4th

DAY

SIX

Name: _____

Monday 19

Use context clues to determine the meaning of the bolded words below.

1. Ariel felt **dismay** when she thought her dog ran away.

   _____

2. The horse and buggy became **obsolete** when the automobile was invented.

   _____

Correct these sentences.

3. does you like the song the star spangled banner

   _____

4. the note said bring paint paper and brushes to art class

   _____

Give the present tense of the verb.

5. Cynthia dug her heels into the sand. _____

The Lion
and the
Mouse

The afternoon sun shone brightly on the plains. The mighty lion, king of beasts, strolled about in the tall grass. He was looking for a patch of shade in which to take a nap. At last he came to a spreading tree whose leaves dappled the ground with cool shadows. The lion lay down in the deepest part of the shade.

"Ah," he murmured, as he stretched himself in the soft dust. "What a nice place for a nap." He closed his eyes and began to snore gently.

After a time, a little mouse came scuttling past. She was in a hurry to reach her home, a tiny hole in the roots of the tree. In her haste, she didn't notice the sleeping lion until she had scampered right across his nose.

Of course, the tickle of four little mouse feet woke the lion instantly. He made one quick swipe and trapped the little mouse under his huge paw. Immediately she began to cry.

"Oh, please, Your Majesty, please don't kill me," she begged.

"Why not?" growled the lion. "You woke me from my nap."

"A thousand pardons," squeaked the mouse. "It was an accident. Besides, I have small mouse children to care for."

"That is none of my concern," muttered the lion. "Give me a better reason, or I shall flatten you."

"Well," answered the little mouse, trembling with fear, "if you spare me, I may someday be able to return the favor. I promise to help you in any way I can."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the lion. "I doubt you shall ever be able to help such a powerful one as myself. But you have amused me, so I shall let you go. Now run away quickly, and leave me in peace to finish my nap."

With that, the lion raised his paw and set the mouse free. He chuckled to himself as he drifted off to sleep once more.

"How could a mouse ever help a lion? That will be the day." Once again the lion's gentle snores ruffled the afternoon air.
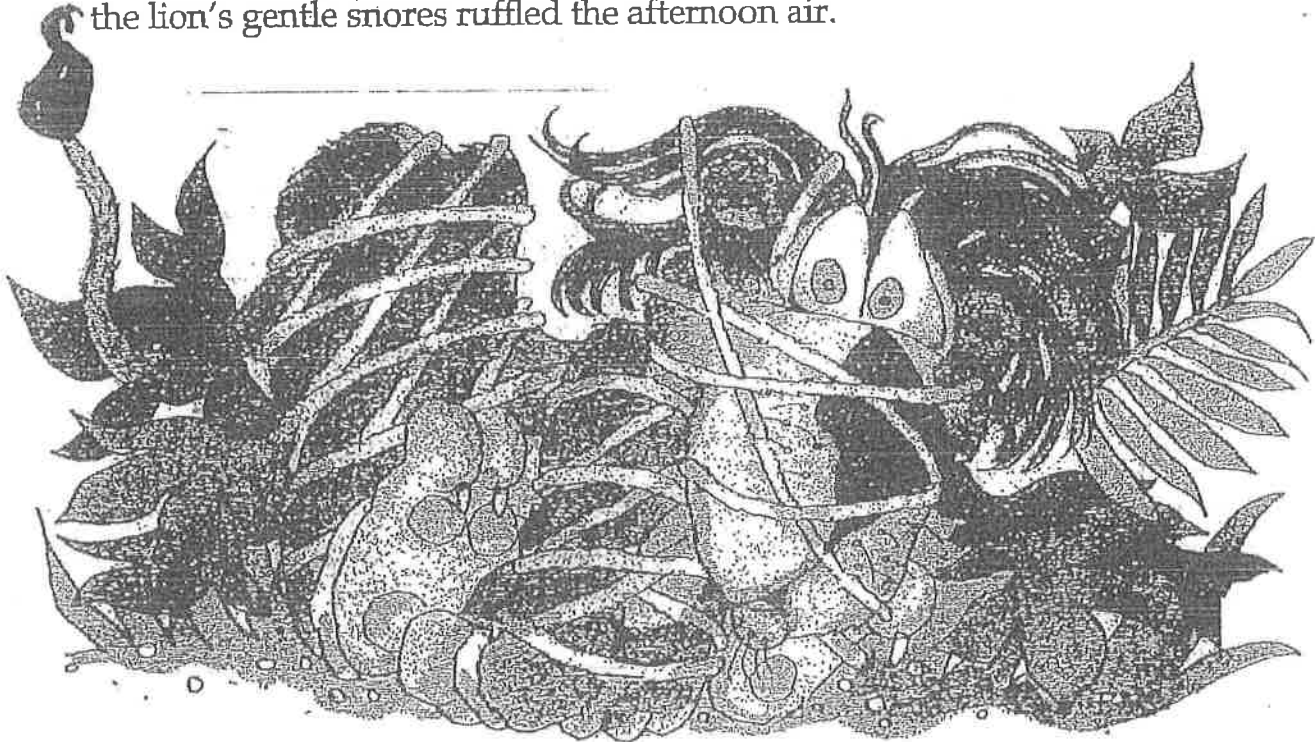
Several months later, the lion was once again out for an afternoon stroll. He was feeling rather haughty, and was not paying much attention to his surroundings. Suddenly he tripped over a rope that had been hidden in the grass. It was a trap! His paw was caught in a snare. As he struggled, a large rope net fell from a nearby tree. It covered the lion from head to toe. And the more he struggled, the more entangled he became.

This put the lion in a rage. He clawed and he scratched. He bit and fought. He threw back his royal head and roared in frustration.

Now luck would have it that the little mouse was nearby gathering seeds when the lion's fearsome roar made the earth tremble at her feet. She picked up what seeds she could carry and made a dash for her safe little home. But after traveling only a few feet, she skidded to a stop. She listened. The roar came again.

"I had better go and see about this," she said to herself. "I have never heard the lion roar quite like that before. Something must be wrong!" Although she was quite frightened, she dashed toward the enormous sounds. In only a moment or two, she had reached the lion's side.

"Be still!" she shouted in her biggest voice. "All that roaring will bring the hunters down on us!"

"What difference does it make?" asked the lion. "I had just as well get it over with. I will never be free again." He threw back his head and roared again. This time he sounded more pitiful than fierce.

"If you will hush," insisted the mouse, "I shall have you out of here in no time."

To the lion's amazement, the mouse was already hard at work. He could hear the chomp, chomp, chomp of her sharp teeth and strong jaws. Soon she had bitten through several ropes. The lion pulled free of the net. He gazed gratefully at the little mouse.
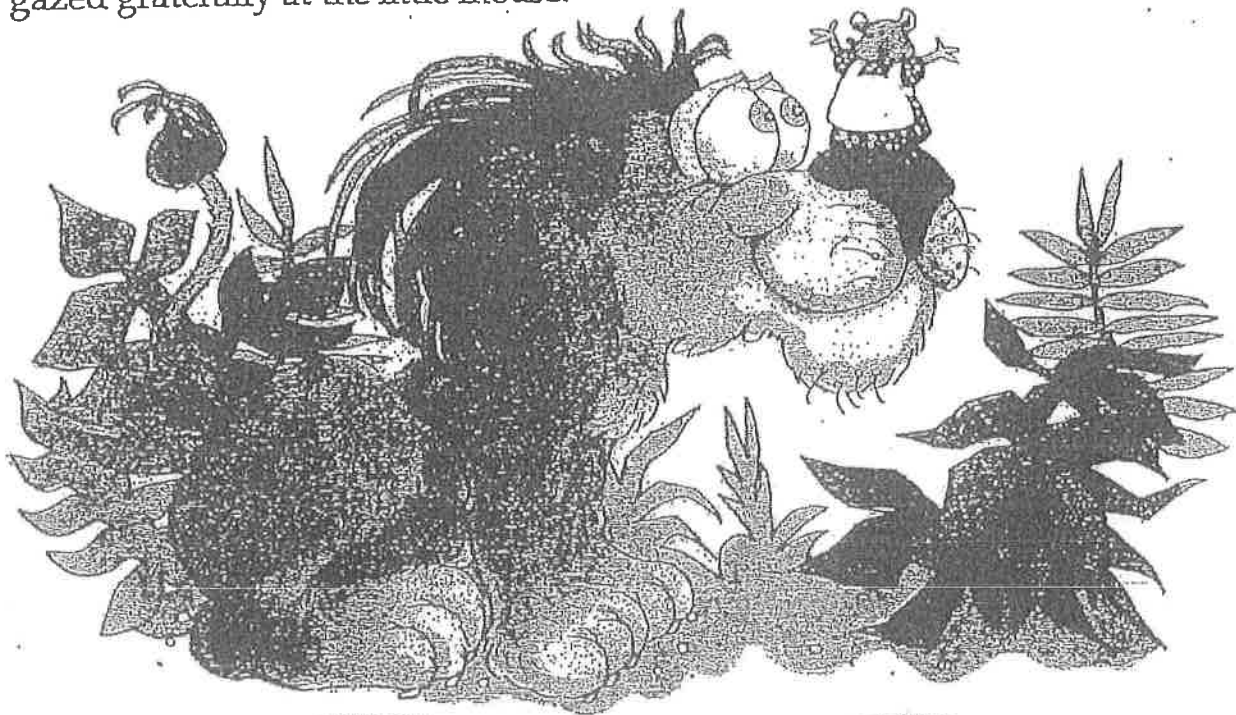
"Thank you," said the king of beasts in a solemn voice. "You have proven to me that those who are small and weak may prove to be strong in friendship and kindness."

Questions about
The Lion *and* *the* Mouse
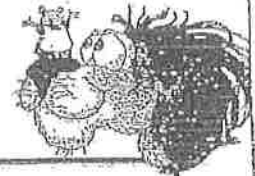
A. 1. How did the lion feel about the mouse at the beginning of the story?

_____

_____

2. How did he feel about the mouse at the end of the story?

_____

_____

3. What happened to change the lion's feelings?

_____

_____

4. What lesson did the lion learn?

○ Everyone should take a nap every day.

○ Someone small and weak can be a good friend.

○ Lions should only be friends with other lions.

○ Getting angry is a good way to solve problems.

B. Think of a time when a friend has helped you. Write a short paragraph telling what happened and how you felt about it.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Tell It in Order
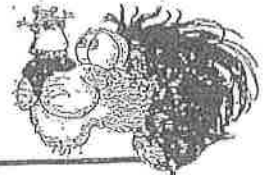
Number the following events in the order in which they occurred in the story. Place an **X** in front of any event that did <u>not</u> happen.

_____ The mouse hears the lion roar.

_____ The lion lies down in the shade to take a nap.

_____ The lion catches the mouse.

_____ The mouse chews the ropes.

_____ The lion pulls free of the net.

_____ The hunters run after the lion.

_____ The mouse wakes the lion.

_____ The lion gets caught in a trap.

_____ The mouse makes a promise to the lion.

Fantastic Fact
A male lion can weigh up to 400 pounds (180 kilograms) and measure up to 10 feet (3 meters) in length.

What Does It Mean?
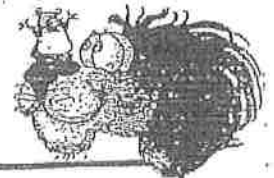
Fill in the circle in front of the choice that best replaces the underlined word or words.

1. Another word that means about the same thing as <u>mighty</u> is _____.

   ○ strong   ○ powerful   ○ mean

2. In his <u>careless hurry</u>, Roger rushed out the back door and tripped over the dog.

   ○ attention   ○ haste   ○ amazement

3. Some people <u>snore</u> when they sleep.

   ○ dream   ○ talk   ○ breathe loudly

4. The lion was <u>amused</u> by the mouse's promise. He thought it was _____.

   ○ funny   ○ scary   ○ rude

5. A <u>snare</u> is a kind of

   ○ bird   ○ boat   ○ trap

6. The <u>enormous</u> stack of dirty dishes made me groan.

   ○ large   ○ small   ○ huge

7. One <u>swipe</u> of the lion's paw would have been fatal to the little mouse.

   ○ to steal   ○ to brush against   ○ to blow

8. The lion was <u>frustrated</u> because he could not break free from the trap.

   ○ struggling to succeed   ○ prevented from carrying out a purpose
   ○ ready to give up

Name _____

1. The Earth rotates around the sun at an average speed of 1,000 miles per hour. About how many miles does the Earth travel in 8 hours?

   Ⓐ About 80,000 miles

   Ⓑ About 8,000 miles

   Ⓒ About 800 miles

   Ⓓ About 80 miles

2. A radio station held an online cutest dog contest for 3 days. Aleesa entered her dog Teddy's picture. The first day of the contest Teddy received 1,486 votes, the second day Teddy received 1,677 votes, and the third day 945 votes. How many votes did Teddy receive?

   Ⓐ 3,163 votes

   Ⓑ 4,063 votes

   Ⓒ 4,108 votes

   Ⓓ 5,108 votes

3. One school collects 2,040 pounds of newspaper during a newspaper recycling drive. Another school collects 1,860 pounds. Use mental math to find how many pounds of newspaper the two schools collect in all.

   Ⓐ 3,080 pounds

   Ⓑ 3,090 pounds

   Ⓒ 3,900 pounds

   Ⓓ 4,000 pounds

4. Penny's family wants to buy a house that costs $180,599. The family also will need to pay additional fees of $7,685. What is the total cost for the house and the fees?

   _____

5. Look at the table below. Write the name of the county that raised the most money for education and the name of the county that raised the least money. Then explain how you decided.

Money Raised for Education

County	Amount Raised
Pleasantville	$287,623
Woodlane	$285,935
East Shore	$321,961
Forest Hill	$305,689

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Day 6

Lesson #26

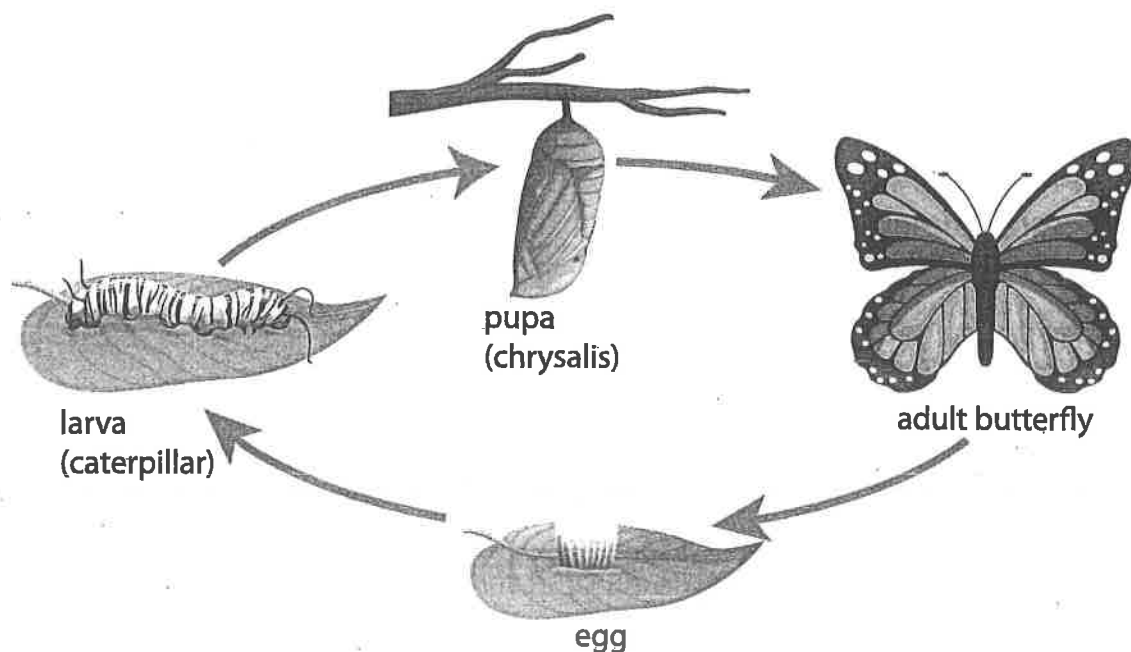## When is a butterfly not a butterfly?

A butterfly also goes through metamorphosis. It grows through four stages. The first stage is the egg. When the egg hatches, a **larva** is born. The larva is the second stage. A caterpillar is the larva of a butterfly. A caterpillar eats a lot and grows quickly.

When it is big enough, the caterpillar makes a silk covering and wraps itself inside. This third stage is called the **pupa**. The pupa protects the caterpillar while it goes through important changes. It grows antennae, wings, and other butterfly parts. Finally, a butterfly pushes its way out of the pupa and slowly unfolds its wings. This is the fourth stage. When the adult butterfly is strong, it flies away to find food.

A butterfly is like all other living things in this way: It is born, it grows, and it reproduces. At the end of its lifespan, it dies.

Butterfly Metamorphosis

pupa
(chrysalis)

adult butterfly

larva
(caterpillar)

egg

1. Choose the question that is <u>not</u> answered in the passage.

   A) What stages of growth does a butterfly go through?

   B) How long does it take for a caterpillar to become a butterfly?

   C) What is a pupa and what happens during this stage?

2.   A moth grows the way a butterfly grows. Number the pictures to show the
     order. Make the egg number 1.

     _____   _____   _____   _____
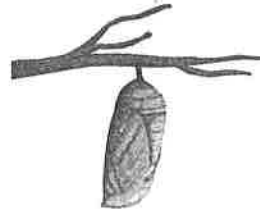
3.   How is the life cycle of a butterfly the same as the life cycle of a bird or
     mammal?

     A) They all include birth, growth, reproduction, and death.

     B) They are all called larva when they are born.

     C) The offspring all hatch from eggs.

4.   Which is part of the life cycle of a plant?

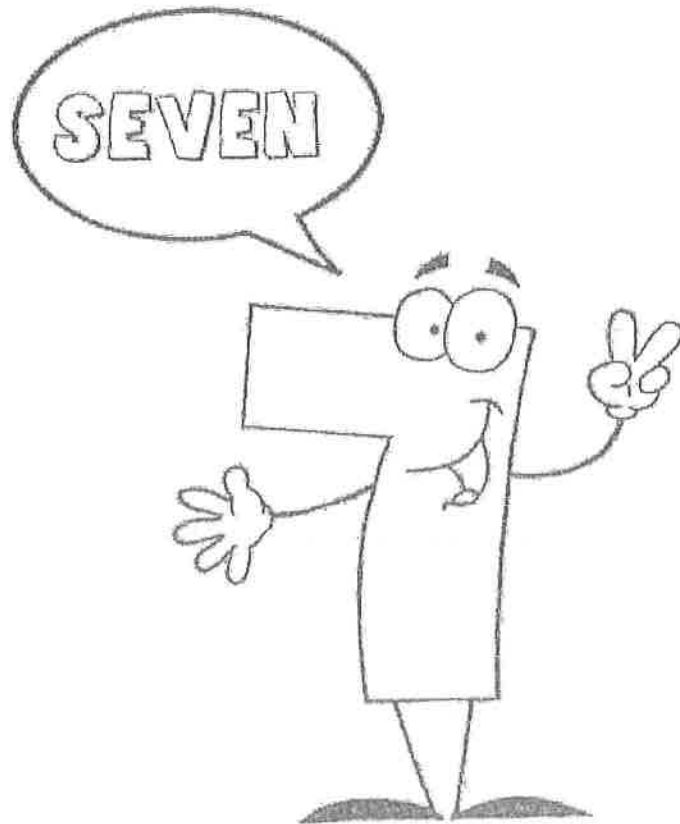   hibernation   recreation   germination

5.   Choose the names of things that reproduce.

     dog   lake   tree

     sand   fog   housefly

6.   What are the babies of living things called?

            pollination   mature   offspring   nutrients

DAY

SEVEN

Tuesday 19

NTI Day 7

What two words make up the contraction?

1. you'd _____ _____

Correct these sentences.

2. she is moving to a new house at 3881 hidden oaks lane

_____

3. the handkerchief fall off the table land on the floor and blew into the living room

_____

Circle the word that is NOT spelled correctly.

4. diner   dinosaur   dynamite   draggon

5. cavvern   clover   clothes   calamity

An Oregon Trail Diary

This is a fictional account of the overland journey on the Oregon Trail. It is written in the form of a journal.

Sunday, January 30, 1852

We're going to Oregon! I heard Mother and Father talking late into the night last night. Father says that Oregon is beautiful, and all the land is rich and good. He says that we will prosper there. Mother doesn't seem so sure. She doesn't really want to leave our little farm here in Missouri. She has her chickens and turkeys and her milk cow and garden. Of course she won't be able to take them with us. I think she is a little bit sad. But I am excited! I heard Father say that we will travel in a covered wagon. Uncle Pleasant and Aunt Ellen are going too. That means that Cousin Amy will be with me! I can't wait to go.
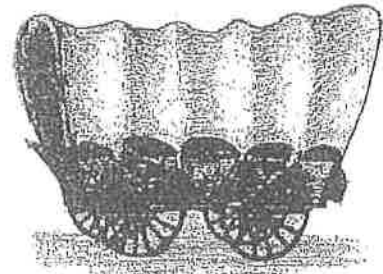
Tuesday, February 16, 1852

It snowed this morning. All the trees look as if they have been dipped in sugar. It makes a pretty picture, but we are all hoping it will be the last snowfall of the season. We are eager for spring to come. We want to get started on our journey.

Saturday, March 16, 1852

The wagons are almost loaded. Today I helped Mother pack up all the things we will need to do our cooking along the trail. We packed everything in a wooden box that Father built. The front of the box folds down on hinges and makes a shelf where Mother can work. She calls the box our "camp kitchen." We put a Dutch oven and a large frying pan in the box. We also packed some wooden spoons, two sharp knives, and some tin plates and cups.

We have lots of food in the wagon. There are bags of dried apples and plums, sacks of beans and flour, and buckets of molasses. We have bacon and cured hams and some smoked fish. We have cornmeal and coffee and tea. We want to make sure that we have enough to eat on the journey.

Tuesday, April 12, 1852

Father has been very busy. He bought some oxen to pull the wagon. He has been gathering ropes, leather to repair harnesses, medicines for the animals, and who knows what all. He is taking tools like axes, shovels, and chisels. We will need many things when we get to Oregon, but we don't have room to carry very much. Father will use the tools to build us a house when we get there and to make beds and tables and chairs.

Mother is feeling happier about the trip. It has been hard work to get ready to go, but it is fun too. Just a few more days now!

Friday, April 15, 1852

Amy and I are going to sleep in the wagon tonight. And before daylight in the morning, we are leaving. I am going to bring my journal, but Father says I must choose just one toy to bring. It is very hard to decide, but I think I will bring Brenny, my rag doll. I love her most because Grandmother made her for me.
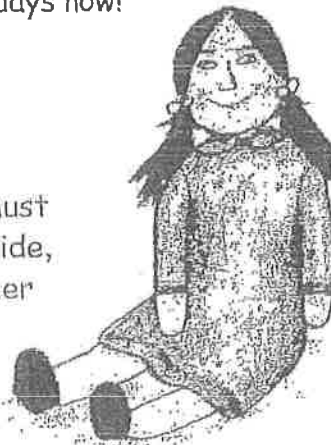
Monday, May 2, 1852

We are camped on the banks of the Missouri River. It is the biggest river I have ever seen. We cross tomorrow. At first I was afraid. But I have been watching the other wagons crossing on the flat ferryboats, and I think we will make it just fine.

It has been a good trip so far. The weather has mostly been sunny, which is lucky. The rainy days are hard to bear. We get so damp and cold, and it is hard to light a fire for cooking. The mud is very tiresome. It coats our shoes and splashes our stockings and aprons, and it is not easy to wash things. So we are glad for the sunshine. I had better go to sleep now. Tomorrow we cross to the west!

Tuesday, May 17, 1852

This prairie is so beautiful it takes my breath away. The grass is tall and waves in the wind. There are flowers everywhere. Amy and I picked our aprons full today as we walked. The only trees are near the river. We are camping for the night under the trees. The oxen are all drinking at the river now. Father is building a cooking fire. I will go and help Mother make something to eat. This is a glorious trip!

Goldenrod

Purple Clover

Pale Purple Cone Flower

Wednesday, June 29, 1852

We passed Independence Rock late this morning. This means we are making good time. It is important to make Independence Rock by the 4th of July, and we are nearly a week early! Immigrants always write their names on the rock. We all were eager to read the names, so we stopped to have something to eat and take a little rest. Father and Uncle Pleasant found the names of two friends who made the trip last year. Many of the people in our train added their own names to the rock.

After lunch we went a few more miles. We camped by the Sweetwater River. It is magnificent, with high cliffs on both sides. There is plenty of grass for the animals to eat. It is a lovely camp and I wish we could stay here a few days. But we have to keep moving. We still have a long way to go.

Sunday, July 17, 1852

Today we crossed some high mountains. They were covered with enormous pine trees that smelled wonderful in the hot sun. Even though the sun was very bright and hot, the air was cool and fresh. Amy and I found lots of wild berries. In camp some of the men caught some silvery trout from the stream that tumbled down the mountain. It was so nice to have fresh food for dinner.

Tuesday, August 9, 1852

The last few days have been very difficult. We had to cross a lot of country that is poor and dry. Some of the animals have died from sickness and want of water. Some of the people have been sick too, and everyone is very tired. We have not been able to rest much. We had to keep going so that we could get to a place where there is water. I think we will be all right now. Our camp here on the Burnt River is good. Some Indians came into camp with some large fish they wanted to trade. Mother gave them some corn bread and an old apron in trade for a fish, and we had a nice dinner.

Monday, September 5, 1852

These are mountains! The path we traveled today was steep and full of rocks. The men had to chop away fallen trees. As we go along, the way seems to get only steeper and higher. We are camped high up in these mountains with only a tiny stream for water. Aunt Ellen says she feels that we are on top of the world. It is hard going, and quite cold as evening comes on.
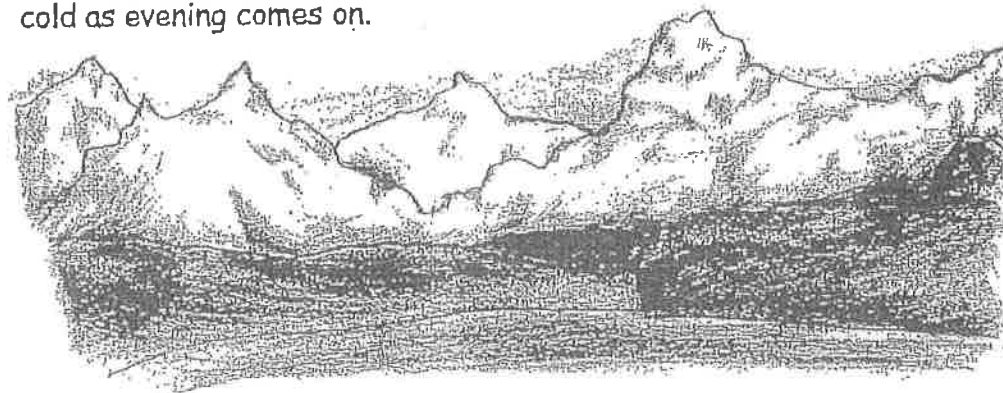
Tell It in Order
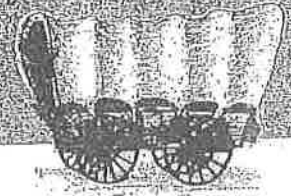
Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. Did the family load the wagons before or after February 16?

   ○ before   ○ after

2. Did they pass Independence Rock before or after the Fourth of July?

   ○ before   ○ after

3. Did they travel in Indian canoes before or after they crossed the mountains?

   ○ before   ○ after

4. Did the girls pick flowers before or after they picked berries?

   ○ before   ○ after

5. Did they buy fish from the Indians before or after Father bought some oxen?

   ○ before   ○ after

6. Was Father planning to make furniture before or after they arrived in Oregon?

   ○ before   ○ after

Fantastic Fact

One of the first things pioneers did when they got to their new homes was to buy land. The price of land was about $2.00 an acre. This was a lot of money for many pioneers.

Understanding
What You Read

Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. The family traveled to Oregon in _____.

   Ⓐ small plane

   Ⓑ a covered wagon

   Ⓒ a pick-up truck

   Ⓓ a passenger train

2. What did the family take to eat on the journey?

   Ⓐ beans

   Ⓑ bacon

   Ⓒ dried apples

   Ⓓ all of the above

3. While the girls were in the mountains, they picked some _____.

   Ⓐ berries

   Ⓑ flowers

   Ⓒ walnuts

   Ⓓ tomatoes

4. Items used for cooking were stored in _____.

   Ⓐ a canvas sack

   Ⓑ a tin can

   Ⓒ a wooden box

   Ⓓ a plastic crate

5. Which toy did the little girl decide to take with her on the journey?

   Ⓐ jump rope

   Ⓑ checker set

   Ⓒ rag doll

   Ⓓ yo-yo

6. It was important for the family to camp in a grassy area at night because _____.

   Ⓐ grass is nice to sit on

   Ⓑ their animals needed grass to eat

   Ⓒ the children wanted to play ball

   Ⓓ looking at the pretty grass made them feel happy

Name _____

1. Which numbers have a digit in the ten thousands place that is 10 times as great as the value of the digit in the thousands place?

☐ 877,876

☐ 770,605

☐ 545,541

☐ 333,213

☐ 55,120

2. One day a year 10 schools gather to compete in track and field events. Each school is represented by 8 teams of 5 students each. How many students compete?

Ⓐ 800 students

Ⓑ 500 students

Ⓒ 400 students

Ⓓ 40 students

3. Last year, three classes collected canned goods for a food drive. One class collected 738 cans of food. Another class collected 981 cans. The third class collected 850 cans. How many cans of food were collected in all?

Ⓐ 2,479 cans

Ⓑ 2,560 cans

Ⓒ 2,569 cans

Ⓓ 2,579 cans

4. If there are 4 quarters in one dollar, how many quarters are in 500 dollars?

_____

5. Write the number name for 832,009.

_____

_____

6. Use place-value strategies and relationships to write the number that is 1,000 times greater than the product of 1×5.

_____

7. Find the difference. Then use the inverse operation to check your solution.

$$7\,4\,,8\,3\,6$$
$$-\,5\,6\,,7\,7\,5$$
$$\overline{\square\square\,,\square\square\square}$$

8. Write a comparison for 14,278 and 41,728. Use >, =, or <.

_____

_____

Lesson #63

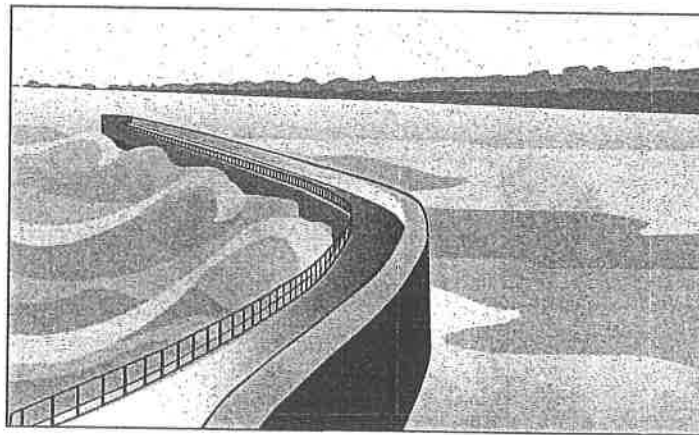## Can people stop weathering and erosion?

Weathering and erosion can cause problems. When soil wears away, rainwater does not easily sink into the land. A heavy rain can create flooding. Erosion takes rich topsoil away from fields. When this happens, crops do not grow very well.

However, there are some ways to slow down weathering and erosion. Plants help keep soil from washing away or blowing away. Plant roots anchor them into soil. That keeps the soil in place. People can grow plants along a river. This helps to keep the edges of the river from wearing away. They can build fences along a beach. Fences can keep sand from blowing too far. People can build walls along shorelines. The walls keep waves from eroding beaches.

Wind and water will keep on changing the shape of the land. But people have ways to slow down harmful weathering and erosion.

A breakwall helps to prevent erosion.

1. Why are weathering and erosion sometimes harmful?

   A) Topsoil wears away, and crops do not grow.

   B) Sharp, jagged rocks can become smooth.

   C) Weathering and erosion creates canyons.

2. _____ moves rock, sand, and soil from one place to another.

   Deforestation   Erosion   Germination   Metamorphosis

What is a reason for building a wall along a shoreline?

_____

_____

4. List four basic needs that all animals have.

_____

5. What are three things plants need?

_____

6. Match each plant part with its function.

_____ prickle, thorn, spine   A) soaks up water and nutrients from
                                        the soil

_____ root   B) makes food for the plant

_____ leaf   C) protects the plant from animals

7. The hydrangea flowers in front of Patty's house are blue, but the ones in the backyard are pink. Something in the soil is affecting the color of the hydrangea flowers. This is an example of _____.
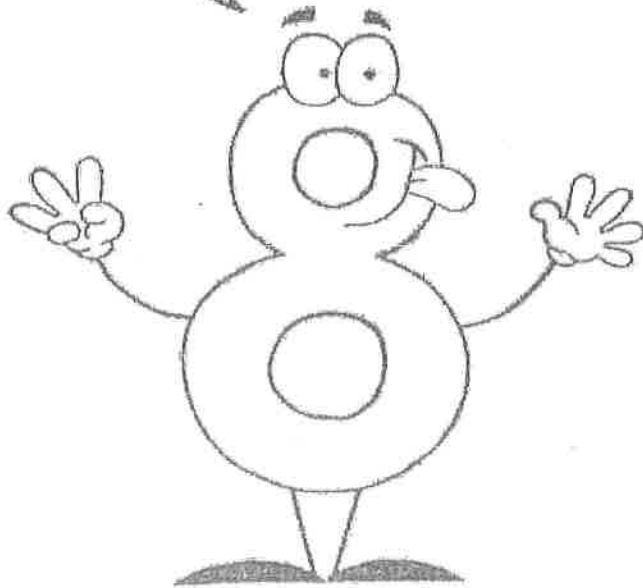
   A) a trait affected by the environment

   B) an inherited trait

   C) neither

8. When an ecosystem changes, what happens to the organisms that live there?

   A) Ecosystems usually do not change enough to affect organisms.

   B) All the organisms die when there is a change.

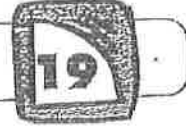   C) Some organisms will die, and others will leave the ecosystem.

DAY

EIGHT

Daily Language Review
Name:

Wednesday 19

Subject pronoun or object pronoun?

1. <u>We</u> love to sing the song "Horse with No Name." _____

2. The Findleys visited <u>her</u> in Niagara Falls last summer. _____
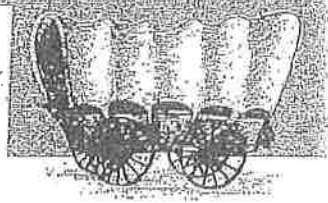
Correct these sentences.

3. we finded a tick on are dog tucker

_____

4. when you finish reading tv guide magazine will you threw me the basketball

_____

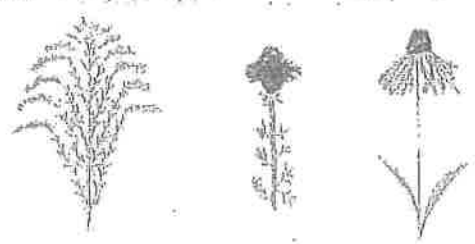**Give the past and future tense of the following verb.**

5. fly _____   _____

What Does It Mean?

Write the words below in the correct columns.

Foods	People	Feelings

fright   uncle   flour   joy

father   mother   bacon   excitement

terrified   corn bread   fish   cousin

apples   molasses   glad   plums

beans   Amy   gloomy   grandmother

Compound Words

Combine each word from List A with a word from List B to create compound words. Write the compound words on the lines below.
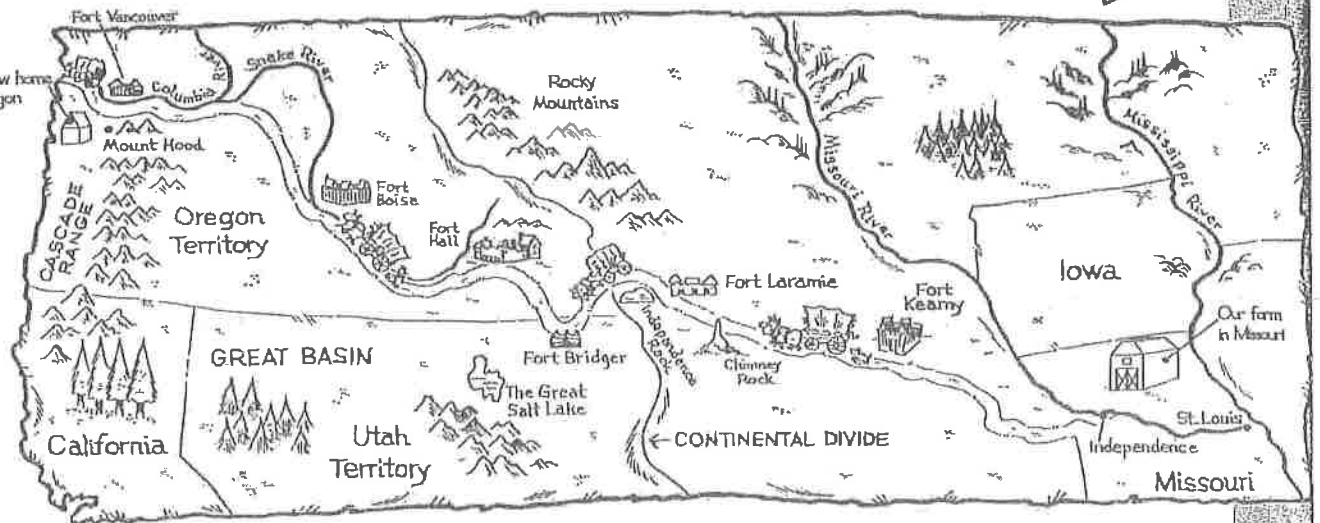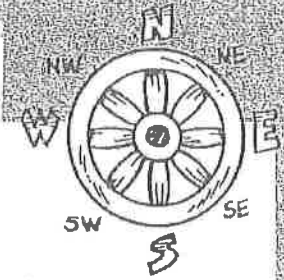
A

every
day
grand
sun
corn
ferry
fish
rain
farm
mountain

B

boat
light
top
meal
house
mother
where
shine
fall
hook

The Journey to Oregon

Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. The Oregon Trail passed to the _____ of the Great Salt Lake.

   Ⓐ north
   Ⓑ south
   Ⓒ east
   Ⓓ west

2. Which is the first fort the family would have come to on their journey?

   Ⓐ Fort Bridger
   Ⓑ Fort Hall
   Ⓒ Fort Boise
   Ⓓ Fort Kearny

3. The Rocky Mountains are to the _____ of the Cascade Mountains.

   Ⓐ north
   Ⓑ south
   Ⓒ east
   Ⓓ west

4. Which river forms the eastern boundary of Missouri?

   Ⓐ Mississippi
   Ⓑ Columbia
   Ⓒ Missouri
   Ⓓ Snake

ame _____

1. Find 8,365 − 1,174.

Ⓐ 6,191

Ⓑ 7,181

Ⓒ 7,191

Ⓓ 7,291

2. A bank bag holds 6,245 pennies. What is 6,245 rounded to the nearest hundred?

6,200   6,245   6,300
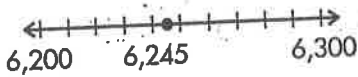
Ⓐ 7,000

Ⓑ 6,300

Ⓒ 6,250

Ⓓ 6,200

Which comparison is true if 1,426 replaces the box?

Ⓐ 1,326 > ☐

Ⓑ ☐ < 1,467

Ⓒ 1,624 < ☐

Ⓓ ☐ = 1,462

4. Which shows breaking apart the expression 6 × 52 using the Distributive Property?

Ⓐ (6 + 50) + (6 + 2)

Ⓑ (6 × 50) + (6 × 20)

Ⓒ (6 × 50) + 2

Ⓓ (6 × 50) + (6 × 2)

5. The Pilgrims sailed aboard the Mayflower to America in 1620. In 2040, how many years will have passed since the Pilgrims sailed to America?

_____

6. There are 3,946 adults, 4,137 children, and 378 dogs living in a town. How many people live in the town?

_____

7. Tonya used partial products to solve the problem below. Tonya's answer is not correct. Explain Tonya's error. What is the correct product?

$$
\begin{array}{r}
547 \\
\times\ 6 \\
\hline
42 \\
240 \\
+\ 300 \\
\hline
582
\end{array}
$$

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

D 3·6

Lesson #67

Where is all the water on Earth?

Water is just about everywhere on Earth. In fact, three-fourths of our planet is covered with water. Almost all of Earth's water is in oceans, and oceans contain only saltwater.

The water in lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, and wetlands is called **freshwater**. Freshwater is stored underground, too. However, most of Earth's freshwater is frozen. It is in ice caps at the North Pole and at the South Pole. Glaciers are huge chunks of ice and rock. They contain freshwater.

Most of the water on Earth is in liquid form. Liquid water takes the shape of the container it is in. It can be poured. When temperatures become cold enough, water freezes. It becomes a solid. A solid has its own shape. Ice is solid water. Snow and glaciers are solid water. When temperatures become warm enough, solid water turns to liquid.

1. Most of the water on Earth is in (solid / liquid) form.

2. Almost all of Earth's water is in _____.

   glaciers   lakes   oceans   snow

3. The water in _____ and _____ is usually in liquid form.

   snow   rivers   glaciers   streams

4. Some of Earth's water is frozen. The water in polar ice caps and glaciers is (freshwater / saltwater).

How Big Are the Great Lakes?

Great Lakes	Surface Area	Deep*	Shoreline	Volume
Superior	82,097 square kilometers	149 meters	4,393 kilometers	12,232 cubic kilometers
Ontario	19,009 square kilometers	86 meters	1,146 kilometers	1,639 cubic kilometers
Michigan	57,753 square kilometers	85 meters	2,639 kilometers	4,918 cubic kilometers
Erie	25,655 square kilometers	19 meters	1,402 kilometers	483 cubic kilometers
Huron	59,565 square kilometers	99 meters	6,164 kilometers	3,538 cubic kilometers

*average depth
Information taken from NOAA.gov (http://www.glerl.noaa.gov/pr/ourlakes/lakes.html)

Study the chart and complete the items below.

5. **Volume** tells how much water is in a lake. Which lake has the least water? _____

6. Compare Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

    A) Which lake has more surface area?   _____

    B) Which lake has more water?   _____

    C) Which is deeper?   _____

7. Lake Superior holds more water than all of the other lakes put together! That means the total in four of the lakes is less than _____ cubic kilometers.

8. Which lake has the greatest amount of shoreline? _____

DAY

Name: _____

Thursday 19

NTI Day 9

Correct these sentences.

1. mother shouted ive got the phone you can hang up now

_____

2. mr toby gived larry the book the five chinese brothers to read over the weekend

_____

Does the underlined adjective tell which one, what kind, or how many?

3. Marla's younger brother had <u>no</u> baseball cards to trade.

_____

Fact or fantasy?

4. Willis had his car painted red to cover the rust. _____

5. The red car asked the blue car where it got that great paint job.

_____

60

The Old Woman Who Lived in a Vinegar Jug

Once, long ago in merry old England, a magic bluebird was flitting about in the woods. She heard a noise and followed it to a small clearing. There, between the trees, was a large vinegar jug. Outside the jug there was a little old woman. She was pacing back and forth in front of the vinegar jug.

When the old woman saw the bluebird, she began to grumble.

"Woe is me. Woe is me. It's ever so unfair. Why must I live in a vinegar jug? I should live in a sweet little cottage with a fireplace and windows and flowers by the door. Woe is me. Woe is me."

The kindhearted bluebird took pity on the little old woman.

"All right," said the bluebird. "Just snap your fingers three times and see what happens." With that, the bluebird disappeared.

The old woman snapped her fingers three times. She climbed into her rough, little bed and went to sleep. When she awoke in the morning, she found herself in a pretty bedroom. Sunlight streamed through the windows. A fire crackled in the fireplace. Outside, flowers bloomed by the door. She was very excited, but she thought no more of the little bluebird.

Time passed and a year rolled away. The magic bluebird decided to go see the little old woman. She wanted to see the happiness her gift had brought. When the bluebird arrived, she was surprised to find the little old woman pacing back and forth in front of the cottage.
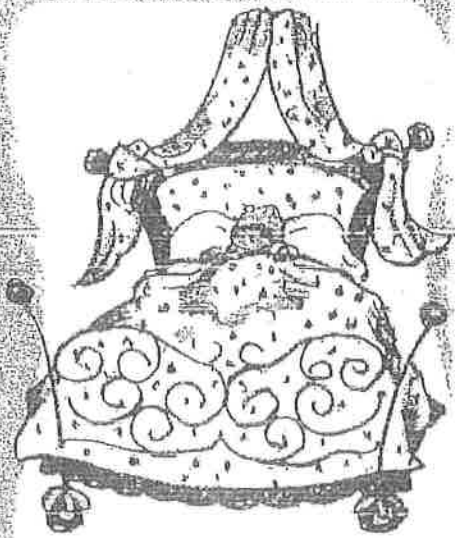
When the old woman saw the bluebird, she began to grumble.

"Woe is me. Woe is me. It's ever so unfair. Why must I live in a simple cottage? I should live in a two-story house with fine furniture and china dishes. Woe is me. Woe is me."

The bluebird was a little hurt that the old woman didn't even bother to say thank you. But as you will remember, she was a kindhearted creature.

"Oh well," thought the bluebird. "She has never had nice things. It is not so much to ask."

"All right," said the bluebird. "Just snap your fingers three times and see what happens." And with that, the bluebird disappeared.

The old woman snapped her fingers three times. She climbed into her pretty bed and went to sleep. When she awoke in the morning, she was in an elegant bedroom. She ran down the stairs and saw a gleaming table set with china dishes. She was very excited, but she thought no more of the little bluebird.

Time passed and another year rolled away. The magic bluebird decided to go see the little old woman. She wanted to see the happiness her gift had brought. When the bluebird arrived, she was amazed to find the little old woman pacing back and forth in front of the two-story house.

When the old woman saw the bluebird, she began to grumble.

"Woe is me. Woe is me. It's ever so unfair. Why must I live in a mere house? I should live in a mansion with long hallways and many rooms. Woe is me. Woe is me."

The bluebird was a bit upset that the old woman didn't even bother to say thank you. But as you will remember, she was a kindhearted creature.

"Oh well," thought the bluebird. "She has never had wealth. It is not so much to ask."

"All right," said the bluebird. "Just snap your fingers three times and see what happens." And with that, the bluebird disappeared.

The old woman snapped her fingers three times. She climbed into her elegant bed and went to sleep. When she awoke in the morning, she was in an ornate bedroom. She spent the whole day exploring the many lovely rooms. She was very excited, but she thought no more of the little bluebird.

Time passed and yet another year rolled away. The magic bluebird decided to go and see the little old woman. She wanted to see the happiness her gift had brought. When the bluebird arrived, she was astonished to find the little old woman pacing back and forth in front of the mansion.

When the old woman saw the bluebird, she began to grumble.

"Woe is me. Woe is me. It's ever so unfair. Why must I live in a regular mansion? I should live in a castle with servants and silver and gold. Woe is me. Woe is me."

The bluebird was quite annoyed that the old woman didn't even bother to say thank you. But as you will remember, she was a kindhearted creature.

"Oh well," thought the bluebird. "She has never had power. It is not so much to ask."

"All right," said the bluebird. "Just snap your fingers three times and see what happens." And with that, the bluebird disappeared.

The old woman snapped her fingers three times. She climbed into her ornate bed and went to sleep. When she awoke in the morning, she was in a golden bed. Two servants helped her dress in a gown of velvet and silk. Another servant brought her a lavish breakfast on a silver tray. Gardeners worked among beds of beautiful roses. The old woman was very excited, but she thought no more of the little bluebird.

Time passed and again a year rolled away. The magic bluebird decided to go and see the little old woman. She wanted to see the happiness her gift had brought. When the bluebird arrived, she was flabbergasted to find the little old woman pacing back and forth, forth and back, in front of the castle.

When the old woman saw the bluebird, she began to grumble.

"Woe is me. Woe is me. It's ever so unfair. Why must I live in a regular castle? I should live in a fabulous palace and be queen of all the world. Woe is me. Woe is me."

The bluebird was extremely annoyed that the old woman didn't even bother to say thank you. And even though she was a kindhearted creature, she was completely out of patience.

"Well, well," thought the bluebird. "This has gone entirely too far."

"All right," said the bluebird. "Just snap your fingers three times and see what happens."

The old woman did not notice the bluebird's grouchy tone. She was already thinking about how delightful it would be to be queen of all the world. She snapped her fingers three times. She climbed into her golden bed and went to sleep. When she awoke in the morning, she was back in her vinegar jug, where some say she deserved to be all along.
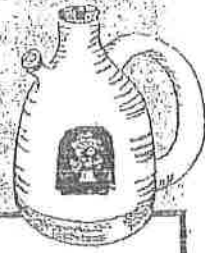
And she never saw the magic bluebird again.

After You Read

Practice reading aloud the colored section on this page. Read the old woman's words to show that she felt unhappy and dissatisfied. Read the bluebird's words to show that it was annoyed.

Questions about
The Old Woman Who Lived
in a Vinegar Jug

Decide whether each statement is probably true or probably false.
Explain why you think so, giving examples from the story.

1. The old woman who lived in the vinegar jug had a cheerful personality.

   This statement is probably _____ because _____

   _____.

2. The magic bluebird enjoyed making people happy.

   This statement is probably _____ because _____

   _____

   _____.

3. The old woman was grateful for the gifts she received.

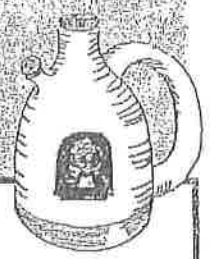   This statement is probably _____ because _____

   _____.

4. If she had become queen of the world, the old woman would have been happy.

   This statement is probably _____ because _____

   _____.

5. At the end of the story, the old woman got what she deserved.

   This statement is probably _____ because _____

   _____.

Understanding What You Read

Fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. The bluebird instructed the old woman to _____.

   Ⓐ click her heels together two times

   Ⓑ count to ten

   Ⓒ snap her fingers three times

   Ⓓ clap her hands five times

4. The bluebird was upset because the old woman did not say _____.

   Ⓐ hello

   Ⓑ thank you

   Ⓒ good night

   Ⓓ good-bye

2. The bluebird went to visit the old woman after _____ had passed.

   Ⓐ one week

   Ⓑ one year

   Ⓒ one day

   Ⓓ one month

5. The old woman was _____.

   Ⓐ greedy

   Ⓑ cheerful

   Ⓒ unselfish

   Ⓓ thoughtful

3. The bluebird gave the old woman all of these kinds of houses except _____.

   Ⓐ a cottage

   Ⓑ a mansion

   Ⓒ a castle

   Ⓓ a palace

Name _____

Day 9

1. Voula collected shells on the beach during her summer vacation. If she collected 10 shells each day of her 5-day vacation, how many shells did Voula collect in all?

Ⓐ 15 shells

Ⓑ 30 shells

Ⓒ 50 shells

Ⓓ 60 shells

2. Susana has $30. She plans to buy a game that costs $16 and a game that costs $11. How much money will Susana have left over?
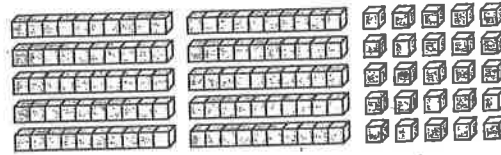
Ⓐ $27

Ⓑ $26

Ⓒ $4

Ⓓ $3

3. Mr. Horn separated the band into 4 equal groups. There are 36 members in each group. Which shows how many students are in the band?

Ⓐ $36 + 4$

Ⓑ $36 - 4$

Ⓒ $36 \div 4$

Ⓓ 36×4

4. Which shows four thousand, seven hundred twenty-nine using base-ten numerals?

Ⓐ 47,029   Ⓒ 4,729

Ⓑ 7,429   Ⓓ 4,029

5. Write a multiplication equation that describes the array shown below.

_____

6. The distance from Michael's house to his grandmother's house is 84 miles round trip. If Michael visits his grandmother 9 times each year, how many miles does he travel to and from his grandmother's each year?
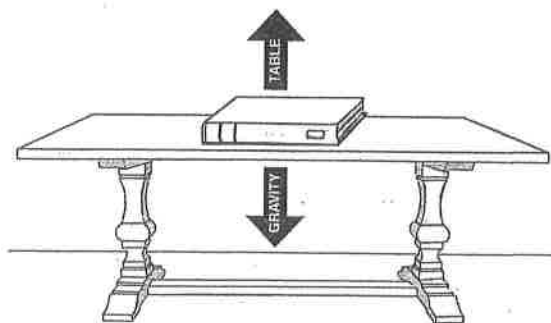
_____

7. The product of two factors is 490. One factor is 7. What is the other factor? Use a basic multiplication fact and place value to explain your reasoning:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

D 4·1

Lesson #103

How do forces affect motion?
Part 3

When forces are equal (the same size) and going in opposite directions, the forces are **balanced**. When forces are balanced, there is no change in motion.

The book will not move because the force from the table pushing up is equal to the force of gravity pulling down.

When forces are not equal, they are **unbalanced**. One force is greater than the other. When forces are unbalanced, there is a change in motion.

These forces are not equal in size. They are unbalanced. The larger boy is using a greater force. So, the smaller boy's motion will change.

Use the words in the box to complete sentences 1–6. Some words will not be used.

unbalanced	moving	balanced	size	pull
not moving	push	direction	force	stop

1. A _____ can make something move or stop moving. It can make something move faster, move slower, or stop.

2. There are two things to think about when it comes to forces. One is

_____, and the other is _____.

3. When one force is greater than the other, the forces are

_____, and there is a change in motion.

4. When forces are equal and going in opposite directions, the forces are

_____, so there is no change in motion.

5. A force is a _____ or a pull.

6. The force moving the suitcase is a _____.

7. How do plants help keep soil from washing away or blowing away?

   A) Plants make their own food.

   B) Plants prevent wind and floods.

   C) Plant roots anchor them in the soil, and that keeps it in place.

8. When an ecosystem changes, what happens to the organisms that live there?

   A) Ecosystems hardly ever change.

   B) Some organisms will die, and new ones may move in.

   C) All the organisms die.
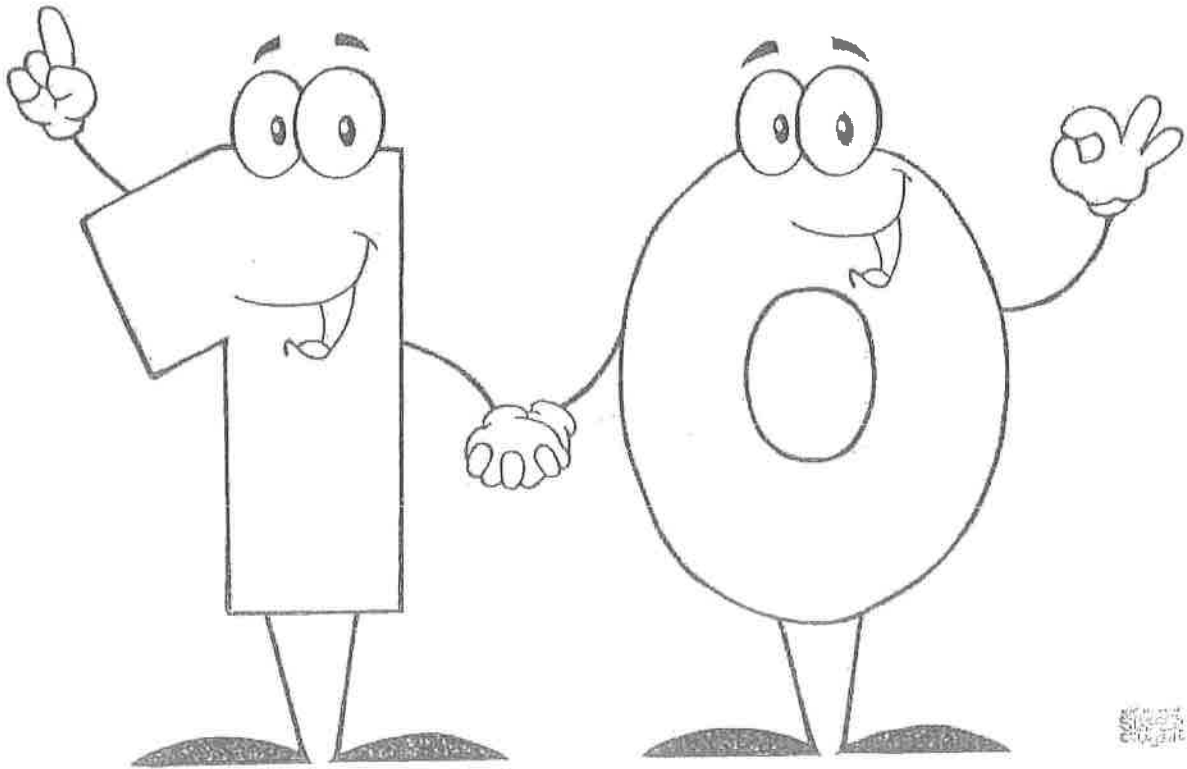
NTI Day
10

Name: _____

Friday 19

Tell what the underlined figures of speech mean.

1. Jeremy had a smile from ear to ear.

_____

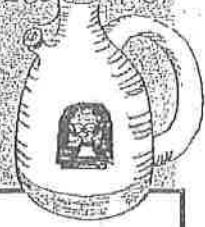2. Doug and William were at each other's throats over the rules of the game.

_____

3. Dennis is only two years old, but has a mind of his own.

_____

4. He ran faster than a speeding bullet.

_____

5. Ivan was in a fog when he first woke up.

_____

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the end of a base (root) word. Suffixes can change the meaning of the base word.

The suffix *ness* means "a state of being."

The suffix *less* means "without."

The suffix *ful* means "full of."

The suffix *er* means "a person who."

Add a suffix to each of the words below. Then write the meaning of the new word on the line. For words ending in *y*, you may have to change the *y* to an *i* before adding the suffix.

Meaning of the word with the suffix

good _____ _____

care _____ _____

thought _____ _____

complain _____ _____

beauty _____ _____

hope _____ _____

grumble _____ _____

kind _____ _____

happy _____ _____

worth _____ _____

Contractions

A. Write the contraction for each set of words.

1. you have _____   5. can not _____

2. I am _____   6. it is _____

3. do not _____   7. she will _____

4. is not _____   8. they are _____

B. Write the two words that form each contraction.

1. aren't _____   5. they'll _____

2. haven't _____   6. who's _____

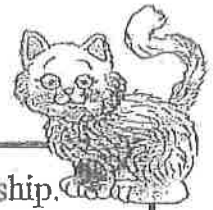3. wouldn't _____   7. hasn't _____

4. we're _____   8. I've _____

C. Write two sentences. In each sentence you must use two contractions.
For example: *If you **haven't** finished your chores, you **won't** get to play ball with your friends.*

1. _____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

Analogies

An **analogy** is made up of two pairs of words that have a similar relationship.

Up is to **down** as **small** is to **large**:

The first pair of words, *up* and *down*, have opposite meanings, so the second pair must also have opposite meanings.

Complete each analogy.

1. *Cat* is to *animal* as *banana* is to _____.

2. *Dirty* is to *clean* as *cold* is to _____.

3. *Walk* is to *run* as *smile* is to _____.

4. *Stream* is to *river* as *alley* is to _____.

5. *Hat* is to *head* as *boot* is to _____.

6. *Bread* is to *eat* as *water* is to _____.

7. *Eye* is to *see* as *ear* is to _____.

8. *Fur* is to *cat* as *feather* is to _____.

9. *Card* is to *deck* as *page* is to _____.

10. *Milk* is to *cow* as *egg* is to _____.

Challenge:

Make up some analogies of your own. Get your family and friends involved.

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Day 10

1. Nola earns $62 each week walking dogs. About how much money does Nola make in 52 weeks?

Ⓐ $3,000

Ⓑ $300

Ⓒ $110

Ⓓ $10

2. Seven students are planning to take an exercise class. If the cost is $12 for each student, how much will it cost for all 7 students to take one class?

Ⓐ $80

Ⓑ $82

Ⓒ $84

Ⓓ $86

3. Which expressions can be used to find the product 6,300? Select all that apply.

☐ 7 × 900

☐ (7 × 9) + (10 × 10)

☐ 700 × 9

☐ (63) + (100)

☐ 70 × 90

4. What is the sum of 12,678 and 409,107?

Ⓐ 401,785

Ⓑ 420,705

Ⓒ 420,780

Ⓓ 421,785

5. Kelly is buying 2 front-row tickets for $35 each and 2 bleacher tickets for $15 each. How much money will Kelly spend on the tickets?

_____

6. What is 4,875 rounded to the nearest hundred?

_____

7. A company needs to buy 4 computers. Each computer costs $1,395. How much will the company spend on all 4 computers?

_____

8. A news article reported that about 9,000 people attended a local festival. The actual number of people was 8,735 people. How much greater is the estimate than the actual number of people?

_____

9. Write 217,418 in expanded form.

_____

_____

_____

4th Gr.

Lesson #107   NTI Day 10

Can forces work even if the objects are not touching?

Some forces only work when objects make **contact**, or are touching. Pushes, pulls, and friction are examples of **contact forces**.

Other forces do not need contact. Electric and magnetic forces work even if things are not touching. A magnet can pull on an object without even touching the object. Magnets pull toward iron or steel. Also, a magnet can **attract** (pull toward) or **repel** (push away) other magnets.

A magnet has a north pole and a south pole. Opposite poles attract each other. The south pole of a magnet pulls toward the north pole of another magnet. If you bring two magnets close together, you will feel the pull between them. This force works even though the magnets do not touch.

The like poles of two magnets repel each other. If you bring the south pole of a magnet close to the south pole of another magnet, you will feel a push between them. This force works even though the magnets do not touch.
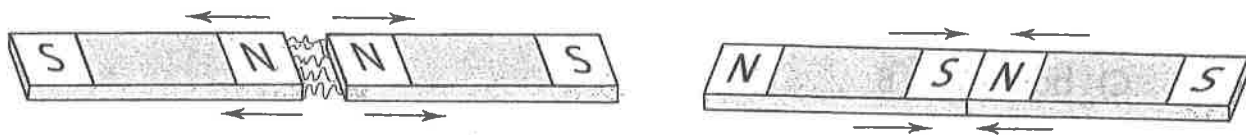
1. A magnet's two ends are its _____ pole and its

    _____ pole.

2. What does *repel* mean?

    A) push away

    B) draw toward

    C) open up

3. What does *attract* mean?

    A) push away

    B) draw toward

    C) both A and B

4. _____ forces only work when objects are touching.

　　　　　　Magnetic　　　　　　　Electrical　　　　　　Contact
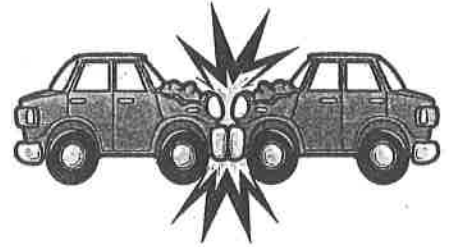
5. When two objects _____, the shape of
   the objects can change.

   　　repel　　　　　　　predict　　　　　　collide

6. What does a seed need to germinate?

   　　a garden　　　　　water　　　　　pollen　　　　　sunlight

7. Which of these is a type of shelter that an animal builds?

   　　river　　　　beaver lodge　　　　forest　　　　mountainside

8. Which natural resources must humans and other animals have to survive?

   A) air and water

   B) grocery stores and roadways

   C) factories and schools

9. How do meteorologists know that a severe storm is on the way?

   A) They study fossils and other things found in the ground.

   B) They observe wind speed, temperature, and weather patterns.

   C) both A and B