At Home Learning Resources

Grade 4 - Week 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Time Suggestions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy Instruction</strong></td>
<td>10-20 minutes daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Watch a mini lesson, and/or complete online learning)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reading</strong></td>
<td>At least 20 minutes daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Read books, watch books read aloud, listen to a book)</td>
<td>(Could be about science, social studies, etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Writing or Word Work or Phonics/Vocabulary</strong></td>
<td>20-30 minutes daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Math</strong></td>
<td>30 minutes daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Science</strong></td>
<td>45 minutes per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Studies</strong></td>
<td>30 minutes per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arts, Physical Education, or Social Emotional Learning</strong></td>
<td>30 minutes daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are some time recommendations for each subject. We know everyone’s schedule is different, so do what you can. These times do not need to be in a row/in order, but can be spread throughout the day.
As you read each poem, think about these questions:

1. What does the poet say? What does it mean?
2. What is the theme of the poem?
3. What does the poem say? What does this make me think?

Use these poetry terms to talk about your poems:

- Imagery - Descriptive language that appeals to the senses and gives the reader “pictures in their mind”

- Simile - Comparing two unlike things, usually using the words like or as. Example: The sky was black as tar.

- Metaphor - A comparison between two unlike things without using like or as to connect the comparison. You actually say one thing is the other. Example: The road was a ribbon of moonlight.

- Alliteration - Repeated consonant sounds at the beginning of words or within words. Alliteration is used to create a rhythm, establish mood, call attention to words, or point out similarities and contrasts. Example: wide-eyed and wondering we wait for others to wake up.

- Personification - Giving the qualities of a person to an animal, an object, or an idea. It is a comparison to show something in a new way or make a strong statement about it.

- Onomatopoeia - When certain words are used that make a sound - words made up to represent the way a sound really sounds. Example: Thunk! BAM!

Now write your own poems. Use these poems as mentor texts to create your own. You can write about any topic you choose.
Flint by Christina Rossetti

An emerald is a green as grass,
A ruby red as blood;
A sapphire shines as blue as heaven;
A flint lies in the mud.

A diamond is a brilliant stone,
To catch the world’s desire;
An opal holds a fiery spark;
But a flint holds fire.

Christmas Tree Lots

BY CHRIS GREEN
Christmas trees lined like war refugees,
a fallen army made to stand in their greens.
Cut down at the foot, on their last leg,

they pull themselves up, arms raised.
We drop them like wood;
tied, they are driven through the streets,
dragged through the door, cornered
in a room, given a single blanket,
only water to drink, surrounded by joy.

Forced to wear a gaudy gold star,
to surrender their pride,
they do their best to look alive.
Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening
By Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound’s the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.
“Buying a Puppy”

“Bring an old towel,” said Pa,  
“And a scrap of meat from the pantry.  
We’re going out in the car, you and I,  
Into the country.”

I did as he said, although  
I couldn’t see why he wanted  
A scrap of meat and an old towel.  
Into the sun we pointed.

Our Ford, over the green hills.  
Pa sang. Larks bubbled in the sky.  
I took with me all my cards-  
It was my seventh birthday.

We turned down a happy lane,  
Half sunlight, half shadow,  
And saw at the end a white house  
In a yellow meadow.

Mrs. Garner lived there. She was tall.  
She gave me a glass of milk  
And showed me her black spaniel.  
“Her name is Silk,”

Mrs. Garner said, “She’s got
Three puppies, two black, one golden.
Come and see them.” Oh,
To have my own!

“You can choose one,” said Pa.
I looked at him. He wasn’t joking.
I could scarcely say thank you,
I was almost choking.

It was the golden one. He slept
On my knee in the old towel
All the way home. He was tiny,
But he didn’t whimper or howl,

Not once. That was a year ago,
And now I’m eight.
When I get home from school
He’ll be waiting behind the gate,

Listening, listening hard,
Head raised, eyes warm and kind;
He came to me as a gift
And grew into a friend.

By Leslie Norris
O Shampoo!
By Becky Gallagher (student)

As you tangle through my wet hair,
Your lemony extract fills the
Steamy air.

How you mush and squish!
Cunningly, you pick your way through
The steamy rain.

O Shampoo!
What strategic stuff has Paul Mitchell
Put in your
Ivory plastic casing?
Shampoo,
A companion to trust,
I can decisively dedicate my shower time to
This gel from the heavens!

Finally, your concentrated
Beautifier
Is washed away with the massaging steady
Rainstorm

Leaving
My
Hair
Proud.

(from Ralph Fletcher’s Poetry Matters pg 115-116)
Coat Hangers

Open the closet
And there they
   Wait in a
Trim obedient row;

   Stirred by the
      Air, they only
Touch wires with
   A vacant jangle;

   But try to
      Remove just one,
And they suddenly
   Clash and clink,

   And fling them-
      Seves to the
Floor in an
Inextricable tangle.

Valerie Worth
Sarah Cynthia Sylvia Stout
Would not take the garbage out!
She'd scour the pots and scrape the pans,
Candy the yams and spice the hams,
And though her daddy would scream and shout,
She simply would not take the garbage out.
And so it piled up to the ceilings:
Coffee grounds, potato peelings,
Brown bananas, rotten peas,
Chunks of sour cottage cheese.
It filled the can, it covered the floor,
It cracked the window and blocked the door
With bacon rinds and chicken bones,
Drippy ends of ice cream cones,
Prune pits, peach pits, orange peel,
Gloppy glumps of cold oatmeal,
Pizza crusts and withered greens,
Soggy beans and tangerines,
Crusts of black burned buttered toast,
Gristly bits of beefy roasts.
The garbage rolled on down the hall,
It raised the roof, it broke the wall.
Greasy napkins, cookie crumbs,
Globs of gooey bubble gum,
Cellophane from green baloney,
Rubbery blubbery macaroni,
Peanut butter, caked and dry,
Curdled milk and crusts of pie,
Moldy melons, dried-up mustard,
Eggshells mixed with lemon custard,
Cold french fried and rancid meat,
Yellow lumps of Cream of Wheat.
At last the garbage reached so high
That it finally touched the sky.
And all the neighbors moved away,
And none of her friends would come to play.
And finally Sarah Cynthia Stout said,
"OK, I'll take the garbage out!"
But then, of course, it was too late . . .
The garbage reached across the state,
From New York to the Golden Gate.
And there, in the garbage she did hate,
Poor Sarah met an awful fate,
That I cannot now relate
Because the hour is much too late.
But children, remember Sarah Stout
And always take the garbage out!

_Shel Silverstein, 1974_
How many ways can you show ½ on the rectangles below?

Who ate more pizza for lunch? How do you know?
Decompose fractions as a sum of Unit Fractions

Identify the fraction shaded in each model. Then, write as a sum of unit fractions as shown in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Model</th>
<th>Fraction shaded</th>
<th>Sum of unit fractions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Model 1" /></td>
<td>$\frac{7}{8}$</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Model 2" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Model 3" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Model 4" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draw a number bond and write an equation to match each tape diagram as shown in the examples.

**Example 1**

![Example 1](image5)

\[1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\]

**Example 2**

![Example 2](image6)

\[\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\]

a.

![Diagram a](image7)

b.

![Diagram b](image8)

c.

![Diagram c](image9)

d.

![Diagram d](image10)

* Adapted from materials in Eureka Math*
Identify equivalent fractions

Use the models to write in the numerators and denominators of the equivalent fractions shown.

1) \[ \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8} \]

2) 
[Blank models]

3) 
[Blank models]

4) 
[Blank models]

5) 
[Blank models]

6) 
[Blank models]

7) 
[Blank models]

8) 
[Blank models]
FRACTION NUMBER LINES SHEET 1B

Fill in the missing fractions on these fraction number lines.

A)  
0 \[\frac{1}{7}\] \[\frac{3}{7}\] \[\frac{6}{7}\] 1

B)  
0 \[\frac{3}{4}\] 1

C)  
0 \[\frac{1}{10}\] \[\frac{4}{10}\] \[\frac{8}{10}\] 1

D)  
0 \[\frac{2}{5}\] \[\frac{4}{5}\] 1

E)  
0 \[\frac{1}{8}\] \[\frac{5}{8}\] 1

F)  
0 \[\frac{3}{12}\] \[\frac{5}{12}\] \[\frac{8}{12}\] 1
FRACTION NUMBER LINES 2

Put in the missing fractions on these lines.

Please note that to aid understanding, the fractions have **not** been simplified on this sheet.

0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4

7 \quad 7 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 8 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 10 \quad 11

0 \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad 2 \quad \frac{1}{3}

5 \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad 5 \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad 6 \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad 7 \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3}

0 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{2}{4} \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4}

5 \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad 6 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 6 \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad 7

0 \quad \frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{3}{5} \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{5}

2 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad 2 \quad \frac{2}{4} \quad 3 \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{3}{4}
Finding Multiples
Multiples of 2 are: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.....

Multiples: Remember that multiple sounds like multiply. 12, 18, and 24 are all multiples of 6 because each one adds 1, 2 or 3 sixes to the number 6, or uses $6 \times 2$ or $6 \times 3$ or $6 \times 4$ etc. If you count up by the given number, each one will be a multiple: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20....

List 5 multiples for each number.

1. $6 =$
2. $1 =$
3. $2 =$
4. $9 =$
5. $3 =$
6. $32 =$
7. $57 =$
8. $60 =$
9. $7 =$
10. $28 =$

http://worksheetplace.com  Score: /10
Optional STEM Challenge

Make a bridge that holds pennies.

MATERIAL OPTIONS
- building bricks
- wooden planks
- straws and pipe cleaners
- pennies

RESOURCES
- STRONG BRIDGES
- TYPES OF BRIDGES

©Brooke Brown
How many pennies does your bridge hold?  

_______ pennies

What else can your bridge hold?
Optional STEM Challenge

Make a chain reaction.

MATERIAL OPTIONS
- dominoes
- wooden planks
- mini cups
- marbles
- toy cars
- spools

RESOURCES
MAKE A MACHINE
RUBE GOLDBERG INVENTIONS

© Brooke Brown
Draw your chain reaction in order.

Name: ____________________

1 2 3 4
Optional STEM Challenge

Make a tall tower.

MATERIAL OPTIONS

- building bricks
- linking cubes
- index cards and tape
- mini cups
- wooden planks
- magnetic blocks

RESOURCES

- STRONG TRIANGLES
- TALLEST BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD
- SKYSCRAPERS
- CUP TOWERS
TALL TOWER
Maker Station Creation

Name: ___________________

Blueprint

How tall is your tower?
______ cubes

Materials

Color the shapes that you used.
DIY ACTIVITY

MAKE YOUR OWN MODEL OF WEATHERING, EROSION AND DEPOSITION

GRADES 3–5

OBJECTIVES

• Make a model of weathering, erosion and deposition using a stream.

PROCEDURE

1. In one half of the tray make a landmass with the sand. Ensure it has a slight downhill slope.
2. Starting at the top of the hill, lightly drag a stick through the sand in an “S” shape to create a riverbed.
3. Place stones along the riverbed, which represent boulders.
4. Place a funnel at the top of the riverbed.
5. Slowly pour water in the funnel.
6. Watch the stream as it starts to flow downwards into the empty side of the tray, which represents the ocean.

WHAT IS GOING ON HERE?

When weathering breaks down rocks or other materials it can form small pieces such as dirt, sand, and small rocks. All of this material can get moved through erosion. This happened in the model when flowing water in the riverbed moved some of this material down the hill. Eventually these pieces ended up somewhere else, which was the ocean. This process of the material being deposited at the bottom of the hill is called deposition.

FURTHER EXPLORATION

What would happen if your hill were covered with plants and shrubs? Would this affect the processes? Think about what happens to the soil when water travels down the riverbed. Now consider what would happen to this soil if it encountered some plants and shrubs as it travels downhill to the ocean. In your science notebook, sketch a drawing of what your new landscape should look like if plants and shrubs were added. Then use your sketch to make a new downhill slope, with a riverbed. Plant some grass seed along the banks of your riverbed. After the seed has sprouted and grown a few inches, slowly pour water from the funnel into your model again. Observe what happens as the slope erodes and material gets deposited into the ocean. Does it look different than the results of this test without the grass? Why?

MATERIALS NEEDED

• Baking tray
• Sand
• Small rocks
• Funnel
• Small stick
• Large pitcher of water

Activity duration: 30 minutes

Link to Video

https://www.generationgenius.com/?share=6B418
1. Which of these might be carried by the wind, which causes the weathering of rocks?
   a. fog  b. mud  c. pollen  d. sand

2. What caused the pipe in the team’s demonstration to crack? _________________________________________

3. List three things that may cause the weathering of rocks.
   1. ___________________________  2. ___________________________  3. ___________________________

4. What is the process called when Earth’s surface is broken down into smaller pieces?
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. What is the process called when pieces of Earth’s materials are moved to another location?
   __________________________________________________________________________

6. Which of these does not cause erosion?
   a. liquid water  b. ice  c. sunlight  d. wind

7. True or false: sedimentary rock is formed by deposition. ________________________________

8. What is a major land feature formed through weathering and erosion by the Colorado River?
   __________________________________________________________________________

9. Which two weathering agents form mudslides?
   1. ___________________________  2. ___________________________

10. Explain how sunlight can cause a crack in the street.
    __________________________________________________________________________
What are the physical features of North America?

First, view this slide show to learn about the many land and water formations found in North America.

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1yFW4pBDFdX0R7c6pIM9f1x2j8qLMsGBTjWje4eoiCGk/edit?usp=sharing

Then, use the following physical map of North America to give examples of each kind of land or water formation.

Ocean:

Gulf:

Bay:

Lake:

Strait:

River:

Island:

Peninsula:

Coast:

Mountain:

Desert:

Plain:

Isthmus:

Plateau:

Basin:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Who is your favorite book or movie character?** Write or draw what would happen if you met them in real life. | **Look at the food in your home. Create a pretend menu for lunch.**  
**Example:**  
Pretzel and jelly sandwich with a side of tuna fish: $4.67  
Chocolate chip scrambled eggs with salsa ice cream: $5.99 | **Unscramble these animal names, then draw the animal.**  
caro  
rwmo  
cnaotu  
rumle | **Make a t-chart of healthy and unhealthy foods in your home.** | **Create your own superhero. Draw and label a costume and superpowers. Write about a time the superhero saved someone.** |
| **Use boxes or books to create a ramp. Find five things to roll down the ramp. What rolls the farthest? What rolls the shortest?** | **Design a plan for your dream neighborhood. Draw and label a map of the homes, streets, and businesses you would have.** | **Create a commercial for your new neighborhood. Tell what makes it special and why people should move there.** | **Listen to any song. Write down any similes you hear. Ex: “I came in LIKE a wrecking ball.”** | **Choose two animals, like a horse and an alligator. Imagine what they would look like if they were put together. Draw it, and write about its habitat, predators, and prey.** |
My name is __________________

Color the Categories

- fruit ↔ blue
- transportation ↔ yellow
- animals ↔ purple
- clothes ↔ green

- Airplane
- Bird
- Grapes
- Dress
- Shirt
- cherries
- Zebra
- Boat
- Jeans
- Horse
- Cow
- Bananas
- Ship
- Trousers
- Shirt