

4th Grade

N.T.I. Day 2

Name: _____

Keep packet stapled together and turn in all work at the same time.

*Please contact us by email or remind,
between the hours of 8:00AM-3:00PM, if
your child needs help on an assignment.*

Teacher Email Addresses

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YOU CAN DO
anything

Remind

Send a text to: **81010**
Text this message: **@4cdd27**

NTI Day 2

Physical Education (PE) Bingo

B I N G O

5 squat jumps	10 side to side jumps	5 plank jacks	5 burpees	10 high kicks
5 calf raises	5 side lunges	10 forward jumps	10 second imaginary rope	5 sumo squats
5 lunges	10 scissor kicks	Free!	10 mountain climbers	5 push ups
10 star crunches	30 jog on the spot	10 crunches	10 torso twists	10 hammer fists
10 arm raises	5 knee ups	5 arm circles	10 toe touches	5 Russian twists

Directions: Read the text and answer the questions. You should use complete sentences with capital letters and correct punctuation. Make sure you restate the question.

On number 5, you should answer with at least 5 sentences.

LITERARY TEXT: CHARACTER

The Late Leaf

It was November. Every leaf in the woods had fallen—every leaf, that is, except for a single oak leaf. It didn't **budge**. The other leaves on the ground called out, "Come down and play." Even the tree told the late leaf to go. But the worried leaf held on. It hated change. Suddenly, a mighty wind blew, and the leaf had no choice. Down it fell. At first, the leaf was



nervous. But then it started to flip, float, and fly. "This is fun!" said the leaf.

"We told you so!" shouted the other leaves from below.

KEY QUESTIONS

- 1. CHARACTER:** Can you describe the leaf's character in a sentence or two?
- 2. CHARACTER:** Why is this leaf called the "late leaf"?
- 3. FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE:** *Alliteration* is a sequence of words that start with the same letter, such as "dance, dip, and dive." Can you find an alliteration in the story?
- 4. CONTEXT CLUES:** What do you think *budge* means?
 float turn brown move
- 5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H:** What do you think happens when the leaf hits the ground? Create an ending.

1.

Day 2

SummerReads: Mountains - Higher and Higher

by Alice Lee Folkins

This text is provided courtesy of Elfrieda H. Hiebert and TextProject.



John Moulton Barn at the base of the Grand Tetons, near Jackson Hole, Wyoming, June 2004.

Released into the public domain by Jon Sullivan, PD Photo.

About one fifth of the Earth's land area is made up of mountains. Each of the seven continents has mountains but their heights differ. The highest mountain is on the continent of Asia. Mount Everest in southern Asia is almost 30,000 feet high.

Many different kinds of plants and animals can be found on the same mountain but at different heights. The lower regions of mountains are often homes for many different kinds of plants and trees and of a variety of birds and animals. The higher you climb on a mountain, the cooler it gets and the growing season is shorter. Because food is harder to find, there are fewer kinds and smaller numbers of animals. Larger animals, such as elk and mountain goats, have to be able to climb steep mountain slopes.

The top of a very high mountain is usually in the alpine region. The alpine region is above the treeline, which means that trees can't grow in this area. The soil is bare and rocky. Snow stays on the ground for much of the year. Plants that grow in the alpine region, like grasses and mosses, are small but strong. The animals that live high on mountains tend to be small, too. Small rodents and rabbits can get by without as much food as bigger animals that live lower on the mountain.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What can be found on the same mountain but at different heights?
2. Contrast the animals in the lower regions of a mountain with animals in the higher regions.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

3. What is the main idea of this text?
4. Why do different plants and animals live in different regions of the same mountain?

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Hunters and Trappers

This text and images are provided courtesy of the National Audubon Society.

Spiders prey mostly on insects. They play an important role in helping to keep insects from overrunning the planet. Some spiders also prey on other kinds of organisms. Spiders can be divided into two categories: trappers and hunters. Trappers use silk to catch their prey. Some trappers spin webs. Others make silk-lined burrows. Still others use their silk like a sticky missile to shoot down their prey. Hunters don't use silk to catch a meal. They go after their prey and attack.

Crab spider

This master of disguise changes color to match its flowery ambush site. When a daytime nectar-seeking insect lands on the flower, the spider attacks, injecting the insect with venom powerful enough to paralyze prey much larger than itself.

Fishing spider

Spiders are land animals that breathe oxygen in air. This spider dangles its legs in the water and waits for prey. When it feels the ripples created by a swimming insect or sees prey under the water, it attacks.

Trapdoor spider

This spider digs a silk-lined burrow in the ground with a hinged "trapdoor" at the top. It hides inside the burrow waiting for an insect to wander by. Some even spin trip lines outside the trapdoor that alert it to prey passing by!

Orb weaver

After an hour or two spent building a large, round web high off the ground, this spider waits for a flying insect to buzz into its web. The sticky strands will trap it until the spider can kill and eat it.

Hammock spider

This tiny spider is about the size of your pinkie fingernail. It hangs upside-down underneath its sticky web that looks like a mini-trampoline. When a tiny flying insect gets trapped, the spider bites it through the web.

Bola spider

This nighttime hunter has a special weapon. It throws a silk ball on a long thread at night-flying insects. After the sticky ball hits the winged insect, it hauls in its catch and wraps it in silk.

Garden spider

Sticky round webs woven in high grass and low bushes help this bright-colored spider trap hopping insects. When the spider feels the web shaking, it knows it has prey!

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to the text, what two categories can spiders be divided into?

- A. garden and fishing
- B. trappers and hunters
- C. trapdoor and hammock
- D. daytime and nighttime

2. Trappers use silk to catch their prey. According to the text, how do hunters compare to trappers?

- A. They attack their prey instead of using silk.
- B. They hunt bigger animals instead of insects.
- C. They are not colorful so they can hide better.
- D. They use their sense of smell to hunt instead.

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

"Crab spider

This master of disguise changes color to match its flowery ambush site. When a daytime nectar-seeking insect lands on the flower, the spider attacks, injecting the insect with venom powerful enough to paralyze prey much larger than itself.

Fishing spider

Spiders are land animals that breathe oxygen in air. This spider dangles its legs in the water and waits for prey. When it feels the ripples created by a swimming insect or sees prey under the water, it attacks."

What conclusion can you draw from this evidence about hunter spiders?

- A. They have special venom that can paralyze large prey.
- B. They hunt animals that live in water like fish and crabs.
- C. They must be prepared to attack when their prey arrives.
- D. They don't need to use silk because they can change colors.

4. Even though trappers use silk to catch their prey, they are not all the same. How are the trapper spiders mentioned in the text different from one another?
- A. Some of them use venom to paralyze large prey while others only hunt insects.
 - B. They use their silk in different ways, such as weaving a web, burrow, or ball.
 - C. They all weave silk balls to catch their prey but the balls are in different shapes.
 - D. Some of them use colorful silk to trick insects into thinking they are flowers.
5. What is the main idea of this text?
- A. Spiders can be divided into hunters or trappers based on how they hunt: either by attacking prey directly or using silk to catch them.
 - B. Trapdoor spiders might spin trip lines because they are hiding inside a burrow and want to know if their prey is nearby.
 - C. Bola spiders are unique because they hunt at night by throwing a silk ball attached to a long thread onto flying insects.
 - D. There are many kinds of spiders, including the crab spider, fishing spider, trapdoor spider, orb weaver, and hammock spider.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Math Day 2

Chapter

1

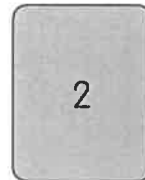
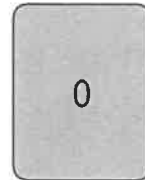
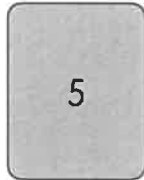


Enrichment Working with Whole Numbers

Activity 2 Numbers to 1,000,000

Solve. Show your work.

1 You are given the following six number cards.



a Write the greatest possible 6-digit number.

b Write the least possible 6-digit number.

2 Form a possible 5-digit number using the following clues.

- All the five digits are different.
- None of the digits are 0.
- The digit in the ten thousands place is greater than 5.
- The sum of all the five digits is 22.
- The greatest digit is equal to the sum of the digits in the tens, hundreds, and thousands place.

Complete the number pattern.

3 845,967 795,467 744,967 _____ _____