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4th Grade

Packet 4

COLOR BY TEXT STRUCTURE

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read each text, and determine the text structure. Color the text with the correct color.

Color	Text Structure	Color	Text Structure
Red	Problem and Solution	Green	Compare and Contrast
Orange	Description	Blue	Sequence/Chronological Order
Yellow	Cause and Effect		

Two of the most famous names in the world of computers are Steve Jobs and Bill Gates. Both were computer geniuses who started companies at a young age. Jobs started Apple, and Gates started Microsoft. Both played a major part in making computers smaller, faster, and more affordable. Therefore, both contributed a great deal to the possibility of having home computers. Each had a different focus, however. Gates is famous for the creation of the Windows operating system, which helps computers run. Jobs is more famous for the creation of devices. These include the Macintosh computer, the iPod, and the iPhone.

The Internet of today has been decades in the making. In the 1970s, the U.S. military developed a computer network called ARPANET. It let government computers talk to each other and use research sites. In the 1980s, groups outside the government started building computer networks. For the first time, Internet services were available to the public. The World Wide Web arrived in 1990. Soon after, companies created search engines and browsers to make using the Internet easier. In the 2000s, everything became faster and more complex. Email became a popular way to communicate, and social networking changed the culture forever.

Having your own website might seem impossible, but there are just four basic steps. First, pick a site name, and go to a domain name provider. There, you can figure out if your top choice is available, and you can buy it. Second, choose a host to house your website. Some hosts will have tools to help you build your site. That's step three: building. The tools are pretty easy nowadays. You really can have a basic site ready in minutes. Step four is to publish your site. It really is just that easy to have a simple website.

In the 1970s, the U.S. government had more information than it knew what to do with. Even though some was stored electronically, it was still hard to find what you were looking for. There was just so much of it. Plus, it was spread out around the country. Getting information fast was an important part of national defense, so something had to be done. Scientists and engineers got to work, and they created ARPANET. It was a network that linked up a lot of the information used for defense. Information could now be found and shared much more quickly.

Widespread use of the Internet has quickly led to major changes in culture. First, it's changed the way people communicate. Instead of letters, people send emails that arrive instantly. The Internet has also helped make texting popular. Many people now prefer texting to calling. Second, people now spend their free time much differently. Many spend it "web surfing" or checking social media. These things didn't exist a couple decades ago. Finally, it's changed how we learn. There is so much information at our fingertips now. You can learn a new skill or brush up on a topic in mere minutes.

The Internet is a communication system that was developed in the 1970s. It was built on some of the technology found in TVs and phones. It lets billions of computers across the world speak to each other and share information. That information might be in the form of text, images, or sound. Through an Internet connection, people access the World Wide Web. This is a collection of web pages and other information found on the Internet. Once the World Wide Web appeared in the 1990s, many more people had access to the Internet. It soon became a huge part of everyday life.

COLOR BY MAIN IDEA

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read each text, and determine the main idea. Color the text with the correct color.

Color	Main Idea	Color	Main Idea
Red	Plantains and bananas are different.	Green	Bananas are used in many different dishes.
Orange	A super banana is a character in a comic book.	Blue	There are many different ways to keep bananas from ripening too fast.
Yellow	Bananas are used for uses other than just eating.	Purple	Bananas are a huge part of global business.

Bananas tend to ripen quickly. However, there are ways to avoid this. First, separating the bananas from the bunch slows the process. Another trick is wrapping the banana stems in plastic wrap. Oxygen is one of the things that make bananas ripen. The plastic will limit the amount of oxygen they get. Therefore, placing the bananas in a bag can also slow ripening. Heat also makes bananas ripen, so placing them in the refrigerator will help. These are just a few of the tricks that will help you control how fast your bananas ripen.

A banana plant's main use is, of course, as food. However, parts of the plant have been put to use in other ways, as well. In Japan, they use the fibers from banana leaves and shoots to make yarn. In fact, they've been doing it for centuries. In Nepal and India, they use the fibers from the trunk to make a silk-like material. Fibers from the banana plant are also used to make paper. Finally, much of the waste left over after bananas are used becomes fertilizer to grow more plants.

Across the world, almost 150 million metric tons of bananas are produced each year. For comparison, the biggest African elephants are about eight metric tons each. India and China are the leading producers of bananas. This makes sense since they have the world's largest populations. These and other banana-producing countries also ship almost 20 million metric tons of bananas around the globe. In the United States, the banana is the most popular fruit by far. On average, each American eats around 27 pounds of bananas a year!

Plantains are part of the banana family, but they are quite different from bananas. Plantains are larger than bananas and are usually eaten while still green. We usually eat bananas while they are still raw, but plantains are usually cooked by being baked or fried. When cooked, they are actually more similar to sweet potatoes than they are to bananas. If you don't cook them, plantains are very bitter. This is because they have more starch and less sugar than bananas. Bananas, of course, don't need to be cooked to be enjoyed.

Around the world, bananas are an important part of people's diets. In the United States, we often eat them raw or put them in cereal, but Americans make a variety of dishes with bananas, too. One well-known dish is banana bread. Bananas are also often added to pancakes. Many of the other common uses in the United States are dessert-related. Banana cream pie, banana pudding, and banana split ice cream sundaes are all popular in the United States. In addition, frozen bananas can also be mashed into a form that resembles ice cream.

Did you know that there was a comic strip about a superhero banana? He wasn't as famous as Superman or Wonder Woman, but Bananaman was a superhero just the same. Created in the 1980s in Great Britain, Bananaman's secret identity was a boy named Eric. When Eric ate a banana, he would turn into a hero with super strength and the ability to fly. He even had a secret fortress shaped like a giant banana. Like Superman, there was only one substance that could drain his powers. For Superman, it was kryptonite. For Bananaman, it was moldy bananas.

COLOR BY MAIN IDEA

Name: _____ Date: _____

Read each text, and determine the main idea. Color the text with the correct color.

Color	Main Idea	Color	Main Idea
Red	Gorillas are herbivores.	Green	Mountain gorillas typically sleep in nests.
Orange	Gorillas have pretty regular daily routines.	Blue	There are not a lot of natural threats to gorillas.
Yellow	Sound is very important to gorillas.	Purple	Gorillas live in a variety of different environments on the African continent.

There's only one other species besides humans that has been found to threaten gorillas. That is the leopard, the quick and ferocious jungle cat that is also found in Africa. In at least two different cases, researchers have found evidence of leopards killing gorillas. Overall, however, there is little that threatens these smart and powerful creatures. They not only have great strength and intelligence, but they also stay in close-knit groups and protect one another. They alert one another to danger through their highly-evolved communication skills. This is why they are not often threatened.

Have you ever wondered what the typical day in the life of a gorilla is like? They usually leave their nests around sunrise. In the morning, they roam around and gather and eat food. This is because it's usually cooler in the early morning. Around noon or whenever it gets hot, the gorillas rest. This midday rest period is actually when the gorillas have most of their social time. In the afternoon, gorillas will usually forage for food once again. As the sun is getting close to setting, they'll build nests and settle down to rest for the night. The next day, the routine will repeat.

Gorillas live in Africa. They often live in forested jungle areas, but they live in mountain regions and in swampy areas, as well. These different habitats can be found at a surprising range of elevations. Certain species of gorillas live in forests only a few miles above sea level. Others live in mountain regions. These areas can be up to thirteen thousand feet in elevation. The wide range of habitats where gorillas thrive shows how well they can adapt to different environments.

It might come as a surprise, but mountain gorillas usually sleep in nests. They use them to nap in during the day and sleep in at night. The nests are usually built closer to the ground, though they may be built a bit higher if more protection is needed. Each gorilla builds its own nest, except for young gorillas who nest with their mothers until they are about three. What is especially interesting is that gorillas don't usually reuse their old nests. They'll usually build new nests every time they need them.

Gorillas often live in dense rain forests. This setting makes it hard for the gorillas to see one another. Therefore, using sound allows the gorillas to find one another. It also helps them communicate for everyday reasons and for more pressing reasons like announcing an approaching predator. Because communication is so important for them, gorillas have developed a wide range of sounds. They use everything from thumping on their chests to coughing to musically humming in order to communicate.

Gorillas survive mainly by eating plants, not other animals. Mountain gorillas mostly eat leaves, shoots, and plant stems since there is very little fruit at higher elevations. Lowland gorillas have more access to fruit. Fruit can be up to a quarter of the diet of lowland gorillas. They also eat insects from time to time. Gorillas of all kinds drink water, but they do not drink all that much of it. This is because a main part of their diet is succulent plants, which are plants that store a great deal of water.

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New York City is the most populated city in the United States. Around 8.5 million people live in the city itself. Millions more live just outside the city and travel to work there every day. New York City is located in the very southeastern portion of the state of New York. The city is made up of five separate areas. They are called boroughs, and each borough has enough people that it is a separate county. New York is not the capital of the United States. Still, many people consider it the cultural and financial center of the country.

People visiting the United States sometimes have to choose between New York or Los Angeles. After all, they're 2,800 miles apart. Both obviously have a lot to offer culturally. Great live music and great food come to mind. New York has better museums, Broadway, and other amazing theaters. LA has Hollywood, so you might catch a glimpse of movie magic happening. LA definitely has better weather. It's pleasant most of the time, while New York has muggy summers and snowy winters. However, LA has crazy traffic, while New York has great public transit. It's a toss up!

New York is full of offices, factories, and stores. It's also very expensive. Therefore, many of the city's workers can't afford to live there. They take public transit from outside the city, sometimes a very long way. However, public transportation in New York keeps getting more and more expensive. For low-income workers, taking public transit every day really adds up. We need to make lower-cost fare cards available to those who need them. This will help people get and keep jobs and have better chances to succeed. Helping them get to work is the very least we can do.

In 2007, New York City began passing a series of laws banning trans fats. Trans fats are often used to cook certain fast foods, cookies, and crackers. New York lawmakers found out how bad these fats were for people, so they made the city's restaurants stop using them. Recent studies have shown just how successful this ban has been. Three years after the ban, heart attacks and strokes were down over six percent. The ban had saved many lives. Other lawmakers saw this success, as well. Today, the federal government has new national guidelines in place for trans fats.

Dutch colonists established a trading port in southeastern New York in 1624. Two years later, the Dutch bought the island of Manhattan from the Lenape Indians. They named the island New Amsterdam in honor of the city in the Netherlands. The port slowly grew under Dutch control. The English then took control of the area in 1664. They renamed it New York. It grew into a bustling city and was the site of some important battles during the American Revolution. When the war was won, New York City briefly served as the first capital of the new United States.

Amelia Earhart was born in 1897. She grew up an adventurous girl. As a child, she even built her own mini roller coaster! In 1920, she visited an airshow and flew in a plane for the first time. She knew then that flying was her destiny. She borrowed money from her mother to take flying lessons, and she became a talented pilot. As the navigator of a plane in 1928, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a plane. In 1932, she crossed the Atlantic all on her own. Tragically, Earhart disappeared in 1937 while trying to fly around the world.

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In 1932, Amelia Earhart took off alone from Canada. Her plan was to cross the Atlantic and fly to Paris, just like the famous Charles Lindbergh had done in 1927. However, the weather was very bad. Earhart fought against high winds and heavy clouds. At times, her windshield and wings became very icy, making it hard to see and steer. Earhart knew that she would not make it to Paris. Finally, the weather eased enough that she was able to land in a field in Northern Ireland. She didn't make it to Paris like Lindbergh, but she had crossed the ocean alone.

In 1842, entertainer and businessman P. T. Barnum opened Barnum's American Museum in New York City. It was a museum of strange and interesting items. Barnum combined his museum with circus performers in 1871 and took the show on the road. At the time, it was the largest circus ever. It quickly grew in popularity. By 1872, it was using trains to reach a wider audience. In 1881, Barnum formed a partnership with James A. Bailey, creating Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth. In 1882, they added their greatest attraction, a 12-foot-tall elephant called Jumbo.

The Ringling Bros. Circus and other circuses faced a number of challenges as the 21st century dawned. One challenge was that people's attention spans had gotten shorter. Convincing them to pay for three-hour performances was sometimes hard. Circuses also faced criticism from animal rights groups. They believed that it was cruel to make animals perform. Finally, as certain circus shows got bigger and bigger, they just became too expensive to operate. As a result of these factors, many circuses went out of business. The Ringling Bros. finally closed for good in May 2017.

At first, early circuses, like the Ringling Bros. Circus, moved from town to town in wagons. However as they got more popular, they wanted to travel farther to reach more people. They were also growing, which meant more workers and more equipment. In some cases, it also meant larger animals for the acts. The train was the answer. It was able to move much faster and carry much more weight than a group of wagons. At first, circus owners just had their wagons lifted onto train flatcars, but the more successful circuses were soon buying train cars of their own.

Over the last couple decades, "traditional" circuses like the Ringling Bros. faced a new form of competition. It was a new kind of circus called Cirque du Soleil. Both had talented performers, including trapeze artists, but many things were different. Cirque du Soleil didn't have animals or clowns or typically appear in a tent like the usual circus. It focused more on dance and beautiful music and appeared in theatres. It was considered "classier" than the regular circus, and it was way more expensive than the traditional circus, too.

The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus was a world famous traveling circus show. The earliest form of this attraction dates all the way back to 1871. This was only a few years after the Civil War ended. It ran for nearly 150 years until 2017. It was known as the "Greatest Show on Earth" and featured a wide range of performers. There were clowns, trapeze artists, and a wide range of animal performers. The circus had its headquarters in Florida, but it traveled all over the world.

1. Find the sum.

$$2\frac{5}{6} + 3\frac{2}{6}$$

A. $5\frac{1}{6}$

B. $6\frac{1}{6}$

C. $6\frac{5}{6}$

D. $7\frac{5}{6}$

2. Use the information provided to answer Part A and Part B.

Part A

What is $60,000 + 500 + 70 + 1$ written in standard form?

6,571

60,571

65,071

65,701

Part B

Compare the two numbers below.

$80,000 + 2,000 + 50 + 9$ _____ $802,509$

Which symbol correctly compares these two numbers?

=

>

<

May 18th

**4th
Math**

7. Which two numbers are prime?

- 9
- 19
- 29
- 39
- 49

May 18th

8. Which expression below is equivalent to $4 \times \frac{3}{4}$?

- A. $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}$
- B. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
- C. $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12}$
- D. $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}$

9. Select the words that correctly complete the sentences.

The Miller children ate a whole bag of jelly beans. First, Amber ate $\frac{2}{8}$ of the jelly beans and Christina ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of the jelly beans. Later, Brian ate $\frac{1}{6}$ of the jelly beans and Donnie ate $\frac{3}{12}$ of the jelly beans.

ate a greater fraction of the jelly beans than .

ate a smaller fraction of the jelly beans than .

10. Sam has \$7.80. He spends \$5.25 at a fast food restaurant.

How much money does Sam have left?

- A. \$1.65
- B. \$1.75
- C. \$2.55
- D. \$2.62

11. Micah uses the rule "add 7" to generate the pattern of numbers shown below. Fill in the two numbers that continue the pattern.

5, 12, 19, 26, 33, 40, _____, _____

12. What is the product of 27×53 ?

- A. 80
- B. 216
- C. 1338
- D. 1431

13. Drag each fraction on the left to an equivalent fraction on the right.

- $\frac{8}{12}$
- $\frac{6}{10}$
- $\frac{4}{6}$
- $\frac{25}{100}$

$\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{3}$
 $\frac{3}{5}$

May left

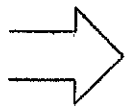
14. Which statement represents the equation?

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

- A. 36 is 9 times as many as 4.
- B. 9 is 4 times as many as 36.
- C. 4 is 9 times as many as 36.
- D. 4 is 36 times as many as 9.

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY

review it!

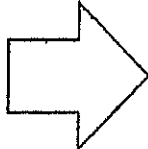



Electrical conductivity refers to whether or not electricity easily passes through a substance.

Good electrical conductors allow electricity to flow through.

Good electrical insulators do not allow electricity to flow through.

Materials made of **metal** are good conductors of electrical energy.

	<u>Conductors</u> allow energy to pass through.
	<u>Insulators</u> do not allow energy to pass through.

Try it! Complete the table using examples from the term bank.

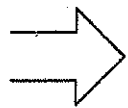
Electrical _____ of Matter

Good Electrical Conductor & Poor Electrical Insulator	Poor Electrical Conductor & Good Electrical Insulator

Term Bank		
aluminum washer	conductivity	copper wire
rubber ball	cardboard	iron needle
cork	brass key	cotton ball

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

review it!

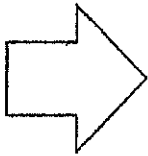



Thermal conductivity refers to whether or not thermal energy (heat) passes through a substance.

Good thermal conductors allow heat energy to flow through.

Good thermal insulators do not allow heat energy to flow through.

Materials made of **metal and glass** are good conductors of thermal energy.

	<u>Conductors</u> allow energy to pass through.
	<u>Insulators</u> do not allow energy to pass through.

Try it! Complete the table using examples from the term bank.

Thermal _____ of Matter

Good Thermal Conductor & Poor Thermal Insulator	Poor Thermal Conductor & Good Thermal Insulator

Term Bank		
glass rod	conductivity	newspaper
cotton fabric	air	iron rod
steel spoon	wood lumber	glass pan

review it!



In 5th grade, the physical properties of matter that we focus on are mass, magnetism, physical state, relative density, solubility in water, electrical conductivity, and thermal conductivity.

We can record physical properties of different substances in **tables**.

We can **classify** (group) substances that have properties in common.

try it!

Complete the table using the substances in the term bank.

Students set up four beakers of water. They conducted an investigation in which they added a different substance to each of the four beakers and stirred for 2 minutes.

Investigation Results

Substance	Appearance	Observations After Mixing With Water in a Beaker
	white solid	Particles cannot be seen
	white solid	Particles settled at the bottom of the beaker
	yellow liquid	formed a yellow layer above the water
	yellow liquid	all liquid in the beaker turned light yellow

Term Bank

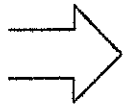
sand

lemon juice

vegetable oil

baking soda

review it!



Magnetism refers to whether or not matter is attracted to a magnet.

It's important to know that **not all metals are magnetic!**

Metals that are magnetic can be represented by **NICS**: nickel, iron, cobalt, steel.

Materials like wood, paper, brass; and copper are non-magnetic.



Try it! Complete the table using examples from the term bank.

Does it _____ to a magnet?

Magnetic	Non-Magnetic

Term Bank		
iron	copper	steel
nickel	aluminum	cobalt
attract	cotton	glass

Properties of Four Objects

Object	Is it magnetic?	Is it a good conductor of thermal energy?	Is it a good conductor of electricity?
	no	yes	yes
	no	no	no
	no	yes	no
	yes	yes	yes

Term Bank

aluminum washer	iron nail
glass rod	plastic tube

Complete the table using the headings in the term bank.

Groups of Objects by Physical Property

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • glass rod • newspaper • wood block 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rubber ball • plastic cube • cooking oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • honey • sugar • salt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nickel • iron • steel

Term Bank

Same Physical State
Soluble in Water

Magnetic
Less Dense than Water

ECOSYSTEM INTERACTIONS

SCAVENGER HUNT

Find as many items on the list as you can.

- 1. a bird or mammal interacting with a plant
- 2. an animal interacting with dirt or rocks
- 3. an insect interacting with a plant
- 4. an animal consuming food
- 5. a bird interacting with a nonliving component of its ecosystem
- 6. an insect interacting with a nonliving component of its ecosystem
- 7. a plant that needs shade to thrive
- 8. a plant interacting with a nonliving component of its ecosystem
- 9. a fungus that returns nutrients to the soil
- 10. an animal using a living or nonliving component of its ecosystem for shelter

EARTH'S SYSTEMS

SCAVENGER HUNT

Find as many items on the list as you can.

- 1. Geosphere: solid rock
- 2. Biosphere: a plant
- 3. Hydrosphere: liquid water
- 4. Atmosphere: air
- 5. Geosphere: soil or sediment
- 6. Biosphere: an animal
- 7. Geosphere and Hydrosphere: an area of land that has been changed due to water or ice
- 8. Hydrosphere and Atmosphere: a cloud formed due to evaporation and condensation of water from Earth
- 9. Atmosphere and Biosphere: person inhaling oxygen
- 10. Biosphere and Geosphere: an animal using a rock or soil for shelter

Lesson 18

Using a Dictionary or Glossary



Introduction There are many places you can look to find information about words. A dictionary and a glossary are two kinds of references you can use.

- A **dictionary** lists words in alphabetical order. Each entry has an entry word, the pronunciation, the part of speech, and the meanings of the word.

break (brāk) v. 1. to smash 2. to disobey 3. to do better than: *Ina broke the record for the high jump.* n. 4. time off 5. luck **break into** 1. to disturb 2. to start to do suddenly 3. to start a new job: *He broke into acting.*

- A **glossary** is a kind of dictionary often found at the back of a book. It lists important words from the book in alphabetical order. It gives the meaning of each word as it is used in that book.

carry (kār'ē) 1. to move 2. to hold **carry on** 1. to continue 2. to act excitedly

The pronunciation uses special symbols to show how to say the word.

The part of speech is abbreviated. Here it is v. for verb.

When there is more than one meaning, each definition is numbered.

Sometimes a sample sentence helps make the meaning of a word or phrase clearer.

**Guided Practice**

Read the paragraph. Use the entries above to find the meanings of the underlined words and phrases. Write the number of the correct meaning above each word or phrase.

Hank Aaron broke into major league baseball in the 1950s.

A big break came for him in 1954 when he replaced an injured player. Aaron's talent helped him break Babe Ruth's record of 714 home runs. When Aaron hit his 715th home run, his fans broke into cheers. Aaron carried on hitting home runs until he retired in 1976.

HINT To find the right meaning of a word or phrase, read all the definitions first. Decide which meaning makes the most sense in the sentence.



Independent Practice

Use the dictionary entries to answer numbers 1–4.

material (mə tîr' ē əl) *n.* 1. fabric or cloth 2. ideas and facts used in writing something *adj.* 3. made of matter 4. having great meaning or effect

- 1 Which definition matches how material is used in this sentence?

Hank Aaron had few material goods growing up, but his parents gave him love and encouragement.

- A Definition 1
- B Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- D Definition 4

hammer (hăm' ər) *n.* 1. a tool used for pounding objects, such as nails 2. a part of a piano *v.* 3. to hit hard 4. to join with nails

- 2 Which definition matches how hammer is used in this sentence?

His skill at hammering baseballs helped Aaron become a successful baseball player.

- A Definition 1
- B Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- D Definition 4

stand (stănd) *n.* 1. a display area 2. an opinion or a position on an issue *v.* 3. to be on one's feet 4. to endure, put up with **stand for** 1. to represent, be a symbol of 2. to allow 3. to believe in and support: *He stands for equality.* 4. an abbreviation for

- 3 Which definition matches how stand is used in this sentence?

Aaron could stand a lot of pressure, too.

- A Definition 1
- B Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- D Definition 4

- 4 Which definition matches how stand for is used in this sentence?

Hank Aaron stands for the talent, hard work, and courage that make an athlete great.

- A Definition 1
- B Definition 2
- C Definition 3
- D Definition 4

Lesson 17

Understanding Vocabulary in Literary Texts

Learning Target

Figuring out the meanings of unfamiliar words and phrases in a literary text, including words about other traditional stories, helps you understand the text.

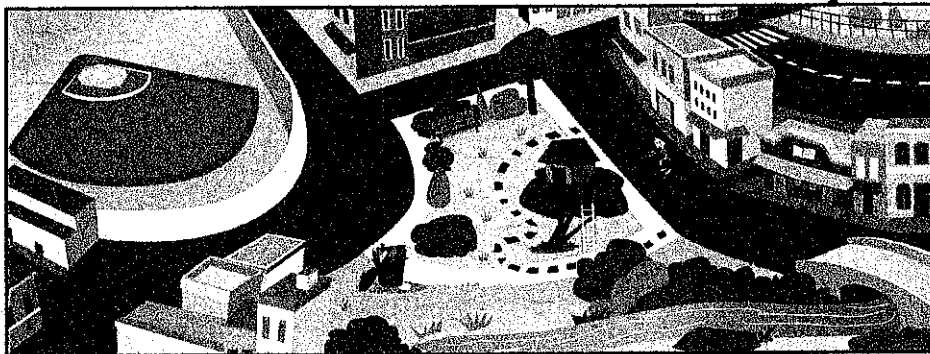
- **Read** A story, poem, or play may include a word or phrase you don't know. Try using **context clues** to help you figure out its meaning. Synonyms, antonyms, and other sentences surrounding it often suggest the meaning of an unknown word or phrase.

At times, an unknown word may **allude to**, or mention, a well-known person or place from **mythology**. These ancient stories describe human behavior or beliefs, and authors refer to them to make a special point. To understand an author's meaning, you must learn about those **significant**, or important, characters.

Read the story below. What are the meanings of *odyssey* and *locate*?

The Search

As I strolled home after a day of fun, I realized I'd lost my best baseball cap. So I went searching everywhere for it. My odyssey took me far and wide and finally back home. Despite my long journey, I'd failed to locate it, that is, until I sat down. It had been in my back pocket all along!



- **Think** How can context clues help you learn the meanings of unknown words and phrases? Complete the chart below to show what you have figured out about the meanings of odyssey and locate.

Unknown Word	Context	Possible Meaning	Clues
odyssey	"My odyssey took me far and wide..."		
locate			

- **Talk** Share your chart with a partner.
- Did your possible meanings agree?
 - Which context clues did you use?
 - Reread the "The Search." How does knowing the meanings of these two words help you better understand the passage?



Academic Talk

Use these words and phrases to talk about the text.

- context clues
- allude to
- mythology
- significant



- 1 As the annual school track meet approached, all I could think about was defeating Anna Banks. For the past three years, she'd beaten me in the 400-meter run, and always by just a step. No longer would I be satisfied with second place, however. Dissatisfied, I planned to win this year, and I couldn't think about anything else. I became obsessed with beating Anna. My thoughts focused on one goal all the time—winning. Naturally, I did more than just think. I practiced my starts daily, and I ran and ran and ran.
- 2 On the day of the race, I was eager to compete, and by the time we gathered at the starting line, I was really pumped. BAM—the starting gun fired and we were off! Anna and I quickly sprinted ahead of the other racers. When we shot across the finish line, I wasn't even certain who'd won at first. Then I heard the announcer—it was me!
- 3 Still breathing hard, Anna rushed over, smiling, and shook my hand. "You were great!" she declared. "Good race!" Right then, I realized that I'd been looking at the situation all wrong. Before, I'd been thinking of Anna as if she were some powerful enemy out to destroy me. But Anna wasn't my nemesis¹ at all; she had no urge to crush me. In fact, she had given me an opportunity to become a better sprinter than I ever would have been without her.

Close Reader Habits

Circle unfamiliar words and phrases. Underline phrases that give you clues to the word meanings.

¹nemesis: a powerful rival; from the Greek goddess who punished overconfidence

Explore

How do context clues help you figure out the meaning of unfamiliar words in "Out to Win"?



Context clues can appear before or after the sentence having an unfamiliar word.

► Think

- 1 Complete the chart below to show what you have figured out about the meanings of the words.

Unknown Word	Context	Possible Meaning	Clues
<i>dissatisfied</i>			
<i>obsessed</i>			
<i>nemesis</i>			

► Talk

- 2 Explain the meaning of the word opportunity (paragraph 3). What context clues help you understand what the word means?


HINT Reread paragraph 3 to find all the clues to the meaning of opportunity.

► Write

- 3 **Short Response** Explain the meaning of opportunity (paragraph 3). Also include the context clues that helped you figure out the meaning of the word. Use the space provided on page 276 to write your response.

Lesson 19

Similes and Metaphors

 **Introduction** Authors sometimes help readers imagine what one thing is like by comparing it to something else. Comparisons can help readers picture what is being described by showing how two things are alike in some way.

- A **simile** makes a comparison using the word *like* or *as*. Look at these similes. The dog's paws are compared to dinner plates. His bark is compared to thunder.

Simile	What It Means
Alicia's dog, Ollie, has <i>paws</i> as big as <i>dinner plates</i> .	Ollie has very big paws.
His <i>bark</i> sounds like <i>thunder</i> .	Ollie has a loud bark.

- A **metaphor** makes a comparison without using the word *like* or *as*. In this metaphor, the dog's size is compared to a mountain.

Metaphor	What It Means
<i>Ollie is a mountain of a dog.</i>	Ollie is a very large dog.



Guided Practice

Find the simile or metaphor in each sentence. Underline the two things being compared. Then write the meaning of the simile or metaphor.

HINT After you find the two things being compared, ask yourself, *How are they the same?* Use your answer to figure out what each simile or metaphor means.

- 1 Ollie's mouth was a trap that held a giant stick.

- 2 Ollie leapt toward Alicia like a clumsy ballerina.

- 3 Ollie raced past Alicia like a strong wind.

- 4 Suddenly, Ollie was a freight train racing into the house.

Independent Practice

For numbers 1–5, read each sentence. Then choose the correct meaning of the underlined simile or metaphor.

- 1** The stick in Ollie's mouth was a sword, knocking over one object after another.
- A The stick was heavy.
 - B The stick was dangerous.
 - C Ollie was dangerous.
 - D The stick was made of metal.
- 2** The plates on the table became flying saucers that Alicia had to dodge.
- A Flying saucers came from outer space.
 - B Alicia had to play dodge ball.
 - C Alicia had to fly across the kitchen.
 - D Plates flew through the air.
- 3** Salad covered the floor like a large blanket.
- A The salad was warm.
 - B The salad tasted awful.
 - C There was a large blanket on the floor.
 - D A layer of salad covered the floor.
- 4** The floor was as sticky as glue.
- A Glue covered the floor.
 - B The floor was a glue stick.
 - C The floor was very sticky.
 - D Glue made the floor sticky.
- 5** Alicia was a whirlwind as she cleaned up the mess.
- A Alicia spun wildly.
 - B Alicia worked quickly.
 - C Alicia was getting tired.
 - D Alicia was breathing hard.



Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 273.

Out to Win

3 Short Response Explain the meaning of opportunity (paragraph 3). Also include the context clues that helped you figure out the meaning of the word.

HINT Reread paragraph 3 to find all the clues to the meaning of opportunity.



Don't forget to check your writing.

Check Your Writing

- Did you read the prompt carefully?
- Did you put the prompt in your own words?
- Did you use the best evidence from the text to support your ideas?
- Are your ideas clearly organized?
- Did you write in clear and complete sentences?
- Did you check your spelling and punctuation?

The Catfish

by Oliver Herford, *The Book of Humorous Verse*

- 1 The saddest fish that swims the briny ocean,
The Catfish I bewail.
I cannot even think without emotion
Of his distressful tail.
- 5 When with my pencil once I tried to draw one,
(I dare not show it here)
Mayhap it is because I never saw one,
The picture looked so queer.
I vision him half feline¹ and half fishy,
- 10 A paradox in twins,
Unmixable as vitriol and vichy²—
A thing of fur and fins.
A feline Tantalus, forever chasing
His fishy self to rend;
- 15 His finny self forever self-effacing
In circles without end.
This tale may have a Moral running through it
As Aesop had in his;
If so, dear reader, you are welcome to it,
- 20 If you know what it is!



Close Reader Habits

How does the poet describe the catfish?
Reread the poem.

Underline words and phrases that explain how he imagines a catfish to look.

¹**feline:** catlike

²**vitriol and vichy:** an acid and an old word for mineral water; they are dangerous to mix

► **Think** Use what you learned from reading the lyric poem to respond to the following questions.



If a phrase mentions a character from mythology, you may need to look beyond the text to find information about it.

- 1 In the poem, one word has this definition: “to cry out in sadness or pain.” Underline the word that **best** fits the definition in the following lines from “The Catfish.”

The saddest fish that swims the briny ocean,
The Catfish I bewail,
I cannot even think without emotion
Of his distressful tail.

- 2 Read these lines from the poem.

I vision him half feline and half fishy,
A paradox in twins,
Unmixable as vitriol and vichy—

What is the meaning of paradox as it is used in the poem?

- A a creature with parts that don't seem to go together
- B a furry fish with a brother that looks just like him
- C a scaly cat that is confused and spins around
- D a make-believe animal that has two different heads

► **Talk**

- 3 Reread lines 13–14. Tantalus is a criminal in a Greek myth. He is punished by keeping delicious food and drink forever just out of his reach. Why does the poet describe the catfish as a “feline Tantalus”? Use the chart on page 277 to organize your ideas about the poem.

►  **Write**

- 4 **Short Response** Use details from the poem and your discussion to explain why the poet calls the catfish a “feline Tantalus.” Use the space provided on page 277 to write your response.

HINT Think of what you know about a cat's usual reaction to a fish.

The Catfish

3 Use the chart below to organize your ideas.

Unknown Word	Context in Poem	Possible Meaning	Clues



Write Use the space below to write your answer to the question on page 275.

4 **Short Response** Use details from the poem and your discussion to explain why the poet calls the catfish a “feline Tantalus.”

HINT Think of what you know about a cat’s usual reaction to a fish.

MONTH	50 FITNESS ACTIVITIES HEART RAISERS ON THE SPOT
May	

36. R-P-S (ROCK-PAPER-SCISSORS)

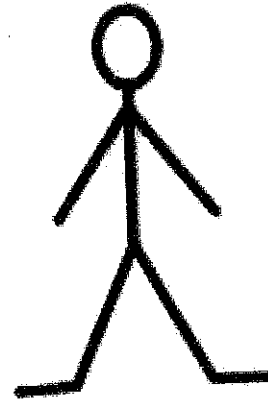
ROCK



PAPER



SCISSOR



The following are descriptions for three movement activities for R-P-S:
Rock = Crouch low into a ball, touching hands to knees. **Paper** = Stand straight, with your feet together and hands at your sides. **Scissors** = Legs straddle shoulder width apart and arms move away from your sides. Add a jump into each movement. For example, two foot jump into the 'Rock' activity, then jump to 'Paper', and then jump to 'Scissors'. Key Phrase: "Jump-Rock, jump-Paper, jump-Scissors".
 Repeat R-P-S sequence. As a variation, find a partner and play active R-P-S. Partners start by facing one another. Both partners jump twice then on the third jump show either rock, paper, or scissor. Play best of three rounds then find a new partner. Key Phrase: "Jump, jump, show".

KIDS 7 MINUTE HIIT WORK OUT FOR SELF-REGULATION

Set an interval timer and complete each animal movement for 45 seconds, with 15 seconds of rest in between. Do as many as you can!



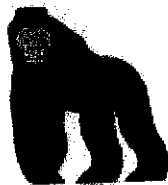
FROG JUMPS

Hop, hop, back and forth like a frog



BEAR WALK

Hands & feet on the floor, hips high - walk left and right



GORILLA SHUFFLE

Sink into a low sumo squat, with hands on the floor, shuffle around the room.



STARFISH JUMPS

Jumping jacks as fast as you can, with arms and legs spread wide.



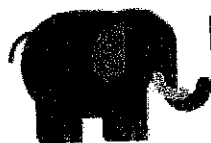
CHEETAH RUN

Run in place, as FAST as you can! Just like the fastest animal in the Sahara.



CRAB CRAWL

Sit and place your palms flat on the floor behind you near your hips. Lift up off the ground and crawl.



ELEPHANT STOMPS

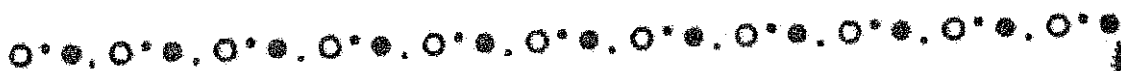
March in place lifting your knees as high as you can and stomping the ground as hard as you can!

Daily Fitness Challenge for Kids



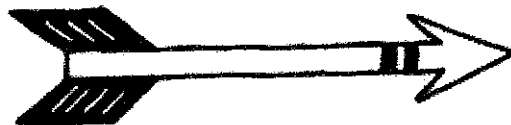
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A: 10 Jumping Jacks | N: 4 Lunges |
| B: 30 Second Plank | O: 3 Burpees |
| C: Crab Walk | P: 10 Second Butterfly |
| D: 10 Push Ups | Q: Run in Place 1 Min |
| E: 10 Sit Ups | R: 7 Jumping Jacks |
| F: 5 Cartwheels | S: 4 Leg Kicks |
| G: Headstand | T: 5 Sit Ups |
| H: 4 Somersaults | U: 15 Second Plank |
| I: Duck Walk | V: 3 Cartwheels |
| J: Jump In Air 5 Times | W: Crab Walk |
| K: Touch Toes 6 Times | X: 2 Somersaults |
| L: Spin Around 3 Times | Y: 5 Lunges |
| M: 10 Leg Kicks | Z: Duck Walk |

Spell each day of the week for a daily workout!



OUTDOOR ADVENTURE HUNT

- { } Something colorful.
- { } A pinecone.
- { } An acorn.
- { } Something smooth.
- { } Something rough.
- { } Two kinds of leaves.
- { } Two kinds of sticks.
- { } Something bumpy.
- { } A flat rock.
- { } Something fuzzy.
- { } Something pretty.
- { } A chewed leaf.
- { } A flower or petal.
- { } A piece of litter.
- { } Something you think is
a treasure.



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SHAPE

Packet 4

Sports and Fruits

THE STORY

Four children named Darla, Dale, Danny and Deidre each had a favorite sport. Their favorite sports were baseball, football, tennis and hockey. They also each had a favorite fruit: apples, cherries, peaches and pears. Based on the clues, match the children with their favorite sports and their favorite fruits.

THE CLUES

1. The child who loved apples also loved hockey.
2. The child who loved baseball also loved cherries.
3. Deidre did not like baseball or apples.
4. Darla and Danny did not like cherries.
5. Darla disliked apples.
6. The tennis-loving child did not like pears.
7. Deidre really disliked tennis.

Darla	Dale	Danny	Deidre
baseball	baseball	baseball	baseball
football	football	football	football
tennis	tennis	tennis	tennis
hockey	hockey	hockey	hockey
apples	apples	apples	apples
cherries	cherries	cherries	cherries
peaches	peaches	peaches	peaches
pears	pears	pears	pears

THE STORY

Four children named Bob, Kirstie, Sam and Jenny went to the zoo to visit their favorite animals. Their last names were Bibb, Mibb, Ribb and Dibb. They always visited their favorite animals first. They went to see the lions, the bears, the monkeys and the snakes. Based on the clues, match the children with their last names and their favorite animals.

THE CLUES

1. Bob, Mibb, the boy who liked bears, and the girl who liked snakes, all arrived at the zoo at the same time.
2. Dibb, the girl who liked snakes, the boy who liked bears, and Jenny, all bought a hot dog for lunch.
3. Bibb went to see the snakes first.
4. Bob did not go to see the monkeys first.

Bob	Kirstie	Sam	Jenny
Bibb	Bibb	Bibb	Bibb
Mibb	Mibb	Mibb	Mibb
Ribb	Ribb	Ribb	Ribb
Dibb	Dibb	Dibb	Dibb
lions	lions	lions	lions
bears	bears	bears	bears
monkeys	monkeys	monkeys	monkeys
snakes	snakes	snakes	snakes

WORD ANALOGIES

1. SHRIEK : LOUD ::

- Ⓐ whisper : soft
- Ⓑ cry : voice
- Ⓒ chuckle : funny
- Ⓓ hum : boring

Relationship/Type: _____

2. MICROSCOPE : MAGNIFY ::

- Ⓐ telescope : measure
- Ⓑ sink : wash
- Ⓒ scale : test
- Ⓓ door : leave

Relationship/Type: _____

3. SKITTISH : NERVOUS ::

- Ⓐ great : minor
- Ⓑ limited : epic
- Ⓒ massive : heavy
- Ⓓ full : mild

Relationship/Type: _____

4. AVOID : FACE ::

- Ⓐ ignore : forget
- Ⓑ ordinary : amazing
- Ⓒ leave : delay
- Ⓓ toss : twist

Relationship/Type: _____

5. OUNCE : POUND ::

- Ⓐ inch : centimeter
- Ⓑ lungs : heart
- Ⓒ rib : skeleton
- Ⓓ kilometer : meter

Relationship/Type: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of a shriek is that it is loud.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of (a) _____
is that it is _____.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The purpose of a microscope is to magnify.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

The purpose of a _____
is to _____.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Something skittish is very nervous.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Something _____ is very
_____.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Avoid is an antonym for face.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

_____ is an antonym for
_____.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

An ounce is a part of a pound.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A(n) _____ is a part of a
_____.

WORD ANALOGIES

6. SHAMELESS : EMBARRASSMENT ::

- Ⓐ cruel : thought
- Ⓑ gentle : love
- Ⓒ common : rare
- Ⓓ rude : respect

Relationship/Type: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A shameless person lacks embarrassment.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A _____ person lacks _____.

7. MEAT : ANIMALS ::

- Ⓐ oyster : pearls
- Ⓑ paper : trees
- Ⓒ wood : rocks
- Ⓓ potatoes : bush

Relationship/Type: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Meat comes from animals.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

_____ comes from _____.

8. TANGERINE : GRAPEFRUIT ::

- Ⓐ orange : carrot
- Ⓑ book : page
- Ⓒ cold : rain
- Ⓓ blue : yellow

Relationship/Type: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Tangerine and grapefruit are citrus fruit.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

_____ and _____ are colors.

9. DESSERT : CAKE ::

- Ⓐ candy : sugar
- Ⓑ tea : water
- Ⓒ bacon : ham
- Ⓓ grain : wheat

Relationship/Type: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A type of dessert is cake.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A type of _____ is _____.

10. SALE : SAIL ::

- Ⓐ fly : flew
- Ⓑ went : go
- Ⓒ sell : cell
- Ⓓ train : brain

Relationship/Type: _____

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Sale is a homophone of sail.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

_____ is a homophone of _____.

Answers

1. Three Teachers

Ms. Rock	Ms. Roil	Mr. Rapp
arithmetic	reading	writing
gold stars	brownie points	red letters

2. The Marriage Game

Norma	Naomi	Nan
Eliot	Joe	Matt
doctor	author	artist

3. The Three Houses

Clem	Claude	Clyde
ranch	mansion	Cape Cod
Major Street	Lupin Parkway	Amway Avenue

4. Three Pirate Race

Captain Boatwright	Captain Flash	Captain Shipley
Viking	Thor <i>Cyclone</i>	Cyclone <i>Thor</i>
2nd place	1st place	3rd place

5. Name that Man

Jan	John	Jacob	Joshua
Clyde	Claude	Cal	Carl
Brooks	Bok	Bach	Block

6. Farm Chores

Anna	Alice	Alfred	Artie
fed pigs	fixed fences	milked cows	gathered eggs
dog	turtle	horse	duck

7. Three Young Ladies

Milly	Sheila	Edwina
car polisher	carpenter	potter
Woodley	Unkle	Oakley
apartment	condo	cottage

8. Three Big Spenders

Mark	Marla	Misty
convertible	hot rod	vintage car
jet	helicopter	airplane
yellow	red	green

9. Successful Fishing Trip

Al	Bob	Carl	Doc
Heppie	Eppie	Feppie	Geppie
perch	carp	pike	guppy

10. Snack Time

Jack	Jill	Jerry	Joan
fruit	chips	cereal	cookies
tea	milk	juice	cola

11. Sports and Fruits

Darla	Dale	Danny	Deidre
tennis	baseball	hockey	football
peaches	cherries	apples	pears

12. Zoo Favorites

Bob	Kirstie	Sam	Jenny
Dibb	Bibb	Ribb	Mibb
lions	snakes	bears	monkeys

13. Mice Visit the Birds

Jacky	Arty	Baxter	Tom
cranes	toucans	hawks	love birds
spaghetti	chocolate	ice cream	popcorn

14. The Mad Chemist

Invisibility	Nose-growing	Turn-green	Brain-shrinking
Potion	Potion	Potion	Potion
blue bottle	green jar	yellow jar	red bottle
X15	X17	X5	X10

15. Mouse Preferences

Mary	Mark	Millie	Milton	Max
Gouda	Swiss	Brie	Edam	Cheddar
owls	cats	traps	ferrets	poison

16. Horse Racing

Horace	Harriet	Herb	Henry	Hiram
red	yellow	black	blue	green
2nd	1st	5th	3rd	4th

17. Pet Rock Heaven

Carl	Charles	Carol	Cliff	Cal
Spike	Muffy	Blinky	Fluffy	Tuffy
5th	4th	3rd	1st	2nd

18. Dog Shopping

Jumper	Mopey	Toto	Max
boxer	poodle	beagle	terrier
chew toy	flea powder	soda pop	dog biscuits
50 cents	3 dollars	2 dollars	1 dollar

Grade 4 Perplexor Key

WORD ANALOGIES

1. SHRIEK : LOUD ::

- Ⓐ whisper : soft
- Ⓑ cry : voice
- Ⓒ chuckle : funny
- Ⓓ hum : boring

Relationship/Type: _____

Characteristic

2. MICROSCOPE : MAGNIFY ::

- Ⓐ telescope : measure
- Ⓑ sink : wash
- Ⓒ scale : test
- Ⓓ door : leave

Relationship/Type: _____

Function/Purpose

3. SKITTISH : NERVOUS ::

- Ⓐ great : minor
- Ⓑ limited : epic
- Ⓒ massive : heavy
- Ⓓ full : mild

Relationship/Type: _____

Degree

4. AVOID : FACE ::

- Ⓐ ignore : forget
- Ⓑ ordinary : amazing
- Ⓒ leave : delay
- Ⓓ toss : twist

Relationship/Type: _____

Antonym

5. OUNCE : POUND ::

- Ⓐ inch : centimeter
- Ⓑ lungs : heart
- Ⓒ rib : skeleton
- Ⓓ kilometer : meter

Relationship/Type: _____

Part/Whole

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of a shriek is that it is loud.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A characteristic of a whisper is that it is soft.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

The purpose of a microscope is to magnify.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

The purpose of a sink is to wash.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Something skittish is very nervous.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Something massive is very heavy.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Avoid is an antonym for face.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Ordinary is an antonym for amazing.

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

An ounce is a part of a pound.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A rib is a part of a skeleton.

WORD ANALOGIES

6. SHAMELESS : EMBARRASSMENT ::

- A cruel : thought
- B gentle : love
- C common : rare
- D rude : respect

Relationship/Type: _____

Lack

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A shameless person lacks embarrassment.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A rude person lacks respect.

7. MEAT : ANIMALS ::

- A oyster : pearls
- B paper : trees
- C wood : rocks
- D potatoes : bush

Relationship/Type: _____

Other

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Meat comes from animals.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Paper comes from trees.

8. TANGERINE : GRAPEFRUIT ::

- A orange : carrot
- B book : page
- C cold : rain
- D blue : yellow

Relationship/Type: _____

Other

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Tangerine and grapefruit are citrus fruit.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Blue and yellow are colors.

9. DESSERT : CAKE ::

- A candy : sugar
- B tea : water
- C bacon : ham
- D grain : wheat

Relationship/Type: _____

Type/Kind

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

A type of dessert is cake.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

A type of grain is wheat.

10. SALE : SAIL ::

- A fly : flew
- B went : go
- C sell : cell
- D train : brain

Relationship/Type: _____

Other

Key Words Bridge Sentence:

Sale is a homophone of sail.

Answer Bridge Sentence:

Sell is a homophone of cell.