

Troy Elementary

Mrs. Sandquist's & Mrs. Sullins' Third and Fourth Grade News

January 8, 2024

What's Happening in January

Special points of interest:

- Late Start (10:15) Wed. Jan. 24th.
- January 15th, No school—Civil Rights Day.

Be on the lookout:

- Spelling words come home every other Monday. Spelling tests are every other Friday.
- **3rd spelling-1/8-1/19:** toys annoy point noise boy broil joyful join soil destroy loyal avoid voyage coins voice fruit rescue computer enjoyable poisonous **1/22-2/02** -clown cloud crown flour flower brown sound mouth however towel trout around meow shout about smile arrive confuse downspout allowance
- **4th spelling-1/8-1/19:** throne thrive toaster frightening poet mileage boast recognize oldest lighten throat mobile tonight stolen icicle grown highway whole online reply sugar crooked bushel license exercise **1/22-2/02-** phone blame alive became ignite surprise beside supervise froze impose alone adore scrape drapes awhile lemonade underline include calculate behave juice music uniform peruse evaporate
- 4th graders should be practicing their multiplication facts at home.

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Writing

- ⇒ **3rd:** Students will continue with cursive writing. They will also be doing some more informational writing on various subjects.
- ⇒ **4th:** Students will be doing different writing assignments in their packet that will go along with the chapter book we will be reading. They will also be doing some opinion writing.

Reading

- ⇒ **3rd:** Students will be reading informational texts with multiple sources and finding answers to questions in the different texts. They will also take their second benchmark test for ELA. Towards the end of the month students will be learning about cause and effect, compare and contrast, and sequencing to help them understand expository texts. (text that has facts where you can read and learn new information.)
- ⇒ **4th:** Students will be reading a chapter book called Because of the Rabbit and doing a literacy and writing packet along with it. They will also be taking their second benchmark test for ELA. Towards the end of the month students will be learning about analyzing the meaning of unfamiliar words, figurative language, and phrases in a text, including those that allude to significant characters.

Social Studies

- ⇒ **3rd:** Students will finish up their Christmas Traditions writing assignment, and then read them to the class.
- ⇒ **4th:** Students will be starting their research/slideshow on The Corp Of Discovery. They will get to present it to the class when they finish.

Science

- ⇒ **3rd:** Students will be working to develop models to demonstrate that living things, although they have unique and diverse life cycles, all have birth, growth, reproduction, and death in common. *Does not include details of human reproduction.
- ⇒ **4th:** Students will be working to construct an argument that plants and animals have internal and external structures that function to support survival, growth, behavior, and reproduction. *Does not include details of human reproduction.

You are always welcome to stop by, e-mail us, call, or volunteer in the classroom.
Thanks for the opportunity to teach your child.

MATH

⇒ **4th:** Students continue working with fractions. They must be able to:

***identify why one fraction is** equivalent (equal) to another. Students will investigate what happens when a fraction is copied multiple times maintaining the same part to whole, proportional relationship. For example, when $\frac{3}{4}$ is multiplied by 2 (2 copies), the resulting fraction is $\frac{6}{8}$. When it is multiplied by 3 (3 copies) the resulting fraction is $\frac{9}{12}$. When $\frac{3}{4}$ is multiplied by 75 (75 copies) the resulting fraction is $\frac{225}{300}$. $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, and $\frac{225}{300}$ are all equivalent fractions. They have the same part to whole, proportional relationship.

***comparing and justifying** fractions with unlike denominators. This means that the number of equal parts the “whole” (denominator) is partitioned into are different. This comparison can be done by finding the greatest common factor or comparing the fraction to a benchmark fraction such as $\frac{1}{2}$. Students will learn how to do both.

***add and subtract mixed** numbers number and word problems. Mixed numbers are where there is a whole number with a fraction ($3\frac{1}{2}$). The whole number can still be thought of as fractions, for example, the 3 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ is $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 1$ whole, $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 1$ whole, $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 1$ whole, thus 3 wholes and another $\frac{1}{2}$ of a whole for $3\frac{1}{2}$. If the mixed numbers have unlike denominators, students must find the greatest common factor to make the denominators the same before adding or subtracting.

⇒ Vocabulary for this month is: fraction, model, numerator, denominator, equivalent, tenths, hundredths, thousandths, unlike denominator, greatest common factor, least common multiple, mixed numbers, improper fraction, benchmark fractions, greater than $>$, less than $<$, equal to $=$, common numerators and denominators.

⇒ **3rd:** Students continue their work with fractions as well and will begin to study metric measurement just before break. Students must be able to:

***understand and represent fractions on a number** line. Numbers could go past “1” - $\frac{5}{4}$ or $\frac{8}{4}$ on a number line. In the fraction $\frac{5}{4}$, there are 5 - $\frac{1}{4}$ ths ($\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$). Students will need to partition a number line into equal parts and know that each fractional part is labeled based on how far it is from zero.

***compare** fractions and show their equivalence. (See 4th grade, however, 3rd grade expectations are limited to fractions with denominators 2, 3, 4, 6, & 8). Students will gain understanding that comparisons are only valid when compared to the same “whole.”

***measure** and estimate liquid volumes and masses of objects using metric units.

⇒ Vocabulary for this month: equivalence (equivalent), fraction, denominator, numerator, number line, greater than $>$, less than $<$, equal to $=$, whole number, part of a whole, true, model, metric units, liters & grams (kilograms, milliliters) capacity (volume) mass (weight)