

Pleasant Valley Elementary School
Fourth Grade, Week 1 Plans

Reading

Read and answer questions using the passage "Snow Elephants".

English

Complete verb sheet

Math

Complete page 90 (Equivalent Fractions), page 96 (Comparing Fractions), and page 103 (Adding and Subtracting Fractions)

Science

Workbook - read Chapter 4, Lessons 1-3; complete comprehension questions in workbook for Lessons 1-3. You may write in workbook.

History

Read Week 25 - Alabama Studies and complete Rivers and Lake matching.

Pleasant Valley Elementary School
Fourth Grade, Week 2 Plans

Reading

Read and answer questions using the passage "Roly Poly Pill Bugs".

English

Complete verb sheet

Math

Complete page 107 (Multiplying Fractions), page 115 (Fractions with Denominators of 10 and 100, page 120 (Understanding Decimals)

Science

Workbook - read Chapter 4, Lessons 4-6; complete comprehension questions in workbook for Lessons 4-6. You may write in workbook.

History

Week 25 - Alabama Studies; complete crossword puzzle.

Be safe and know your teachers LOVE you!!

Name: _____

Snow Elephants

by Donna Latham

"Yay, Nick's home from college!" Ella rapped on the window when she saw her brother. Nick waved to her from inside his car. "My first wish came true! Nick's home! Now, if only it would snow..." Suddenly, Ella scowled and wondered, "Who's that guy with Nick?"

"Ella!" Nick cried as he walked through the front door. He picked her up and tossed her into the air. "Mom, Ella, meet my friend, Narong. He's from Thailand. He's visiting us for the weekend."

"Welcome," Mom said.

Narong asked, "Where is your snow, please? I have never seen snow."

Mom shrugged and smiled. "So far, we've had nothing."

"That doesn't stop us from wishing for snow, right, Ella?" Nick winked.

"Blah," Ella muttered. "Winter's not much fun without snow."

"Would you like a snack?" Mom asked. "Ella and I baked yummy cookies this morning."

Ella twirled her hair glumly. She thought to herself, "Narong spoiled everything. Nick was supposed to come home to spend time with me. Why should I share him with Narong?"

Narong sat shyly at the kitchen table. He pointed to a plate of cookies. "Are those elephant cookies?"

Ella quietly grumbled, "Elephants are my favorite animal."

"Miss Ella, the Thai people cherish elephants." Narong's eyes danced. "White elephants are a symbol of royalty."

Ella's eyes widened. "Royalty? Well, I'm going to be a princess when I grow up." Narong nodded in agreement. For the first time, Ella smiled. "I whipped up the snow white frosting on these cookies. See? 'Cause I'm wishing for snow. Like you."

"Snow elephants taste yummy," Nick said as he crunched a cookie at the kitchen table.

Mom peeked out the window and saw swirling snowflakes tumbling softly from the sky. "Ella, look out the window! Your second wish finally—" Mom looked back towards the kitchen table. "Where did everyone go?"

Outside, Ella padded powdery snow into a ball. She placed it in Narong's hand. Her wishes had come true, and she realized that she had made a new friend.



Name: _____

Snow Elephants

by Donna Latham



1. What two things did Ella wish for?

2. How did Nick treat Ella?

- a. He acted excited to see her.
- b. He ignored her.
- c. He acted angry at her.

3. Describe where and when this story takes place.

4. When did Ella first smile in this story?

5. How did Ella's feelings towards Narong change from the beginning of the story to the end of the story?



Equivalent Fractions

■ Finding Equivalent Fractions

Write the missing numerator or denominator to make each pair equivalent.

1. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

2. $\frac{8}{9} = \frac{\quad}{18}$

3. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{\quad}$

4. $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16}$

5. $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{36}{\quad}$

6. $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{\quad}{18}$

7. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{\quad}$

8. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

9. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\quad}{25}$

10. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{\quad}$

11. $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{\quad}{16}$

12. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\quad}{15}$

13. $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$

14. $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{6}{\quad}$

15. $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\quad}{24}$

16. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

17. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{15}$

18. $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{14}$

19. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{\quad}$

20. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{\quad}$

21. $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{21}$

22. $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

23. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{6}{\quad}$

24. $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{10}{\quad}$



Comparing Fractions

■ Using Benchmark Fractions

Check each comparison. Write C if it is correct. Circle and correct the false comparisons. Justify each correction with a model or benchmark fraction.

1. $\frac{5}{10} > \frac{2}{5}$

2. $\frac{1}{6} > \frac{2}{3}$

3. $\frac{5}{8} > \frac{6}{16}$

4. $\frac{5}{10} < \frac{1}{2}$

5. $\frac{1}{12} > \frac{3}{8}$

6. $\frac{6}{7} > \frac{3}{21}$

7. $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{14}$

8. $\frac{5}{12} > \frac{3}{4}$

9. $\frac{4}{6} < \frac{7}{8}$

10. $\frac{1}{7} > \frac{4}{21}$

11. $\frac{3}{8} > \frac{1}{2}$

12. $\frac{3}{6} < \frac{1}{18}$

13. $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{3}{4}$

14. $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{2}{12}$

15. $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{15}$

16. $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{8}$

17. $\frac{4}{10} > \frac{3}{5}$

18. $\frac{4}{12} < \frac{2}{6}$



Adding and Subtracting Fractions

▲ Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Add or subtract.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 1 \frac{1}{5} \\ + 3 \frac{3}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 2 \frac{4}{10} \\ + 7 \frac{4}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 5 \frac{4}{14} \\ + 4 \frac{5}{14} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad 3 \frac{3}{10} \\ + 3 \frac{2}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad 4 \frac{2}{12} \\ + 6 \frac{9}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad 1 \frac{6}{8} \\ + 1 \frac{5}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 3 \frac{6}{9} \\ + 5 \frac{5}{9} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 6 \frac{4}{12} \\ + \frac{8}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 6 \frac{5}{8} \\ - 3 \frac{2}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad 9 \frac{2}{5} \\ - 4 \frac{1}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 2 \frac{9}{10} \\ - 1 \frac{8}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12. \quad 9 \frac{8}{14} \\ - \frac{8}{14} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13. \quad 8 \frac{5}{9} \\ - 2 \frac{4}{9} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14. \quad 5 \frac{2}{4} \\ - \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 6 \frac{8}{18} \\ - 2 \frac{3}{18} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16. \quad 10 \frac{20}{27} \\ - 5 \frac{18}{27} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Name: _____

Date: _____

Past Tense Verbs Worksheet

Verbs are words in a sentence that show action.

Past tense verbs show action that already happened.

Directions: Circle the past tense verb or verbs in each sentence below.

Example A: Michael threw the ball to first base.

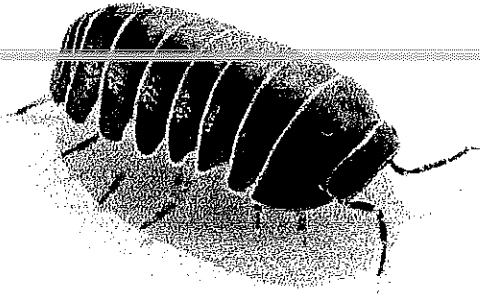
Answer: threw

1. Jeremy ran to the other side of the field.
2. Sherry swam late into the night.
3. The campers crept towards the open tent.
4. The man walked around the block to exercise.
5. The boy looked outside the window at the passing cars.
6. The girl jumped over the jump rope.
7. The teacher praised his students for their hard work.
8. The man studied before his final exam.
9. The basketball player stretched before the game.
10. The horse galloped around the track.
11. Michael played checkers.

Name: _____

Roly-Poly Pill Bugs

by Cynthia Sherwood



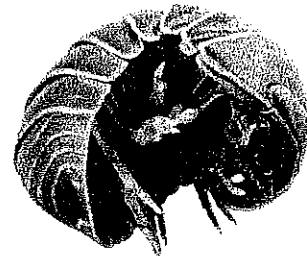
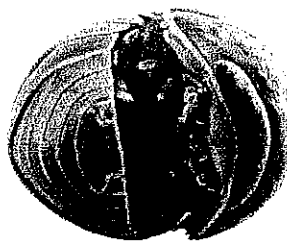
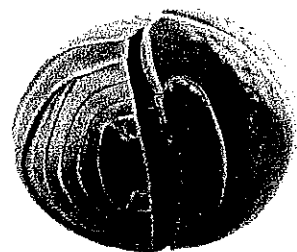
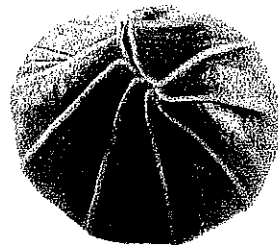
Some people are afraid of bugs such as spiders or beetles. But there is one bug that just about everybody likes—pill bugs. If you ever pick one up, you know why its nickname is "roly-poly." A pill bug rolls up into a tight little ball to protect itself. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around!

These little gray or brown bugs can be found almost everywhere in the United States except the desert. That is because they need to stay moist. But they can live in dry places like California thanks to lawn sprinklers. One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.

Did you know that pill bugs have something in common with kangaroos? After her eggs hatch, the mother pill bug carries her young in a pouch under her belly. The little pill bugs stay there until they are big enough to be on their own.

Pill bugs also have something in common with snakes. Just as snakes shed their skin when it gets too small, pill bugs do too. This is called "molting." A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.

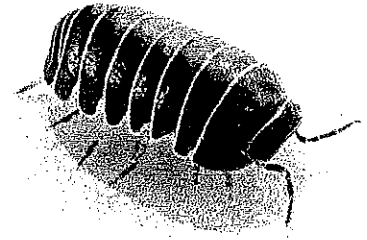
Pill bugs are a little like owls, too. Pill bugs are nocturnal, meaning they are most active at night. That is when they most like to wander around and look for food. And just like earthworms, pill bugs help break down plants in the soil. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs. They are also interesting ones!



Name: _____

Roly-Poly Pill Bugs

by Cynthia Sherwood



1. Why are pill bugs nicknamed "roly-poly"?

2. Where would you be least likely to find a pill bug?

- a. under a large rock near a pond b. under a log near a downspout
c. in a vegetable garden d. hiding in the roots of a cactus

3. How is a pill bug like a kangaroo?

4. What does the word "molting" mean?

- a. active at night b. shedding its skin
c. crawling in a damp place d. crawling like a snake

5. How are pill bugs and earthworms alike?

6. Which statement from the article is an opinion?

- a. This bug is scared of you, not the other way around.
b. A pill bug molts about five times until it is full-grown.
c. Pill bugs aren't just nice bugs; they are interesting ones.
d. One of their favorite hang-outs is under damp flower pots.



Multiplying Fractions

● Using Models to Multiply Fractions

Solve each problem. Rewrite improper fractions as mixed numbers. Draw a model to show your work.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 =$

2. $\frac{1}{3} \times 5 =$

3. $\frac{1}{4} \times 2 =$

4. $6 \times \frac{2}{3} =$

5. $4 \times \frac{3}{4} =$

6. $3 \times \frac{2}{8} =$

7. $2 \times \frac{4}{5} =$

8. $\frac{1}{8} \times 4 =$

9. $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$

10. $\frac{1}{6} \times 6 =$

11. $5 \times \frac{1}{4} =$

12. $\frac{7}{8} \times 2 =$



Fractions with Denominators of 10 and 100

▲ Thinking
Critically

Solve.

1. $\frac{3}{10} + \frac{56}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $\frac{13}{100} + \frac{2}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3. $\frac{9}{10} - \frac{22}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. $\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. $\frac{63}{100} - \frac{5}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

6. $\frac{85}{100} - \frac{7}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. $\frac{47}{100} + \frac{4}{10} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

8. $\frac{6}{10} - \frac{23}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

9. $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{68}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10. $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{89}{100} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Look at each problem. Without solving, write C for correct or draw an X on the incorrect answers. Then, justify your answer.

11. $\frac{8}{10} - \frac{8}{100} = \frac{7}{10}$

12. $\frac{55}{100} - \frac{5}{10} = \frac{5}{100}$

13. $\frac{34}{100} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{37}{100}$

14. $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{42}{100} = \frac{62}{100}$

15. $\frac{41}{100} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{31}{100}$

16. $\frac{7}{100} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{10}{100}$

Name _____

Date _____



Understanding Decimals

Converting Between Fractions and Decimals

Rewrite each fraction as an equivalent decimal.

1. $\frac{4}{10} =$ _____

2. $\frac{88}{100} =$ _____

3. $3\frac{25}{100} =$ _____

4. $6\frac{5}{10} =$ _____

5. $4\frac{1}{10} =$ _____

6. $9\frac{30}{100} =$ _____

Rewrite each decimal as an equivalent fraction.

7. 0.6 _____

8. 0.5 _____

9. 0.91 _____

10. 0.07 _____

11. 1.23 _____

12. 4.8 _____

Write the equivalent fraction or decimal.

13. $\frac{65}{100}$ _____

14. 6.9 _____

15. $2\frac{12}{100}$ _____

16. 0.21 _____

17. $7\frac{34}{100}$ _____

18. $\frac{99}{100}$ _____

19. 16.08 _____

20. 300.24 _____

21. 25.04 _____

22. $25\frac{34}{100}$ _____

23. $75\frac{2}{100}$ _____

24. 4.3 _____

Name: _____

Helping Verbs

Sometimes verbs are composed of more than one word. These extra words are called **helping verbs**. A **main verb** and a **helping verb** together make up a **verb phrase**.

Common helping verbs include forms of **be**, **can**, **do**, **has**, **will**, and **shall**. **May** and **might** can also be helping verbs.

example:

Caitlin has drawn a beautiful flower.

The helping verb is *has*. The main verb is *drawn*.

Sometimes other words come in between the helping verb and the main verb. These are not part of the verb phrase.

example:

Louis did not take out the trash last night.

The helping verb is *did* and the main verb is *take*. The word *not* is an adverb.

Underline the main verb in each sentence and circle the helping verb.

1. Have you ever seen a dolphin?
2. If you visit an aquarium, you may watch trained dolphins perform.
3. Dolphins are also kept in zoo exhibits.
4. You might see a dolphin if you sail across the ocean.
5. You will probably never find a dolphin in a fresh water lake.
6. Mandy and Noah are looking forward to a camping trip with their family.
7. They are taking a big tent that has room for four people.
8. That will be enough room for Mandy, Noah, and their parents.
9. Will there be enough room for their St. Bernard, Shaggy?
10. Shaggy has never gone on vacation before.

