4th Grade

N.T.I. Day 3

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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Remind

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

NTI Day 3 Art Mr. Jones

Using pencil or colored pencil or crayon, draw your best picture of you or your family member. Turn into Mr. Jones with NTI packet.

ELA Day 3

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

To Go or Not to Go?

When Max's mom told him that he was invited to Jackson's birthday party, he sighed. *Oh, no*, he thought. *A party*. Jackson was a new friend, and it was nice of him to invite Max. But none of Max's other friends would be there. The party would be filled with kids Max didn't know at all! The idea of a bunch of strangers made him nervous.

"You always have fun at parties," his mom reminded him. "It just takes you a little while to **warm up**."

Max thought about this and realized something: She was right!

KEY QUESTIONS

1. CHARACTER: Can you describe Max in a sentence or two?

2. CHARACTER: How does Max feel about meeting new people?

3. INFERENCE: Why is the title "To Go or Not to Go?"

4. CONTEXT CLUES: What do you think the saying *warm up* means?

- ☐ get hot
- ☐ get comfortable
- ☐ get hungry

5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H: Do you think Max goes to the party? Tell why you think so.

1. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.

3.

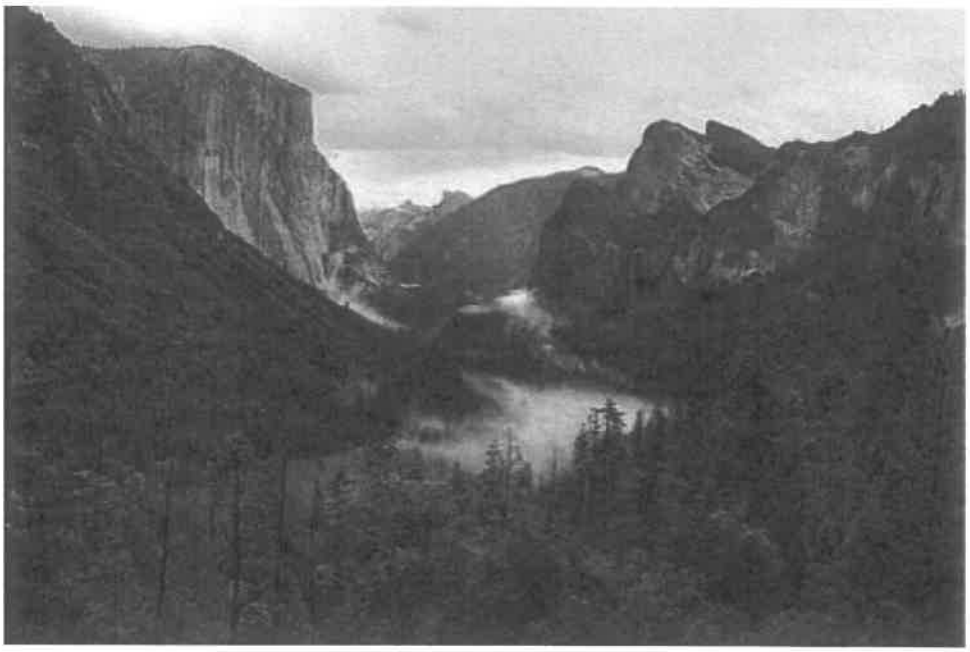
4.

5.

Day 3

How Glaciers Change the World

by ReadWorks



Glaciers are large masses of ice that can be found in either the oceans or on land. These large bodies of frozen water have big effects on the formation of different parts of the world, especially valleys. Valleys were formed during the Ice Age, a time where many places were cold and covered with ice. As the Ice Age ended, the glaciers began to melt. As they did, they left behind unique land formations.

Glaciers are formed from large amounts of snow and ice. Because the Ice Age was a time of freezing temperatures, glaciers became very common in many parts of the world. They were especially common in North America and Europe. As these masses of ice grew, they began to cover large areas of land. Some glaciers came together to form bigger ones, just like different streams of water join to form bigger rivers. As they slowly moved, these massive glaciers began to shape the landscape.

Glaciers shape the landscape during a process called erosion. Erosion is the result of the friction of wind, water, or, in this case, ice against rocks and soil. Glaciers changed many landscapes, leaving behind waterfalls and moraines, which are very rocky landscapes created by glacial debris. They created places that had U-shapes, or valleys. Valleys have very steep, high land ranges with flat land in the middle. They are very common in North America and northern Europe. Yosemite National Park in California is one of the most famous valleys in the

world. Other famous valleys are in Scotland and Austria.

But these landscapes could not be seen until thousands of years ago, when the Ice Age came to an end and the earth started to naturally warm up. As temperatures began to rise, some of the glaciers melted, and the U-shaped valleys began to appear. Most of these valleys had existed before the Ice Age, but they had a V-shape, because they had been created through erosion by water flowing in rivers. But the glaciers made these valleys wider and sometimes left behind wider rivers filled with fresh water.

Although the Ice Age ended 10,000 years ago, there are still many glaciers in the world. Most of them are found in Antarctica and Greenland, but there are glaciers on nearly every continent. Today many glaciers are either breaking apart or melting. Some scientists say this could be because of climate change caused by humans. Just as they did thousands of years ago, glaciers change the landscape of many places. Many geologists are keeping an eye on these melting glaciers to see how the earth may be affected by them.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. What is a glacier?

A. a large mass of ice found only on land

B. a large mass of ice found only in water

C. a large mass of ice found on land or in water

D. a feature of the Ice Age that no longer exists

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

A. how glaciers were formed

B. how erosion shapes landscapes

C. why glaciers began to melt

D. why geologists monitor glaciers

3. Glaciers can have different effects on the landscape. What evidence from the passage supports this conclusion?

A. Many valleys existed before the Ice Age, but had V-shapes instead of U-shapes.

B. The effects of glaciers could not be seen until the Ice Age ended.

C. A valley is a landscape with steep, high land ranges and flat land in the middle.

D. Valleys and moraines are two examples of glacial landscapes.

4. What can be concluded about the effect of glaciers on valleys during the Ice Age?

A. The glaciers changed the location of the valleys.

B. The glaciers changed the shape of valleys.

C. The glaciers had no effect on the valleys.

D. The glaciers made the valleys smaller.

5. What is this passage mostly about?

A. how the Ice Age created glaciers

B. the process of erosion

C. glaciers and how they change landscapes

D. valleys, waterfalls, and moraines

6. Read the following sentences: "Some glaciers came together to form bigger ones, just like different streams of water join to form bigger rivers. As they slowly moved, these **massive** glaciers began to shape the landscape."

What does the word "**massive**" mean?

A. very cold

B. very big

C. medium size

D. important

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

Melting glaciers can have large effects on the landscape; _____, geologists are monitoring them closely.

A. moreover

B. currently

C. on the other hand

D. as a result

8. What is erosion?

9. What caused glaciers to begin to melt?

10. Explain how glaciers created U-shaped valleys during the Ice Age.

Marie M. Daly: Chemist and Activist

by Caitlyn Meagher

This is a photo of Marie M. Daly.
Queens College Silhouette Yearbook, 1942

Marie M. Daly was an important biochemist and helped discover how the human body works. She was also the first Black American woman to get a PhD in chemistry. Her work was groundbreaking!

Daly was born on April 16, 1921. Her family believed in the importance of education. Daly's mother, Helen, urged Mary to read as much as possible, especially books about science and scientists. Her father also encouraged Mary's love of science.

Daly worked hard in school and finished her master's degree in a single year. During that time, World War II began. Many men went overseas to fight in the war. That left employers looking for women to fill jobs. The war gave women more of an opportunity to take on jobs previously held by men. Daly took advantage of this and began working in a lab while getting her degree.

In 1944, she enrolled in Columbia University's doctoral program in chemistry. She became fascinated by the inner workings of the human body. She wanted to understand how the body digests food. She spent seven years studying the chemicals and proteins in the body that help with digestion.

In 1955, Daly worked with Dr. Quentin B. Deming to figure out the cause of heart attacks. Together, they discovered how diet and foods affect the health of a person's heart. She

published important papers on this topic and opened the doors for more research in this field.

Daly shared her knowledge with her students when she became a professor in 1960 at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. At the time, most students were white men. While Daly was at the college, she developed programs to increase the diversity of the student population in medical school and science programs. She wanted everyone to have an equal opportunity to discover their love of science. In 1988, she established a scholarship fund for African American science students in honor of her father. Today, science students of any background can try to get this scholarship, especially for students who are interested in African American studies or issues about minorities in science in the United States. Through her life and work, Daly set a powerful example in the U.S. for women and minorities interested in chemistry.

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. In which subject was Marie M. Daly the first Black American woman to get a PhD?

A. biology

B. physics

C. chemistry

D. mathematics

2. What effect did World War II have on Daly's ability to get a job?

A. Employers were looking to fill jobs left by men fighting overseas, so Daly was able to get a job in a lab.

B. As World War II got more serious, more women quit their jobs to take care of their families at home, including Daly.

C. World War II caused more women to serve in the military, and Daly decided to serve in the Navy as a pilot.

D. As more men fought overseas, there were fewer jobs for women at home, so Daly had to wait until after the war to get a job.

3. Read these sentences from the text.

"She spent seven years studying the chemicals and proteins in the body that help with digestion. In 1955, Daly worked with Dr. Quentin B. Deming to figure out the cause of heart attacks. Together, they discovered how diet and foods affect the health of a person's heart."

What can you conclude about Daly, based on this information?

A. Her years studying digestion in the human body helped her make a discovery about how food affects the health of a person's heart.

B. At first, she wanted to study the way that digestion works in the human body, but she ended up working on something else.

C. Her years studying digestion in the human body were a waste because she never used that research towards anything practical.

D. She decided that chemistry wasn't the right field for her after completing her doctorate and went into physics instead.

4. Read the last paragraph of this text. What was one of Daly's priorities as a person working in science, based on the information?

A. She cared about writing as many books about science as possible.

B. She cared about increasing student diversity in science programs.

C. She cared about finding solutions to every major disease through research.

D. She cared about working her way up the ranks at a hospital to be the boss.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

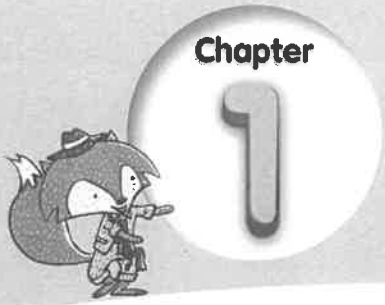
A. The Albert Einstein College of Medicine is a medical school in New York City where Marie M. Daly taught at one point in her life.

B. When World War II began, many men went overseas to fight in the war, and women could then work in the jobs that those men left.

C. Marie M. Daly was a Black American biochemist who did important research about how diet affects people's health and supported minority students in science.

D. Marie M. Daly did a doctoral program in chemistry at Columbia University, which is a school in New York City.

Name: _____ Date: Math Day 3



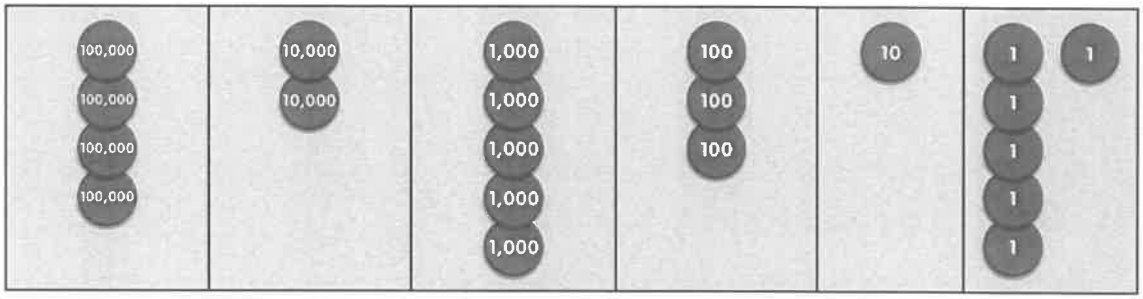
Chapter 1

Extra Practice and Homework
Working with Whole Numbers

Activity 2 Numbers to 1,000,000

Count. Complete the table. Then, write the number in standard form and word form.

1



	Standard Form	Word Form
☐ hundred thousands		
☐ ten thousands		
☐ thousands		
☐ hundreds		
☐ ten		
☐ ones		

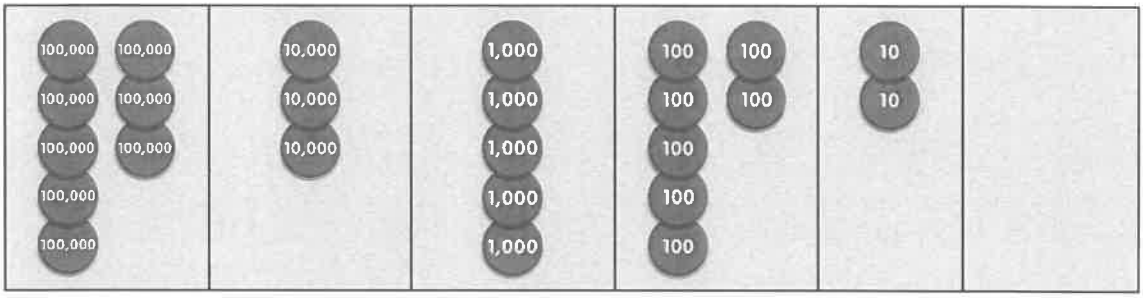
Standard form: _____

Word form: _____

_____

Count. Write the number in standard form.

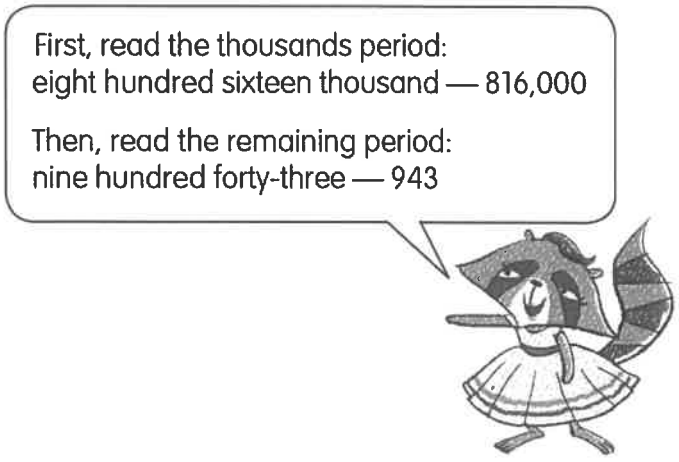
2



The number is _____.

Write each number in standard form.

3 eight hundred sixteen thousand, nine hundred forty-three _____



4 six hundred five thousand, five hundred _____

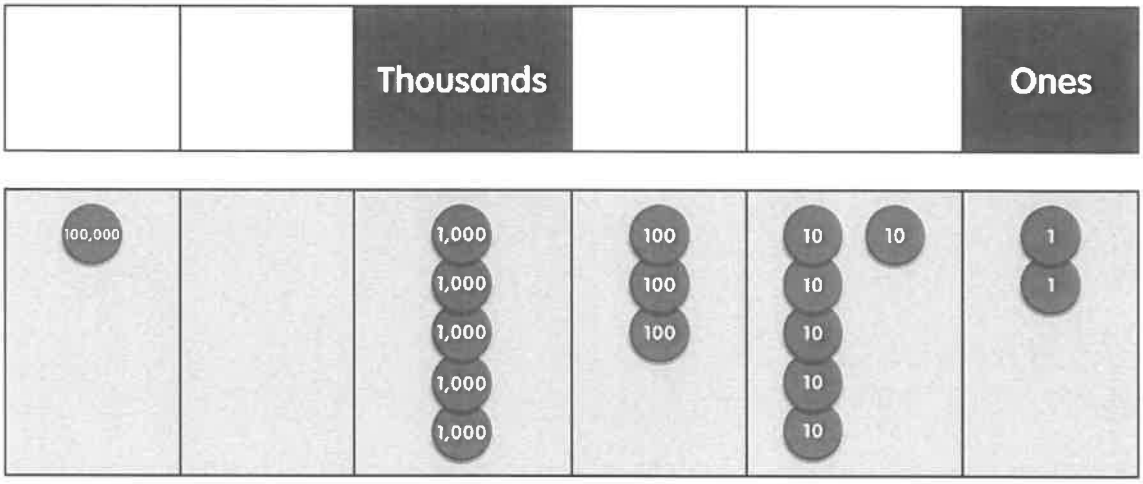
5 one hundred three thousand, thirty-one _____

6 eight hundred seventy thousand, three _____

7 three hundred thousand, twelve _____

Fill in each heading with "Tens", "Hundreds", "Ten Thousands", or "Hundred Thousands". Then, write each number in word form.

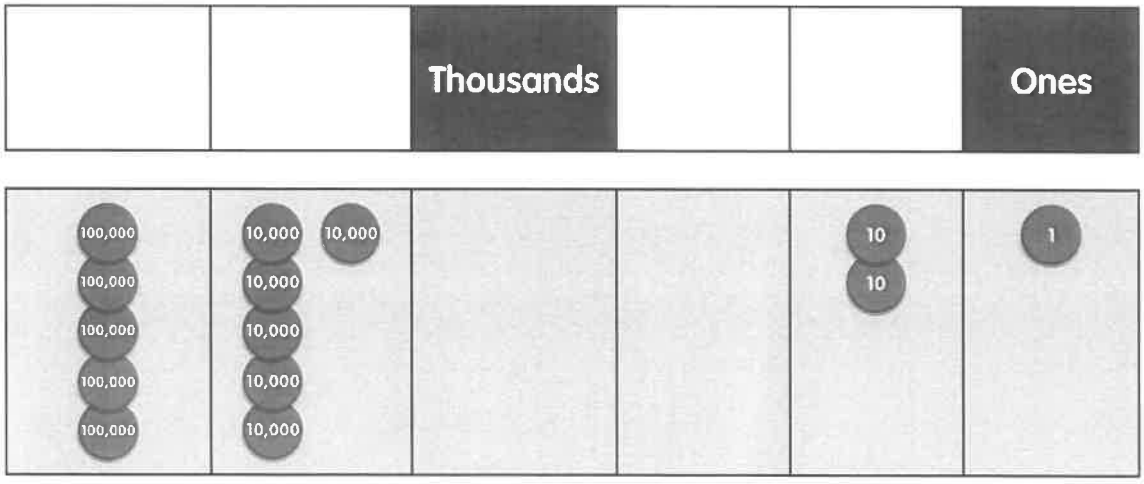
8



The number is _____

_____.

9



The number is _____

_____.

Write each number in word form.

10 653,142 _____

_____

11 368,400 _____

_____

653,000 — six hundred fifty-three thousand
142 — one hundred forty-two

Complete the table to express each number in word form.

12	802,101	eight hundred two thousand, one hundred _____
13	324,306	three hundred twenty-four _____, three hundred six
14	150,260	one hundred fifty thousand, _____ hundred sixty
15	999,198	nine hundred _____ thousand, one hundred _____

Complete each expanded form.

16 240,359 = 200,000 + _____ + 300 + 50 + 9

17 400,000 + 50,000 + 900 + _____ + 2 = 450,982

Fill in each blank.

18 Look at the number below.

548,090

a Change the positions of two digits to make a greater number. _____

b Change the positions of two digits to make a lesser number. _____