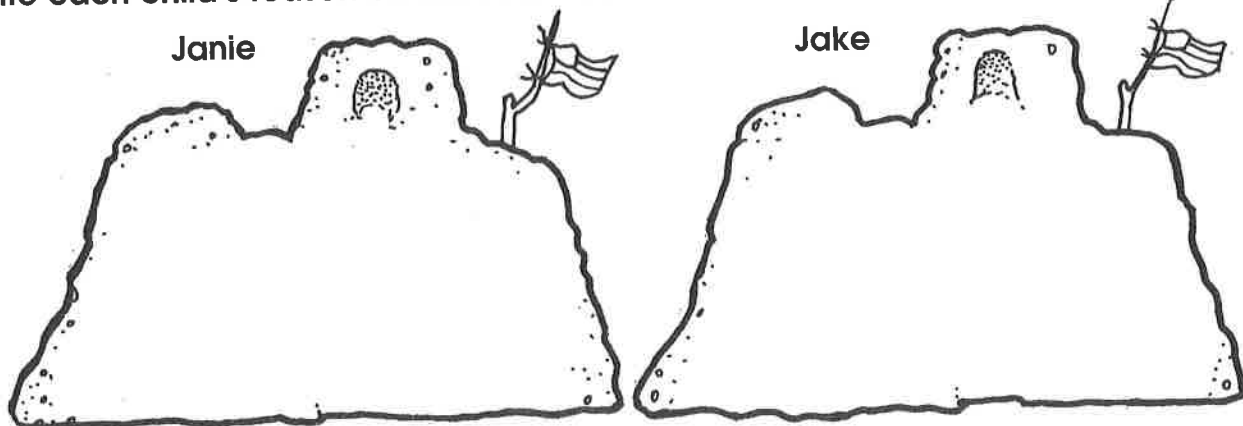
3. Circle the main idea of the first paragraph.

Janie and Jake loved to go to the beach.

Janie and Jake finished their chores without complaining.

Since it was a beautiful day, Janie and Jake's mom was taking them to the beach.

4. Janie and Jake each asked a friend to go to the beach for a different reason. Write each child's reason on the correct sandcastle.



5. What might Hayley or Charlie have thought on the way home from the beach?



Simon had to miss baseball practice last night. On another sheet of paper, write three possible causes for this effect.

Study Island 4th Grade Math - Place Value

Day 24
4th Grade

Question 1 .

7 2 , $\boxed{4}$ $\textcircled{4}$ 9

What is the relationship between the value of the 4 in the square and the value of the 4 in the circle in the number above?

- A. The value of the 4 in the circle is 100 times the value of the 4 in the square.
- B. The value of the 4 in the square is 10 times the value of the 4 in the circle.
- C. The value of the 4 in the circle is 10 times the value of the 4 in the square.
- D. The value of the 4 in the square is 100 times the value of the 4 in the circle.

Question 2 .

3 $\boxed{4}$, $\textcircled{4}$ 2 1

What is the relationship between the value of the 4 in the square and the value of the 4 in the circle in the number above?

- A. The value of the 4 in the square is 10 times the value of the 4 in the circle.
- B. The value of the 4 in the square is 100 times the value of the 4 in the circle.
- C. The value of the 4 in the circle is 10 times the value of the 4 in the square.
- D. The value of the 4 in the circle is 100 times the value of the 4 in the square.

Question 3 .

Which of the following is 10 times what the 3 represents in 5,638?

- A. 3,000
- B. 300
- C. 3
- D. 30

Question 4 .

Which equation correctly compares the tens place and ones place in 8,888?

- A. $80 + 8 = 10$
- B. $8,000 + 80 = 100$
- C. $800 + 8 = 100$
- D. $800 + 80 = 10$

Question 5 .

Which equation correctly compares the tens place and ones place in 9,999?

- A. $90 + 9 = 10$
- B. $900 + 9 = 100$
- C. $900 + 90 = 10$
- D. $9,000 + 90 = 100$

Question 6 .

Directions: Select the correct answer from each drop-down menu.

Complete the statement below to compare 5 in the tens place to 5 in the hundreds place in the number 5,555.

5 tens is equal to 5 hundreds
5 hundreds is the size of 5 tens

Question 7 .

Which of the following is 10 times what the 7 represents in 8,137?

- A. 70
- B. 7,000
- C. 7
- D. 700

Question 8 .

Which of the following is 10 times what the 9 represents in 9,614?

- A. 9,000
- B. 90
- C. 900
- D. 90,000

Question 9 .

8, $\boxed{9}$ $\textcircled{9}$ 2

What is the relationship between the value of the 9 in the square and the value of the 9 in the circle in the number above?

- A. The value of the 9 in the circle is 100 times the value of the 9 in the square.
- B. The value of the 9 in the square is 10 times the value of the 9 in the circle.
- C. The value of the 9 in the square is 100 times the value of the 9 in the circle.
- D. The value of the 9 in the circle is 10 times the value of the 9 in the square.

Question 10 .

Which equation correctly compares the thousands place and hundreds place in 66,666?

- A. $600 \div 6 = 100$
- B. $60,000 + 600 = 100$
- C. $6,000 + 600 = 10$
- D. $60,000 + 6,000 = 10$

Penguins: Up Close and Personal

by ReadWorks



A penguin is a type of bird that lives in water and on land. The black-and-white appearance of penguins is known as countershading, which is a form of camouflage that helps keep them safe in the water. Wild penguins are found only in the Southern Hemisphere. Most live within the polar region in very cold climates around Antarctica; however, some species of penguins live in warmer climates in South Africa, New Zealand, and some countries in South America. While there are over 17 different types of penguins, this passage will focus on only three: the emperor penguin, the king penguin, and the little blue penguin.

The biggest of all penguins, the emperor penguin, is almost three-and-a-half feet tall—that is almost as tall as the average first grader! And they can weigh up to 88 pounds. Incredibly, emperor penguins breed on the ice in Antarctica during winter. They face temperatures of -22

degrees Fahrenheit and below. After the female lays an egg, the male keeps the egg warm and protects it for a period of two months-during which time he doesn't eat at all! The female makes a hunting trip for those two months, sometimes traveling up to 50 miles to reach the ocean. When she returns, she regurgitates food for the chick, and then the male goes and finds food for himself. In the wild, emperor penguins live 15 to 20 years. Also, they have the deepest dive of all birds: up to 1,850 feet!

The second-largest penguin is called the king penguin. A king penguin can weigh up to 30 pounds. During breeding, like the emperor penguin, a king penguin keeps its egg warm on its feet under a pouch of loose skin. However, king penguins tend to live in slightly warmer climates than emperor penguins; they choose beaches without snow or ice to lay their eggs. The king penguin has a very distinctive coloring, with orange highlights on its head, beak, neck, and upper breast.

A third type of penguin is called the little blue penguin, also known as the fairy penguin. These penguins get their name from both their small size and the color of their feathers, which are a light blue instead of black and white like many other types of penguins. Little blue penguins are the smallest of all penguin types, only growing up to a little over one foot tall. They weigh only two or three pounds! They like to live on sandy or rocky beaches, and they can only be found in Australia and New Zealand. They face threats from natural predators such as seagulls, seals, and sharks, and also from introduced predators such as cats, dogs, and foxes. Unlike emperor penguins and king penguins, little blue penguins build nests for their eggs. And while emperor penguin parents take two-month-long shifts protecting their young, little blue penguins take turns more often, switching every few days. Their eggs hatch after only 36 days, and their average lifespan is 6.5 years.

Penguins have evolved so that they can spend time both in water and on land-although they are much more graceful in the water than they are on land! (Look at how they waddle awkwardly on land and how they glide smoothly through the water.) While penguins cannot fly, they do have small wings called flippers that help them swim underwater. An interesting fact about penguins is that they can remain underwater for as long as 20 minutes at a time before coming up for air. They also get their food from the seas. Small fish and squid make up the bulk of their average diet. Penguins seem to have mastered the art of hunting-they catch their prey with their beaks and swallow them whole! Some penguins spend much of their lives in water, only coming to land to mate and rear their chicks.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which penguin is the largest?

- A. the king penguin
- B. the emperor penguin
- C. the rockhopper penguin
- D. the little blue penguin

2. What does the author describe in the passage?

- A. types of penguins and their habitats
- B. why most penguins are found in Antarctica
- C. the reason why penguins cannot fly
- D. how to protect penguins from extinction

3. Not all penguins are black and white. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. Countershading keeps penguins safe in water.
- B. Little blue penguins are the smallest type of penguin.
- C. Little blue penguins have blue feathers.
- D. Penguins mostly eat small fish and squid.

4. Which of the following conclusions about penguin habitats is supported by the passage?

- A. Penguins live only in Antarctica.
- B. Penguins cannot live in warm climates.
- C. Penguins live only in the Northern Hemisphere.
- D. Penguins can live in warm and cold climates.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. facts about penguins
- B. how penguins evolved
- C. what penguins eat
- D. where penguins live

6. Read the following sentences from the paragraph about king penguins.

"The second-largest penguin is called the king penguin. A king penguin can weigh up to 30 pounds. During breeding, like the emperor penguin, a king penguin keeps its egg warm on its feet under a pouch of loose skin. However, king penguins tend to live in slightly warmer climates than emperor penguins; they choose beaches without snow or ice to lay their eggs."

Why might the author mention emperor penguins in this paragraph about king penguins?

- A. to distract the reader from the important information
- B. to hint that the emperor penguin is better than the king penguin
- C. to show how these two kinds of penguins are alike and different
- D. to indicate that emperor penguins and king penguins are the same

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ penguins have small wings called flippers, they cannot fly.

- A. Especially
- B. Therefore
- C. After
- D. Although

8. Emperor penguins breed in colder climates than king penguins. What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 25 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____

The Wolves Are Back!

Day 25
4th

Why do you think the wolves disappeared from Yellowstone National Park?

¹ If you were to take a trip to Yellowstone National Park, there is a good chance that you would be able to catch a glimpse of a wolf during your visit. More than 400 wolves live in Yellowstone National Park today. But if you had visited just a few years ago, you would not have had a chance to see one of these beautiful, independent creatures.

² Between 1926 and 1995, there were no wolves living in Yellowstone. Because wolves did live there in the past, scientists decided to try to bring them back to the park. In 1995, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service captured 14 wolves in Canada and released them in the park. A year later, they caught and released 17 more wolves. By the third year of the program, 64 wolf pups had been born. The wolves were breeding and raising their young even more quickly than the scientists had hoped!

³ Today, scientists say that Yellowstone National Park has the major predators that it once had before humans interfered. You might wonder why animals that hunt and kill other animals are so important, but everything in nature has a role to play. Think of nature as a see-saw that always

wants to be balanced. A big change in nature will cause the "see-saw" to become unbalanced. Human beings, who believed wolves were a dangerous annoyance, caused things to go out of balance at Yellowstone.

⁴ Scientists call wolves one of the keystone species. This means that many other plants and animals depend on them. Some scientists believe that wolves affect as many as 25 other species at Yellowstone. For example, wolves mostly hunt elk and deer. Other animals that live in the area eat the leftover meat wolves leave behind. This means that those animals may eat fewer plants. More plants grow, and they may be larger than before. This provides shelter for some animals and insects.

⁵ At Yellowstone, the environment began to change not long after the wolves were brought back. It is quickly becoming more like it was hundreds of years ago. Many people have heard about the program and are interested to hear how the wolves are doing. Scientists are glad that more people are learning about endangered species and how important even a single type of animal can be to the environment.



Day 25
4th

Write **F** before the sentences that are facts. Write **O** before the sentences that are opinions.

1. ____ Wolves are beautiful creatures.
2. ____ Yellowstone currently has the major predators it had throughout history.
3. ____ Wolves are an annoyance.
4. ____ Wolves mostly hunt elk and deer.
5. ____ More than 400 wolves live in Yellowstone today.
6. What caused the "see-saw" to become unbalanced at Yellowstone?

7. If another species disappears at Yellowstone in the future, what do you think scientists might do?

8. What is a keystone species?

9. Did the environment at Yellowstone begin to change right before or right after the wolves were brought back?

10. What problem did some people have with wolves in Yellowstone?

11. Based on this selection, how do you think the author feels about wolves at Yellowstone?

12. Write one cause from the selection and its effect.

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

Editing Task # 30

Day 25
4th

Directions: Bubble the letter that goes with the word that correctly completes each sentence.

Our solar system has a total of _____ (a ate b eight c eiht) planets. These planets all orbit or revolve around the sun and are usually listed in order by _____ (a they're b there c their) distance from the sun. The _____ (a name b names c named) of these planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. These planets are placed into groups based on _____ (a whether b weather c wether) they are made out of rock or gas. The four planets _____ (a close b closer c closest) to the sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars, are _____ (a most b mostly c moster) made of rock. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, are _____ (a none b know c known) as giant planets and are made up of different types of gases. All of the planets in our solar system except for Mars and Venus, have one or more moons that revolve around the planet. Jupiter has the most known moons with _____ (a sixty-three b sixty three c sixty-three). Also, all of the gas giant planets in our solar system have rings _____ (a wile b while c whale) none of the rocky planets have them. The rings are mainly made up of _____ (a large b larger c largest) amounts of dust and ice that revolve around those planets. _____ (a Saturn b Saturn's c Saturns) rings cover more than 155,000 miles. You _____ (a wood b wold c would) have to fly around the entire Earth over six times to cover that distance!

Directions : Bubble the letter of the sentence that uses correct grammar.

1. a Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system.
b Mercury is the smaller planet in our solar system.
c Mercury is the smallest planets in our solar system.
d Mercury is the smallest planet in our soler system.
2. a Venus is the hotter planet in our solar system.
b Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system.
c Venus is the hottest planets in our solar system.
d Venus are the hottest planet in our solar system.
3. a If you weigh 50 pound on Earth, you would weigh 126.5 pounds on Jupiter.
b If you way 50 pounds on Earth, you would way 126.5 pounds on Jupiter.
c If you weigh 50 pounds on Earth, you would weigh 126.5 pound on Jupiter.
d If you weigh 50 pounds on Earth, you would weigh 126.5 pounds on Jupiter.

Division in Word Problems

Name: _____

Use a strategy of your choice to solve each problem.

- 1** There are 5 times as many tulips as rose bushes in a garden. There are 15 tulips. How many rose bushes are in the garden?

There are _____ rose bushes in the garden.

- 3** There are 18 blueberries in a bowl. There are 3 times as many blueberries as strawberries in the bowl. How many strawberries are in the bowl?

There are _____ strawberries in the bowl.

- 5** A tile pattern has 6 times as many white squares as gray squares. There are 48 white tiles in the pattern. How many gray tiles are there?

There are _____ gray tiles in the pattern.

- 7** Erik sees 42 stars in the sky on Tuesday night. This is 7 times as many stars as he sees on Monday night. How many stars does Erik see on Monday night?

Erik sees _____ stars on Monday night.

- 2** Kelly has 2 times as many quarters as dimes. She has 18 quarters. How many dimes does she have?

Kelly has _____ dimes.

- 4** Amanda swims for 16 minutes. This is 4 times as many minutes as Julio swims. How many minutes does Julio swim?

Julio swims _____ minutes.

- 6** Leah has 3 times as many country songs as she has pop songs on her MP3 player. She has 27 country songs. How many pop songs does Leah have?

Leah has _____ pop songs.

- 8** Lucas spends 72 minutes cleaning his room. This is 8 times as long as it takes him to wash the dishes. How long does it take Lucas to wash the dishes?

It takes Lucas _____ minutes to wash the dishes.

- 9** Write and solve a word problem for this equation: $6 \times n = 54$

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 26 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____



Climbing Blindly



A **fact** is information that can be proven.
(Example: Asia is a continent.)

An **opinion** is information that tells what someone thinks.
(Example: Asia is the most interesting continent in the world.)

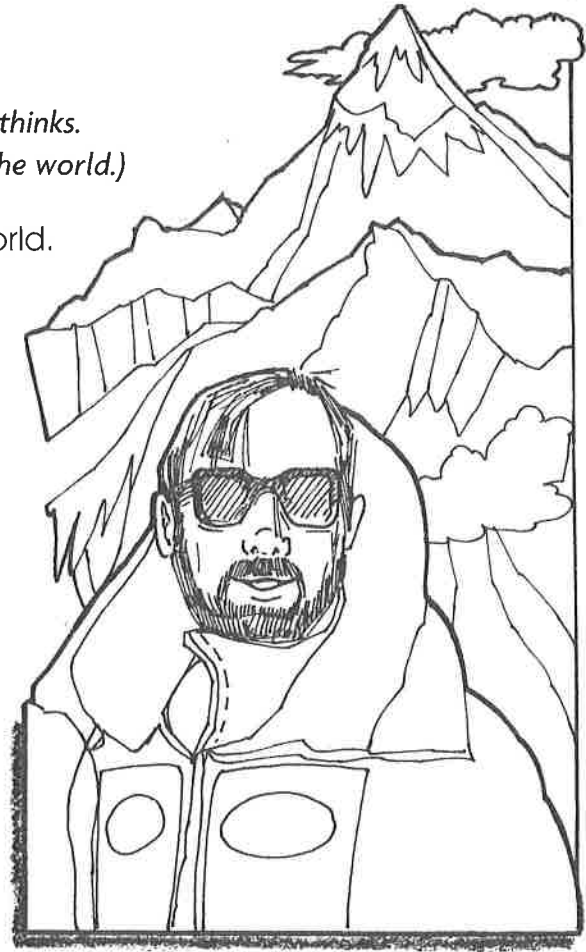
Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. This mountain is located in Asia. Asia is home to all five of the world's highest mountains. Mount Everest's peak is five and one-half miles above sea level. That is very high!

Many climbers have tried to climb to the top of Mount Everest's approximately 29,141-foot peak. The first people to reach the peak were Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. Since then, about 900 people have survived the climb to Mount Everest's top.

One of the successful climbers is Erik Weihenmayer. Like all who try to climb this huge mountain, Erik faced strong winds, snow, and avalanches. However, what really made Erik's climb unbelievable is the fact that he is blind. After losing his vision at age 13, Erik began climbing at age 16. He has climbed the tallest mountains on five continents. Erik became the first blind person to reach the peak of Mount Everest.

At the age of 32, Erik began his climb as part of a 19-member team. His team wore bells that he could follow during his climb, and fellow climbers were quick to warn him of such things as a big drop on the right or a boulder to the left. Erik also used long climbing poles and an ice ax to feel his way across the ice, rock, and snow on the mountain.

During his climb, Erik encountered many dangers. He struggled through 100 m.p.h. winds and sliding masses of snow, ice, and rock. Because the air became thinner the higher Erik climbed, he wore an oxygen mask, as do many who climb high mountains. This helped him breathe as he climbed higher and higher. It took Erik about two-and-a-half months to reach the top of this incredible mountain.



Day 26
4th

Name _____



Identifying fact or opinion

Day 26
4th

1. Write *F* for fact or *O* for opinion.

- ___ Erik is very courageous.
- ___ The bells made Erik's climb a lot easier.
- ___ Erik is blind.
- ___ All climbers should use climbing poles and ice axes.
- ___ Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain.
- ___ Erik's oxygen mask helped him breathe.
- ___ Erik used tools to help him climb.
- ___ Erik is proud of his achievement.

2. List three interesting facts from the story. _____

3. Write your opinion of Erik's accomplishment. _____

4. Circle words that describe Erik.

brave foolish cautious strong daring athletic

5. What are some climbing tools many climbers use? _____

6. Do you think bells are a good idea for all teams of climbers to use? Why or why not? _____

7. Why do you think Erik attempted this dangerous climb? _____



Read about another adventurous person. On another sheet of paper, write three facts and three opinions about this person.

1. Circle all of the common nouns.

wonder Mariah forest sweep table
money jewels shut history math
Arkansas show goose job March

Underline all of the present tense verbs.

7. went goes
likes loved shops
storm closed
8. thought swims
dove dips winter
warms wore hat

Write a present tense verb that completes the sentence.

9. My teacher _____ Fridays.
10. Archie _____
a bike for his ninth
birthday.



Write the abbreviation for the word on the line.

14. Sunday _____
15. Lane _____
16. Doctor _____
17. March _____

Write command, exclamation, statement, or question to describe each sentence.

- 2. We won the game! _____
- 3. Start your test now. _____
- 4. Sharpen your pencil. _____
- 5. Can you please turn in your paper? _____
- 6. The test will take forty-five minutes. _____

Write the following sentences using correct capitalization.

- 11. will you take us to the park? _____
- 12. did you see terry at the movies? _____
- 13. whitney needs to borrow rowan's dress. _____

Underline or highlight the common nouns in each sentence.

- 18. Marcus likes to read books on Saturday mornings.
- 19. Math is Juan's favorite subject at school.
- 20. They are having a sale on markers this Tuesday.

4th Day 26

**Using Common Numerators
and Denominators**

Name: _____

Compare the fractions. Write $<$, $>$, or $=$.

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ○ $\frac{3}{8}$

2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ○ $\frac{4}{5}$

3 $\frac{1}{5}$ ○ $\frac{2}{10}$

4 $\frac{2}{10}$ ○ $\frac{23}{100}$

5 $\frac{7}{8}$ ○ $\frac{3}{4}$

6 $\frac{7}{12}$ ○ $\frac{5}{6}$

7 $\frac{10}{12}$ ○ $\frac{5}{6}$

8 $\frac{53}{100}$ ○ $\frac{1}{2}$

9 $\frac{2}{8}$ ○ $\frac{9}{12}$

10 $\frac{1}{6}$ ○ $\frac{3}{12}$

11 $\frac{4}{5}$ ○ $\frac{77}{100}$

12 $\frac{1}{3}$ ○ $\frac{5}{12}$

13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ○ $\frac{2}{12}$

14 $\frac{9}{10}$ ○ $\frac{90}{100}$

15 $\frac{2}{3}$ ○ $\frac{3}{6}$

16 Show a model you can use to check your answer to problem 12.

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 27 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____



A New Team for Juan

Juan was angry! His mom had signed him up late for baseball, and now he was not on his old team. He would not get to play with Tyler, Joe, and Brad. They had played together for four years! And they all loved Coach Dave—he was one of the best coaches in the league. Juan was not even sure if he wanted to play at all. He just knew it would not be any fun.

At the first practice, Juan walked slowly to the field. He saw one guy pitching and one hitting. The guy hitting struck out. "Great!" thought Juan. "I will be on a team with no hitters!" Juan continued on to the field. He saw some guys playing catch. One guy missed an easy ball. "Perfect!" thought Juan. "I will also have to teach them how to catch!"

Juan thought about calling it quits when he suddenly realized that Eric, a friend from school, was on the team. Eric was a great pitcher! "Well, maybe I will stay for a bit," Juan said to himself.

Juan started looking around some more. He recognized two other kids he had watched when he had been on the other team. One was a fast runner, and one never missed a pop fly. "Hey! This team might be okay after all!" thought Juan.

Eric was excited to see Juan. "Hey, Juan! I'm glad you are on our team. We are going to have a great team. Do you know who our coach is?"

Juan was sure the coach would not be as good as Coach Dave, but Eric was excited. "So, who is the coach, Eric?" Juan asked, somewhat indifferently.

"It's Home Run Harvey!" Eric replied excitedly.

"Home Run Harvey!" exclaimed Juan. "The one and only Home Run Harvey from the university team?"

"That is right," said Eric. "His little brother is on our team, and he wants to coach." Juan could not believe how lucky he was to get on Home Run Harvey's team!

"So who is his brother?" Juan asked.

"Tim is over there," said Eric, pointing to the guy who had not caught what Juan had called an "easy ball."

Juan felt badly for thinking negatively about Tim's missed catch. Everyone misses a ball now and then. Juan could not wait to tell his friends about his new team and coach!



Day 27
0 4th

Name _____



1. Check how Juan felt in each situation.

He could not play baseball with his friends.

He sees a player on his new team strike out.

He sees his friend, Eric.

He learns Home Run Harvey is the coach.

positive	negative

Day 27
4:1

2. Why was Juan angry that he could not play on his old team? _____

3. Underline when Juan first started feeling more positive about the new team.

when he saw a player who was a fast runner

when he saw a player who never missed a pop fly

when he saw Eric

4. Why do you think Juan felt badly about what he thought when he saw Tim miss a catch? _____

5. Circle the words that describe Juan at the end of the story.

angry scared excited pessimistic remorseful timid

6. Circle the main idea of the story.

Juan's mom made a terrible mistake, and now Juan had to suffer.

What Juan thought was going to be a negative experience soon looked like it could be a positive one.

Juan is going to get awesome coaching from a very talented ball player.

7. What kind of season do you think Juan's team will have? _____



Choose three characters from a book. On another sheet of paper, write two different words to describe each character.

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Editing Task #31

Day 27
4th

Directions: Bubble the letter that goes with the word that would correctly complete each sentence.

There are three _____ (Ⓐ states Ⓑ state's Ⓒ states') of matter. _____ (Ⓐ First Ⓑ Frist Ⓒ First,) there are solids. In solids, particles are _____ (Ⓐ pack Ⓑ packed Ⓒ packs) tightly together. Solids have a definite shape. You can _____ (Ⓐ easy Ⓑ easier Ⓒ easily) measure the volume and mass of solids. Next, there are liquids _____ (Ⓐ who's Ⓑ whose Ⓒ hose) particles are held together less tightly. Liquids take the shape of _____ (Ⓐ there Ⓑ their Ⓒ they're) container. Liquids can be _____ (Ⓐ poored Ⓑ poured Ⓒ poared). The _____ (Ⓐ thrid Ⓑ third Ⓒ therd) state of matter is gas. _____ (Ⓐ Gas Ⓑ Gas's Ⓒ Gases) are made of particles that are far apart compared to those of solids and liquids. Gas takes the shape of _____ (Ⓐ its Ⓑ it's) container just like liquids. When liquid water freezes, it _____ (Ⓐ changes Ⓑ change Ⓒ change's) to a solid. When ice melts, it changes from a solid to a liquid. When water is _____ (Ⓐ boil Ⓑ boils Ⓒ boiled), it turns into gas. The _____ (Ⓐ processes Ⓑ process Ⓒ prosess) in which water turns into gas is called evaporation.

Directions : Bubble the letter of the sentence that uses correct grammar.

1. Ⓐ Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space
 Ⓑ Matter is anything that has masses and takes up space.
 Ⓒ Matter is anything that has mass and take up space.
 Ⓓ Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space.
2. Ⓐ Texture, hardness, color, and size are all properties of matter.
 Ⓑ Texture, hardness, color and size are all properties of matter.
 Ⓒ Texture hardness, color, and size are all properties of matter.
 Ⓓ Texture, hardness, color, and size are all properties of matter
3. Ⓐ An objects volume is the amount of space that it takes up.
 Ⓑ An object's volume is the amount of space that it takes up.
 Ⓒ An object's volume is the amount of spaces that it takes up.
 Ⓓ An objects volume is the amount of spaces that it takes up.



Determine which choice shows the expression used to solve the problem.

Answers

1) Vanessa was buying DVDs of her old favorite TV series. She bought eight DVDs at the store and she bought seven online. How many DVDs did she buy total?

- A. $8 + 7$
- B. $8 - 7$
- C. 8×7
- D. $8 \div 7$

2) A mailman has to give twenty-eight pieces of junk mail to each block. If there are four houses on a block how many pieces of junk mail should he give each house ?

- A. $28 + 4$
- B. $28 - 4$
- C. 28×4
- D. $28 \div 4$

3) Billy bought five boxes of books at a yard sale. If each box had seven books how many books did he buy?

- A. $5 + 7$
- B. $7 - 5$
- C. 5×7
- D. $7 \div 5$

4) Roger could fit seven action figures on each shelf in his room. His room has two shelves. How many action figures total could his shelves hold?

- A. $7 + 2$
- B. $7 - 2$
- C. 7×2
- D. $7 \div 2$

5) Jerry was buying books about astronomy. He bought eight books about the planets and four about the space program. How many books did he buy total?

- A. $8 + 4$
- B. $8 - 4$
- C. 8×4
- D. $8 \div 4$

6) At the fair the 'Twirly Tea Cups' ride can hold nine people per tea cup. If the ride has seven tea cups, how many total people can ride at a time?

- A. $9 + 7$
- B. $9 - 7$
- C. 9×7
- D. $9 \div 7$

7) Mike played six games of basketball with his friends. If Mike scored four points each game, how many points did he score total?

- A. $6 + 4$
- B. $6 - 4$
- C. 6×4
- D. $6 \div 4$

8) Sarah had twelve video games. If she put them into stacks with two in each stack, how many stacks could she make?

- A. $12 + 2$
- B. $12 - 2$
- C. 12×2
- D. $12 \div 2$

9) Emily was selling some of her old toys at a garage sale. She started out with seven toys and sold three of them. How many does she have left?

- A. $7 + 3$
- B. $7 - 3$
- C. 7×3
- D. $7 \div 3$

10) For a potluck lunch Lana brought thirteen bottles of soda. If everyone only drank five of the sodas, how many did she have to take back home?

- A. $13 + 5$
- B. $13 - 5$
- C. 13×5
- D. $13 \div 5$

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 28 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____

A Friendly Lesson

Day 28
4th

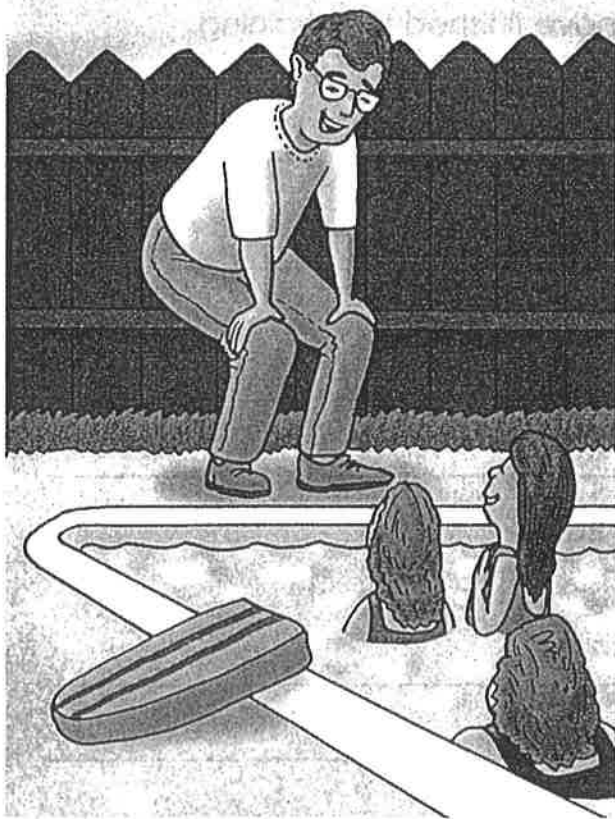
Have you ever been afraid of something but tried to do it anyway?

¹ Maggie sat dangling her feet into the sparkly blue water of her family's swimming pool. She had been anticipating the new pool for months. Now that it was there, though, she didn't feel as happy as she thought she would.

² "What's wrong?" asked her mom.

³ Maggie sighed. "Amelia is scared of the water. She doesn't know how to swim. I thought that she would be playing with me in the pool all summer. I miss Amelia. Nothing is as much fun without her," said Maggie, lightly splashing water over her knees.

⁴ "Hmmm," said Mom. "Why don't you go call Amelia and see if she can come over? Maybe if you and I both get in the pool with her, we can help her feel safe in the water. Remember how we taught your little brother to swim? Now, he swims like a dolphin!"



⁵ Maggie looked a little more cheerful. "You're right, we did teach Tyler to swim. He was pretty scared the first time we took him to the pool, wasn't he?" asked Maggie. "I think I'll go call Amelia right now and see if her dad can bring her over."

⁶ Later that afternoon, Amelia came over with her dad. "Are you sure you don't want me to stay?" he asked.

⁷ Amelia nodded. "I think I'm ready to do this," she said. "I'm tired of being scared of the water. I don't want to miss a whole summer of swimming with Maggie."

⁸ "I'm proud of you," said her dad. "I'll be back in a couple of hours, okay?" Amelia nodded again and sat on the side at the shallow end of the pool.

⁹ All afternoon, Maggie and her mom worked with Amelia in the water. They taught her how to blow bubbles so she wouldn't get water in her nose. They taught her to kick across the width of the pool holding a kickboard. When Amelia's dad came to pick her up, everyone was surprised the time had gone so quickly.

¹⁰ "Watch this, Dad!" shouted Amelia. "I can float on my back. Maggie's mom can even let go for a few seconds, and I can do it on my own!" She proudly demonstrated her new skills for her father.

¹¹ "This is amazing!" said Amelia's dad. "You two must be incredible teachers."

¹² Maggie and her mom smiled at each other. "I think Amelia was just ready to learn," said Maggie's mom. "She set her mind to it and did all the work herself."

¹³ "Can we come back tomorrow, Dad?" asked Amelia. Everyone laughed.

¹⁴ "I have a feeling that I'm going to have a prune for a daughter all summer!" said Amelia's dad.

1. Check the words that describe Amelia.

- ___ funny
- ___ brave
- ___ determined
- ___ suspicious
- ___ proud

Circle the word that best completes each sentence, and write it on the line.

2. Mom and Maggie helped Amelia _____ her fear of the water.
ignore overcome explain
3. Maggie _____ Amelia's company.
enjoys dislikes forgets
4. Amelia's dad had not _____ her to learn so much in one afternoon.
wanted expected selected
5. Why does Maggie feel sad at the beginning of the story?

6. What does Dad mean when he says, "I'm going to have a prune for a daughter all summer"?
7. Why does Amelia want to learn how to swim?
8. Why does Amelia say that she wants to come back tomorrow?

Find the simile in paragraph 4, and write it on the line below.

9. _____
10. Why did it make a difference that Amelia was finally ready to learn?
11. Tell about something that you tried, even though it made you uncomfortable at first.

1. Circle or highlight all of the plural nouns.

- yards dogs desks branches bear
 candy unicorns campers unicycle war
 underwear apes uniforms cameras

Underline the root word.

7. singing
 8. recook
 9. disconnect
 10. unable
 11. mistreat
 12. believeable

Write a word that has a prefix or a suffix. Circle the root word.

13. _____
 14. _____



Write the prefix of each word. Hint: pre=before

20. preheat _____
 21. undisturbed _____
 22. unicycle _____
 23. misplaced _____

Underline the noun that should be plural and write it correctly. Remember words that end in s, sh, ch, or x need an -es.

2. Move both box of paint to the table. _____
 3. Paint three girl doll today. _____
 4. Don't forget to rinse all of the brush. _____
 5. All art class will meet in the gym. _____
 6. Write four paragraph on your test. _____

Circle the simple subject in each sentence. Hint: The subject is who or what the sentence is about. It is usually at the beginning of the sentence before the verb.

15. Susan went to Arizona to visit her aunt.
 16. The nurse gave the toddler a shot.
 17. Music was playing in the auditorium.
 18. The ladder was left in the garage.
 19. The team's jerseys were gold and green.

Write the suffix of each word.

24. powerful _____
 25. happened _____
 26. teachable _____
 27. fearless _____

4th Day 28

Understanding of Fractions on a Number Line *continued*

Name: _____

Set C

Use this number line to solve problems 5–7.



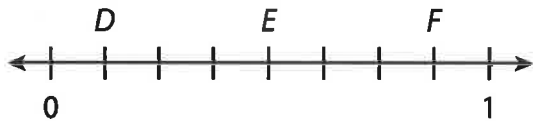
5 A is _____.

6 B is _____.

7 C is _____.

Set D

Use this number line to solve problems 8–10.



8 D is _____.

9 E is _____.

10 F is _____.

When Lightning Strikes

Thunder provides a wake-up call to head indoors.



World Almanac for Kids

"When thunder roars, go indoors," says meteorologist Ron Holle.

Scientists say lightning strikes the surface of Earth about 100 times each second. Thunderstorms are most frequent during the spring and summer. Experts warn people to be especially aware of the dangers of lightning during those seasons.

Forces of Nature

Lightning is the flash of light that occurs when electricity moves between clouds or between a cloud and the ground. The huge spark of electricity is like the tiny kind you get when you run a comb through your hair or scuff your feet on a carpet—only much stronger.

A lightning bolt that crackles through the air can reach a temperature of 60,000 degrees Fahrenheit. That is about five times hotter than the sun! The intense heat from lightning causes the surrounding air to expand, resulting in the loud sound known as thunder.

Thunder is nature's warning to head indoors. As meteorologist Ron Holle from Tucson, Arizona told *Weekly Reader*, "When thunder roars, go indoors." A meteorologist is a scientist who studies weather.

Holle also recommends following the 30-30 rule. If you hear thunder fewer than 30 seconds after you see lightning, head indoors—the storm is only about 6 miles away. After the storm

ends, wait 30 minutes before going outside. To determine how far away lightning is, count the seconds between the flash and the thunder. Every 10 seconds equals 2 miles.

Play It Safe

Lightning strikes the ground in the United States about 25 million times each year! Although getting hit by lightning is unlikely, it is important to stay safe. In the United States, about 60 people are killed each year by lightning.

To stay safe, follow the golden rule-head for cover. "There is no place outside that is safe from lightning," Holle said firmly. "There are two safe places-inside a [permanent] building or a metal-topped vehicle."

Lightning Safety Tips

Lightning expert Ron Holle shared the following tips with *Weekly Reader*:

- Find shelter in a building or a metal-topped vehicle (not a convertible), and close the windows.
- If you're caught outdoors, stay away from open spaces, and avoid standing near tall objects, such as trees.
- Avoid using electrical equipment, such as computers, TVs, and phones. (Cell phones are safe to use.)
- Stay away from sinks and showers. Lightning can travel through water pipes.
- Wait 30 minutes after the last sound of thunder or flash of lightning before going outside.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What is the golden rule of lightning safety?

- A. Don't stand under trees.
- B. Avoid using electronics.
- C. Stay away from open spaces.
- D. Head for cover.

2. What does the author describe at the end of the passage?

- A. how to stay safe from lightning
- B. how lightning is created
- C. how thunder is created
- D. what a meteorologist is

3. The time between a lightning strike and thunder indicates the distance of the storm. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

- A. "Thunder is nature's warning to head indoors."
- B. "Count the seconds between the flash and the thunder. Every 10 seconds equals 2 miles."
- C. "Wait 30 minutes after the last sound of thunder or flash of lightning before going outside."
- D. "If you hear thunder fewer than 30 seconds after you see lightning, head indoors."

4. "Find shelter in a building or a metal-topped vehicle (not a convertible), and close the windows."

Based on this safety tip, what can you conclude about the safety of cars during lightning?

- A. All cars, regardless of type, will protect you from lightning.
- B. Cars are less safe than buildings during lightning.
- C. The rubber tires of a car protect you from lightning.
- D. The metal roof of a car protects you from lightning.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. why lightning storms are dangerous
- B. the relationship between thunder and lightning
- C. facts about lightning and safety tips
- D. how meteorologists study the weather

6. Read the following sentence: "The intense heat from lightning causes the surrounding air to expand, resulting in the loud sound known as thunder."

What does the word "resulting" mean?

- A. to allow someone to do something
- B. to become smaller
- C. to make a quiet noise
- D. to cause something to happen

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

It is important to stay safe during thunderstorms, _____ it is unlikely that you will be struck by lightning during your lifetime.

- A. initially
- B. moreover
- C. in summary
- D. even though

8. Define lightning.

Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 29 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____

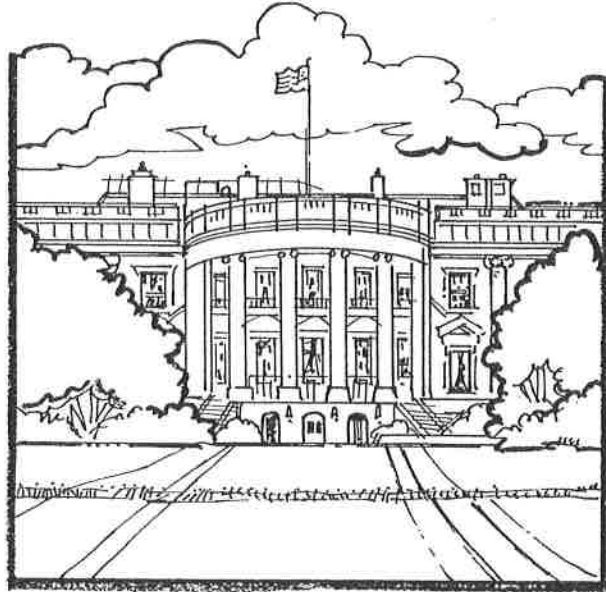
Day 29
4th

A Very Colorful House



Context clues are words or sentences that can help determine the meaning of a new word.

Jackson was excited! He and his family were on their way to the White House. Jackson could not wait to see the President's official **residence**. He had been reading all about it so that he might recognize some things he saw. After standing in a long line, Jackson, his sister, and their parents were allowed to enter the 132-room, six-floor **mansion**. They entered through the East **Wing**. Jackson knew that he and his family were only four of the 6,000 people who would visit this **incredible** house that day.



The first room they were shown by the **guide** was the State Dining Room. Jackson learned that 140 dinner guests could eat there at one time. "What a great place for a huge birthday party!" Jackson thought.

The Red Room was shown next. Red satin **adorned** its walls. The third room the **visitors** entered was the Blue Room. This room serves as the main **reception** room for the President's guests. Jackson wondered when the President would be out to greet him. After all, he was a guest, too.

The Green Room was the fourth room on the **tour**. Jackson and his family were not surprised to find green silk covering the walls in this room.

The last room was the biggest room in the White House. It is called the East Room. Here, guests are **entertained** after **formal** dinners. Jackson wondered if they could **vary** the entertainment by rolling in **huge** movie screens so they could all watch the latest movies. He wondered if kids were invited sometimes; maybe they had huge, bouncy boxes you could jump in. Perhaps they even set up huge ramps so all the kids could practice skateboarding and roller blading. How fun!

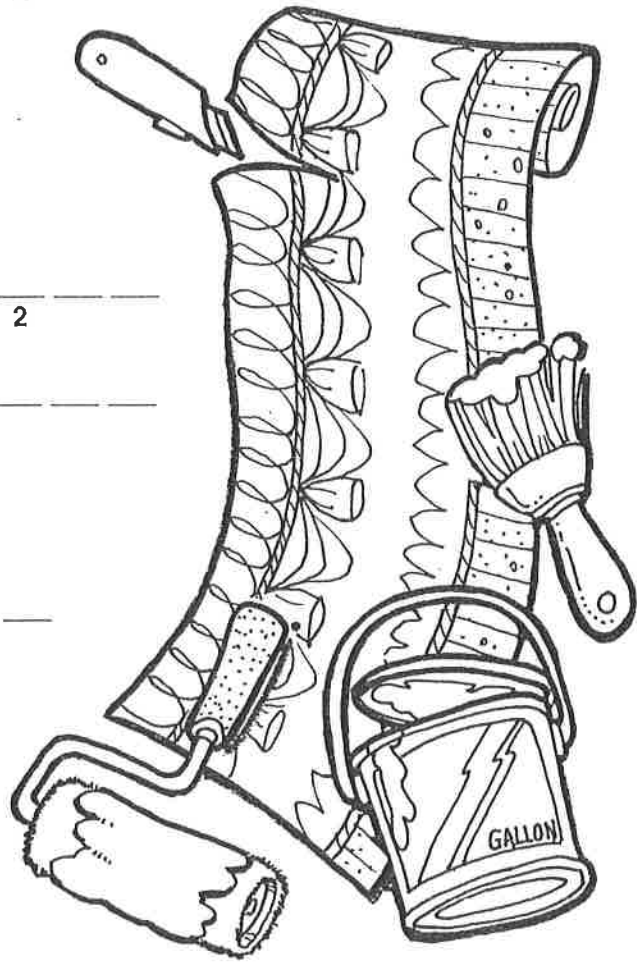
Jackson loved his tour of the White House. He was just sorry that he did not get to see the living quarters of the President's family. He wondered if the President had to make *his* bed every day!



Day 29
4th

Write one of the bolded words from the story to match each definition below. Use context clues to help. Then write each numbered letter in the matching blank below to answer the question and learn an interesting fact.

- 1. following the usual rules or customs in an exact way _____
1
- 2. home _____
12 10
- 3. a gathering at which guests are received _____
9 17
- 4. kept interested with something enjoyable _____
15 16 8
- 5. decorated _____
13
- 6. a leader of a tour _____
4
- 7. a part that sticks out from a main part _____
2
- 8. a very large, stately house _____
7
- 9. a trip to inspect something _____
6
- 10. amazing _____
11
- 11. very large _____
5
- 12. guests _____
3
- 13. to change _____
14 18



How many gallons of paint does it take to paint the outside of the White House?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Name _____

Date

Day 29

4th Grade

Parallel & Perpendicular Lines

Use the text to answer each question below.

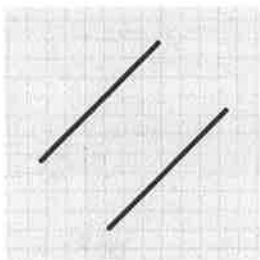
1. In geometry, a point is an exact location in space. You can picture a point as a tiny dot. All shapes are made up of points. For example, a line is made up of an infinite number of points in a never-ending straight path. A line segment is also made up of points in a straight path, but it has a specific start and end point. For two lines or line segments to be parallel, perpendicular or intersecting, they must be on the same plane. A plane is a flat surface that goes on forever.

What is the difference between a line and a line segment?

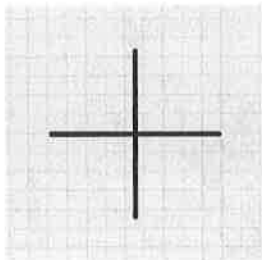
- A. A line is straight, but a line segment is not.
- B. A line goes on forever, but a line segment does not.
- C. A line is made up of points, but a line segment is not.
- D. A line exists on a plane, but a line segment does not.
2. Two lines or line segments are classified as parallel if they are on the same plane and never intersect, or cross. Parallel lines stay the same distance apart forever. Imagine a straight segment of train or subway tracks: the two rails never touch or cross. The symbol \parallel is used to show when two lines are parallel. You can say line A \parallel line B.

Which of the following is an example of parallel lines?

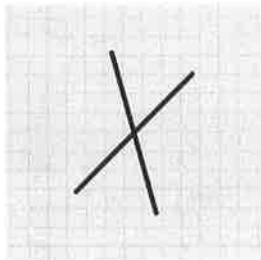
A.



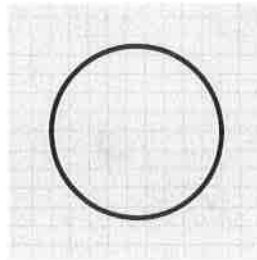
B.



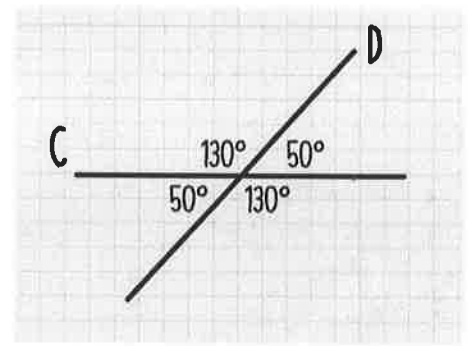
C.



D.



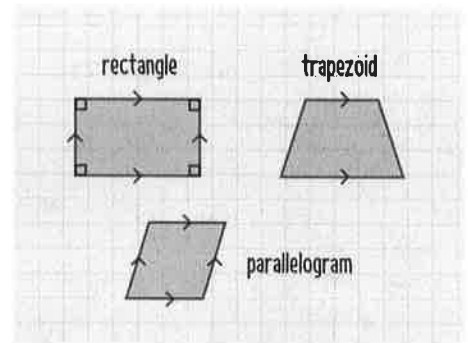
3. Perpendicular lines and line segments intersect at 90° angles, which are also called right angles. You can be sure that two lines are perpendicular when you see a little square where the lines meet. The symbol \perp is used to show when two lines are perpendicular. Perpendicular lines and line segments are very common—they form the corners of doors, windows, the letter T and more.



If two lines are neither perpendicular nor parallel, they are called intersecting lines. An example of intersecting line segments is the letter X.

In this image, lines C and D are

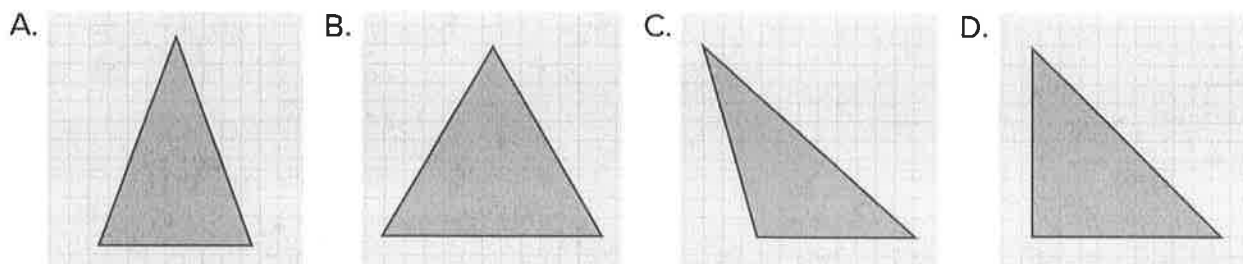
- A. parallel
 B. intersecting
 C. perpendicular
 D. all of the above
4. Many geometric shapes can be categorized based on the presence or absence of parallel and perpendicular lines. Quadrilaterals are a group of shapes that have four sides and four angles—the prefix “quad” means four. Quadrilaterals may have zero, one or two pairs of parallel and/or perpendicular lines. For example, a trapezoid has one pair of parallel lines. A rectangle has two pairs of parallel lines and two pairs of perpendicular lines. A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel lines.



A parallelogram is a quadrilateral with

- A. one pair of parallel lines.
 B. two pairs of parallel lines.
 C. one pair of perpendicular lines.
 D. two pairs of perpendicular lines.
5. A triangle is a geometric shape that always has three sides and three angles. Triangles have zero pairs of parallel lines. They usually have zero pairs of perpendicular lines. Only one type of triangle, the right triangle, does have two perpendicular lines. Right triangles always contain a right angle created by two perpendicular sides.

Which of these shapes is a right triangle?



Lewis County Schools
4th Grade
NTI Day 30 Assignment

School: _____

Student Name: _____

A New Virginia Home

Day 30
4th

Have you ever gone hiking?

¹ It was the first weekend that Amira and her family had spent in their new house. Amira had finished unpacking the boxes in her bedroom. On one wall of her room, she hung a map of Michigan. That was the state her family used to live in. She would miss going to visit Lake Michigan and all the fun she'd had at the beach. On another wall, Amira hung a map of Virginia, the state that was her new home.

² Amira heard a soft tapping. She saw her father's head poke around the door. "Hi, Dad," said Amira. "What's going on?"

³ "I just wanted to see how you were doing," said Dad. "Your room is starting to look pretty good. I like the maps."

⁴ "Thanks," said Amira, sighing and flopping down on the bed.

⁵ Dad sat next to her. "Why the big sigh?" he asked.

⁶ "I guess I miss Michigan and my friends," said Amira. "I don't know anyone here, and there's nothing to do."

⁷ "There are some kids your age who live on this block, but they may be on vacation still," said Dad. "I know you'll meet people as soon as school starts next week. As far as there being nothing to do, you're in luck. I'm looking for someone to go hiking with me this afternoon." Amira's dad stood up and walked over to the map of Virginia.

⁸ "We were lucky to move near one of the greatest hikes in the country," he said. "Have you ever heard of the Appalachian Trail?" he asked, tracing something on the map with one finger. Amira shook her head.

⁹ "Well, then, I think you ought to put on your hiking boots, grab some bug spray, and come along with me," said Dad.

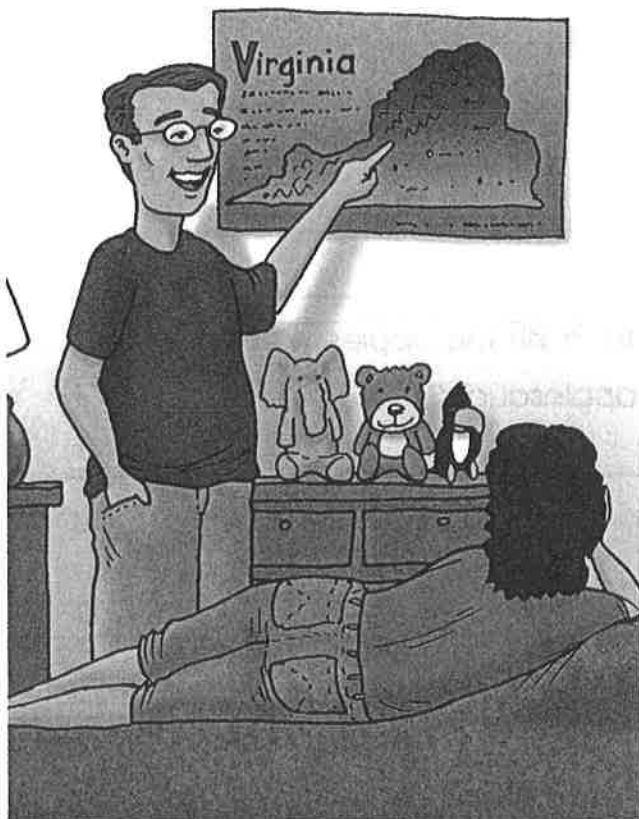
¹⁰ Amira sighed again, but she looked a little bit interested. "I'm pretty sure you won't regret it," said Dad. "I'll meet you downstairs in 15 minutes, okay?"

¹¹ Amira nodded and walked to her closet to look for her hiking boots. Fifteen minutes later, Amira and her dad said good-bye to her mom and drove to the trailhead. In her backpack, Amira carried some bug spray, a water bottle, two granola bars, and two oranges. In Dad's backpack, there was a cell phone, a water bottle, a tree identification guide, sunscreen, and a camera.

¹² As Amira and her dad hiked through the woods, she felt her spirits start to lift. The air smelled clean and fresh, and a slight breeze whispered through the treetops. When Dad turned around, he noticed a big grin on Amira's face.

¹³ "That's nice to see for a change," joked Dad.

¹⁴ "This is great," she answered. "I don't miss Michigan nearly so much right now."



Day 30
4x1

1. Check the reason the author probably wrote this story.

- to tell a story about a girl and her dad and a hike they went on
- to persuade the reader to hike the Appalachian Trail
- to tell the reader facts about the Appalachian Trail

2. Check the sentence below that is the best summary for paragraph 7.

- Amira's dad tries to make her feel better about the move to Virginia.
- Amira's dad walked over to the map of Virginia.

3. Do you think Amira will want to go hiking again? Why or why not?

4. Name three things that can be found in Amira's backpack or her dad's backpack.

5. Check the words that you think best describe Amira's dad.

- athletic
- cheerful
- angry
- shy
- caring

6. Why did hiking make Amira feel better?

7. What time of year is it? How do you know?

8. Choose one piece of dialogue from the story, and write it on the line. Tell what the dialogue tells you about the character or the story.

9. If you were trying to cheer up Amira, what would you do or say?

1. Circle or highlight all of the plural nouns or nouns that could be plural.

- kid children caps program fish
 men horns alligators flute beaches

If the letter to the left of the -y is not a vowel, drop the -y and add -ies to make plural.

7. bunny _____

8. country _____

9. pony _____

10. baby _____

To make these words plural, you do not drop the -y, you just add -s. The letter to the left of the -y is a vowel so don't drop.

11. monkey _____

12. boy _____



Change each noun to a plural noun. Hint: Sometimes you have to change the word to make it plural.

18. foot _____

19. mouse _____

Underline or highlight the complete subject in each sentence. Hint: Everything BEFORE the verb is part of the complete subject.

2. Aunt Sandy walked us to the bus stop.
3. The beautiful leaves fell down from the trees.
4. My older brother likes to go fishing after school.
5. Some people like to lay out at the beach.
6. Two young girls were playing at the park.

Circle the simple predicate in each sentence. Hint: The simple predicate is the verb, or what the subject does or is.

13. Josh plays with his younger brother.
14. Kim climbs the ladder to her tree house.
15. The driver stops at the yellow light.
16. Your dinner is ready.
17. Andrea's going to the party.

Write a synonym for the word. Hint: A synonym has almost the same meaning as another word.

20. good _____

21. dinner _____

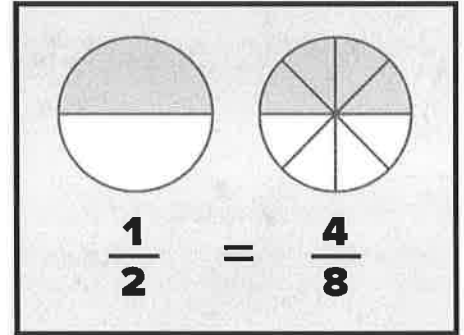
22. road _____

4/11 Day 30

Equivalent Fractions

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. Equivalent fractions are two or more fractions that have the same value even though they look different. It may help to think of equivalent fractions as pieces of a pie. If your pie has 8 slices and you share them equally with a friend, you each get 4 slices, or $\frac{4}{8}$ of the pie. Looking at the pie in another way, you each get $\frac{1}{2}$ of the pie. $\frac{4}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ are equivalent fractions; they mean the same thing.



Which of the following pairs of fractions are equivalent?

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ B. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$
- C. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ D. $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{12}$
2. To generate, or create, an equivalent fraction, multiply the top number (the numerator) and the bottom number (the denominator) by the same number. Let's say you start with $\frac{3}{4}$. You can make an equivalent fraction by multiplying both the numerator and the denominator by 2 to get $\frac{6}{8}$. Multiply both by 3 to get $\frac{9}{12}$. You can go up to 1,000,000 to get $\frac{3,000,000}{4,000,000}$, and beyond; the possibilities are endless. These are all equivalent fractions because they all represent the same value.

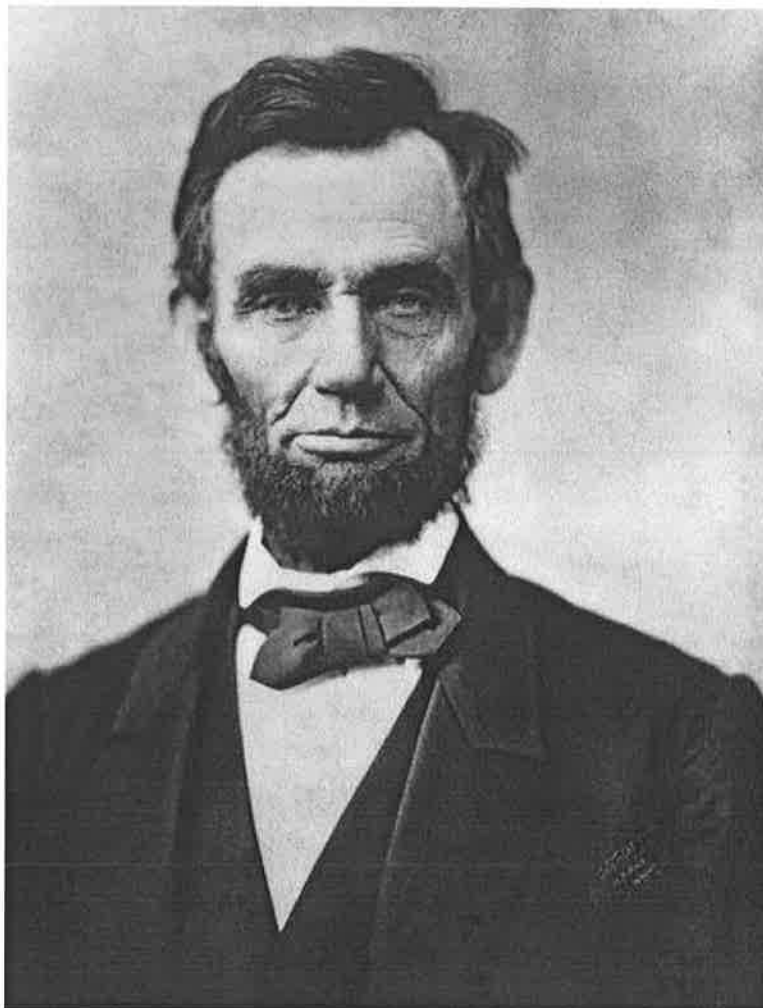
When you multiply a fraction by the same number on top and bottom, you're actually multiplying by 1. When we multiplied both 3 (the numerator) and 4 (the denominator) by 2, we were actually multiplying $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{2}{2}$. $\frac{2}{2}$ is equivalent to 1 but looks different. Any time you multiply the numerator and denominator by the same number, you are multiplying by 1.

According to the passage, which of the following is **not** true?

- A. You make an equivalent fraction by multiplying the numerator and denominator by the same number.
- B. A fraction that has the same number above and below the division line, like $\frac{2}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{3}$, is equal to 1.
- C. Equivalent fractions have the same value but different numerators and denominators.
- D. Each fraction has a limited number of equivalent fractions.

U.S. Presidents: Abraham Lincoln

by ReadWorks



Abraham Lincoln was America's 16th president. He is considered to be one of the greatest leaders in the nation's history. He helped guide the United States through the U.S. Civil War. Lincoln also helped to end slavery in the country. Sadly, Lincoln was assassinated near the end of the Civil War in 1865. He became the first U.S. president to be killed in office.

Lincoln was elected president in 1860. Before the election, most people did not know much about Lincoln or his humble background. He was born on February 12, 1809, in a Kentucky log cabin. In 1816, his family moved to the wild Indiana frontier. Lincoln helped his father farm and work the fields. He barely had time for school. He spent no more than one year in a classroom. In 1818, Lincoln's mother died.

Even though Lincoln had very little schooling, he learned how to read and write. Books were

scarce on the frontier, but he closely read the books he got his hands on. Lincoln pored over the family Bible. He would walk for miles to borrow books. Some books he read were Aesop's *Fables* and *Pilgrim's Progress*.

As a young man, Lincoln worked many jobs to earn a living. He was tall and strong. He split logs and fence rails for farmers. He helped take a flatboat down a river to New Orleans. Eventually, he started a general store with a friend. When the store went into debt, he paid those debts off working other jobs. By 1834, a friend encouraged Lincoln to become a lawyer. Instead of learning at a law school, Lincoln taught himself law. "Your own resolution to succeed is more important than any one thing," he would later say.

Among Lincoln's many skills, he was a great writer and speaker. In one of his most famous speeches, known as the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's words reassured a suffering people at war that democracy would survive.

As president, Abraham Lincoln was most proud of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued during the Civil War. It declared that the slaves in the southern states rebelling against the U.S. government were free. The proclamation paved the way for the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which ended slavery in the U.S.

Lincoln's stand against slavery caused him to make many enemies. Even so, his assassination was felt all over the nation from the North to the South. Millions of people admired his spirit and service to his country. A train carried Lincoln's body to Springfield, Illinois, making stops at some major cities. Mourners crowded near the tracks to try and see the train. To this day, people visit Lincoln's tomb to pay their respects.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What did Abraham Lincoln help to end in the United States?

- A. slavery
- B. war
- C. democracy
- D. discrimination

2. Which of the following describes the correct sequence of events in Lincoln's life?

- A. He became a lawyer; he started a general store; his mother died.
- B. He became President; he issued the Emancipation Proclamation; he moved to Indiana.
- C. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation; his mother died; he moved to Indiana.
- D. He moved to Indiana; he became President; he issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

3. Abraham Lincoln was a man of integrity. What evidence from the passage best supports this statement?

- A. "A friend encouraged Lincoln to become a lawyer."
- B. "As a young man, Lincoln worked many jobs to earn a living."
- C. "When the store went into debt, he paid those debts off working other jobs."
- D. "He split logs and fence rails for farmers. He helped take a flatboat down a river to New Orleans."

4. Which of the following was probably *least* important in Lincoln being a successful president?

- A. He was persuasive.
- B. He was tall and strong.
- C. He had political skill.
- D. He was a great writer.