

4th Grade

N.T.I. Day 7

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 7 Art Mr. Jones

Using pencil or colored pencil or crayon, using ONLY Two colors draw any object in our house and color and Turn into Mr. Jones with your NTI packet.

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

27

José's Favorite Subject

After Mr. Morgan handed back the spelling tests, most of the fifth graders were upset. The whole class had done poorly. All except for José, who got an A+. José *always* got great grades, and he made sure everyone knew it. "That test was **a piece of cake!**" he bragged to Anita as they walked to the cafeteria. "And you know what's really funny? I didn't even study! I was too busy playing soccer. Did you hear I scored four goals? We won because of me!" José was so busy talking that he didn't notice Anita had walked away.



KEY QUESTIONS

- 1. CHARACTER:** Can you describe José in a sentence or two?
- 2. CHARACTER:** What is José's favorite subject to talk about?
- 3. INFERENCE:** Why do you think Anita walks away when José is talking?
- 4. CONTEXT CLUES:** What do you think the phrase *a piece of cake* means?
 hard
 hungry
 easy
- 5. S-T-R-E-T-C-H:** What advice would you give José?

1.

Juan Ponce De Leon

NTI Social Studies

Day 7

Lexile: 1000

Juan Ponce de Leon was born in 1460 to a wealthy family in Spain. He later served as a page in the royal court. Some historians believe that Ponce de Leon may have been part of Christopher Columbus' second voyage in 1493 which would explain how Ponce de Leon arrived in the New World for the first time. Ponce de Leon became a captain in the West Indies and was later named governor of the eastern part of Hispaniola in 1502. Hispaniola was the name the Spanish gave the island in the Caribbean that is now the Dominican Republic and Haiti. In 1508, Ponce de Leon left Hispaniola for the island of Puerto Rico in search of gold that was rumored to be found there. After landing in Puerto Rico, Ponce de Leon began a successful Spanish settlement in what is now San Juan. Once he returned to Hispaniola, he held the title of governor of Puerto Rico until he was removed from office by political rivals.

In 1513, Ponce de Leon led a large expedition to Florida. Legend states that Ponce de Leon was looking for a fountain that was supposed to have the power of rejuvenating anyone who drank from it. Supposedly, the Indians who lived on the island of Bimini (now the Bahamas) referred to this fountain as the Fountain of Youth. While we now know that wasn't Ponce de Leon's main reason for his expedition, the legend may have been part of his plan. Ponce de Leon landed on the east coast of Florida in between modern day St. Augustine and Melbourne; however, the group didn't know they were in North America. In fact, they thought they had landed on an island. He named the area "Florida" because of all of the tropical plants and flowers. Ponce de Leon went back to Spain after discovering Florida to get permission to colonize the area. Unfortunately, Ponce de Leon was shot by an Indian's arrow while leading a group of 200 men to Florida and died from his wounds in 1521. Today the city of Ponce in Puerto Rico is named in his honor.



NTI Social Studies
Day 7

Juan Ponce De Leon

- Using evidence from the text, explain the main idea of this passage.

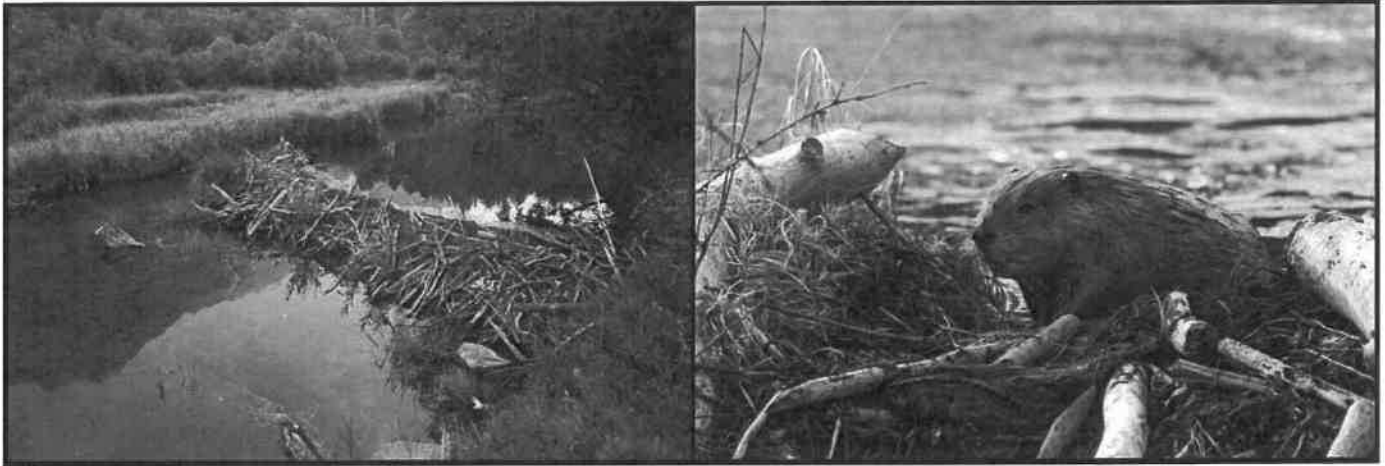
- List a character trait that you think Ponce de Leon would have had. Use an example from the passage to explain why you chose that trait.

- List one new fact that you learned from this passage.

- Conquistador is the Spanish word for a Conqueror. From this passage do you think Juan Ponce de Leon fits that description? Use evidence from the text to explain your answer.

Copying Nature's Engineers

This text is provided courtesy of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.



Beavers build dams that slow down water in streams.

iStock

Do you know which animals are experts at managing water? Beavers! Beavers cut down small trees by chewing around the trunks. Then, they use the wood to build dams in rivers and streams. The dams slow the water flow and create deep ponds where beavers can build their homes, called lodges.

Why is managing water so important? Water is a vital resource for all living things, but too much water can be destructive. When fast-moving water washes topsoil and rocks (called sediment) from the banks of rivers and streams, the sediment travels downstream. Flooding from heavy rain storms may wash sediment to places where it harms both wildlife and people. The water also can sweep fish and other wildlife away from their homes.

So when researchers wanted to learn how to improve riverbanks to help prevent flooding, they studied beavers. Beavers are often called "nature's engineers." Beaver dams act as speed bumps to slow the water and spread it out over an area called a floodplain.

When water spreads out, it creates wetlands and wet meadows. These wetlands hold water the same way a sponge does, releasing it a bit at a time, which helps prevent flooding. The wetlands also filter sediment and pollutants from the water. This makes the rivers cleaner and provides new habitats (homes) for fish and birds. In the American west, wetlands cover just 2 percent of the land but contain as much as 80 percent of the region's biodiversity! That means just a few wetlands are home to many different species of plants and animals.

Because of the way they manage water, beavers serve as a keystone species. This means they support many other animals, including birds such as swans and ducks, and even fish such as salmon and trout. Some scientists compare beaver ponds to rain forests and coral reefs in their support of biodiversity.

Many years ago, beavers were trapped for their fur. Unfortunately, in some areas in the western United States, when there were no beavers left, wetlands dried up. In some areas the wetlands were purposefully drained. This led to a decrease of wildlife and an increase in flooding in some areas. Now, we know how important wetlands are to prevent flooding and support wildlife. And by imitating nature's engineers, people have learned how important beavers are to wetlands.

In western Colorado and eastern Utah, along the Little Dolores and Colorado rivers, conservationists are mimicking or copying beavers by building beaver-like structures. These conservationists place large tangles of logs and branches in the water to imitate the size and shape of a natural beaver dam. Organizations working together hope these dams will improve the riverbanks and create new homes for a threatened bird called the Gunnison sage-grouse. They hope the improved riverbanks will also create new homes for elk, mule deer, wild turkeys, and ducks. They also hope better riverbanks will provide better grazing for livestock.

In Montana, people are using imitation beaver dams to help restore wet meadows in eastern parts of the state. People are planting native wildflowers to help speed up the restoration. This will also improve the habitat for the greater sage-grouse, which is an important species of bird. The project includes ranchers and other private landowners, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Wildlife Federation.

Beaver dam imitations also can be used to increase the chance that beavers might move there on their own. In some cases, conservationists move beaver families from other areas in the hope they will want to live in these new neighborhoods!

These conservation efforts are supported by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), which specializes in bringing together individuals, government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and corporations to restore our nation's fish, wildlife, plants, and habitats for current and future generations.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What animal are researchers studying to help prevent flooding?

- A. salmon
- B. groundhogs
- C. deer
- D. beavers

2. What effect do beavers' dams have on rivers and streams?

- A. Beavers' dams slow the flow of water in a river or stream and spread it out to make a wetland.
- B. Beavers' dams harm rivers and streams by blocking off the flow of water and making the river dirtier.
- C. Beavers' dams speed up the flow of water in a river or stream and make it dangerous for animals that swim.
- D. Beavers' dams are usually built in the ocean, not fresh water, so they don't have an impact on rivers and streams.

3. Read the following sentences from the text.

"These wetlands hold water the same way a sponge does, releasing it a bit at a time, which helps prevent flooding. The wetlands also filter sediment and pollutants from the water. This makes the rivers cleaner and provides new habitats (homes) for fish and birds."

What can you conclude about wetlands based on this information?

- A. Wetlands are extremely important to the overall health of rivers.
- B. Wetlands are less important than river banks to the health of rivers.
- C. Some species are harmed by wetlands, such as fish.
- D. Wetlands are filled with dirt which makes rivers dirtier and less fun.

4. How do beavers help maintain habitats for other animals?

- A. When beavers create dams, they often invite other friendly animals to live with them in their homes.
- B. When beavers help to create wetlands, those wetlands then serve as habitats for birds and fish.
- C. When beavers create dams, they inspire other animals to build similar homes for themselves.
- D. When beavers create dams, they usually also build another small dam for smaller animals.

5. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. When water spreads out, it can create a wetland or a wet meadow, which is dangerous because it can increase flooding in an area that can drown some animals.
- B. Beavers manage water to avoid flooding, and conservationists are studying their structures to come up with ways to manage flooding and help protect wildlife.
- C. Beavers support other animals, like birds and fish, but birds and fish also support beavers by entertaining them with their music and dancing.
- D. In Colorado and Utah, conservationists are copying beavers' structures to try to lessen harmful flooding in those areas, but they're having trouble replicating beavers' dams.

Name: _____ Date: _____



Extra Practice and Homework Multiplication and Division

Activity 2 Quotient and Remainder

Find each quotient and remainder.

1 $16 \div 3 =$ _____ R _____

Quotient = _____

Remainder = _____

$$3 \overline{) 16}$$

2 $51 \div 7 =$ _____ R _____

Quotient = _____

Remainder = _____

$$7 \overline{) 51}$$

3 $70 \div 8 =$ _____ R _____

Quotient = _____

Remainder = _____

$$8 \overline{) 70}$$

4 $51 \div 5 =$ _____ R _____

Quotient = _____

Remainder = _____

$$5 \overline{) 51}$$

5 $88 \div 9 =$ _____ R _____

Quotient = _____

Remainder = _____

$$9 \overline{) 88}$$

6 $57 \div 6 =$ _____ R _____

Quotient = _____

Remainder = _____

$$6 \overline{) 57}$$
