Parent Resources and Materials

Monday & Tuesday Literature Parent Materials

Chapter 1: The Picture in the Bedroom
Vocabulary

- teetotalers: people who never drink alcoholic beverages puny weak
- gilded: covered with a thin layer of gold
- listing: tilting to one side
- limerick: a form of poem or rhyme, usually funny or clever balmier crazier or more foolish
- assonance: repetition of similar sounds
- cinema: movie theater
- prow: the front end of a ship
- bows: another word for the forward parts of a ship
- briny: salty
- accustomed: used to
- roller: a long, heavy wave
- bulwarks: the sides of a ship above the upper deck
- endeavours: attempts
- consequently: because of
- distilled: purified
- poop: an enclosed area at the back of a ship above the main deck courtly polite and elegant
- valiant: brave
- vulgar: offensive
- discourteous: rude
- stern: the back of a ship
- exquisite: well-made and beautiful
- delicacy: fineness
- rummaging: searching

Expressions:

- "the war years" – the years during World War II when the children had been evacuated from London
- "tried not to grudge Susan her luck," – tried not to feel badly toward Susan because she was going on a trip to America with her parents, and Edmundand Lucy were not able to go
- "a gay wind" – a strong, pleasant wind that was pushing the ship along "lost his head" – panicked and didn't stop to think what he was doing

Thursday & Friday Literature Parent Materials

Chapter 2: On Board the "Dawn Treader"

Vocabulary:

- coronation: ceremony crowning a king or queen
- tribute: payment by one nation to another acknowledging submission
- regent: one who rules a nation in the absence of the king
- usurping: seizing power without right
- avenge: to exact satisfaction by punishing wrongdoing
- stature: height of a person standing up
- victual: supplies of food
- cordial: a stimulating medicine or drink
- galley: a seagoing ship propelled by oars
- keel: a timber extending along the center of the bottom of the boat
- partition: a dividing wall
- catches: songs sung in rounds, usually by male voices
- forecastle: the forward part of the ship where the crew is housed
- boatswain: a ship's officer in charge of hull maintenance and related work
- headwind: a wind blowing in the opposite direction of a ship's course
- fighting top: an enlarge platform at the upper end of the mast, designed for firing down at the deck of an enemy's ship
- tiller: a lever used for steering a boat
- cog: a small, single-masted, single-sailed ship
- dromond: a large ship propelled by both oars and sails
- carrack: a large, three or four-masted, sailing ship
- galleon: a large, multi-decked, square-rigged sailing ship
- aft: near, toward, or in the stern (rear) of a ship
- swank: arrogance, showing off
- cheek: rude, disrespectful speech
- poltroon: coward
- sea-legs adjustment to the motion of a ship so that one can walk steadily scrounge steal or swipe
- pacifist: someone opposed to conflict
- rapier: a straight two-edged sword with a narrow pointed blade
- supple: flexible
- novelty: something new or unusual

Expressions:

- "ran into a calm" - had no wind
- "doubled the cape" - sailed around a point of land
- "Lucy's conscience smote her" - she felt guilty
- "green in the face" - looking and feeling sick

- "lodge a disposition" - file a complaint
- "Fancy not knowing that." - Imagine not understanding something basic.
- "buttering up" - trying to impress favorably
- "bring an action" - file a complaint
- "in a trice" - quickly
- "corporal punishment" - physical punishment

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday Grammar/Composition Parent Materials

Worksheet Keys

Informational Text Structure, pt. 1

- Text one - sequence
- Text two - description

Informational Text Structure, pt. 2

- Text one - problem & solution
- Text two - cause & effect

Informational Text Structure, pt. 3

- Text one - sequence
- Text two - cause & effect
- Text three - description
- Text four - problem & solution
- Text five - compare & contrast

Friday Poetry Student Materials (Key)

Cargoes — goods and supplies carried on a ship

John Masefield

Ancient Ship with oars

Greek, Roman, Carthaginian

Quinquireme of Nineveh from distant Ophir, (A)

Ship — City in Iraq — a city in the Arabian Peninsula

Rowing home to haven in sunny Palestine, (B)

Israel

With a cargo of ivory, (C)

Tusks

And apes and peacocks, (D)

Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine. (B)

fragrant wood

900 BC Old Testament (items brought to King Soloman)

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus,

Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green shores,

With a cargo of diamonds,

Emeralds, amethysts,

Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke stack,

Butting through the Channel in the mad March days,

With a cargo of Tyne coal,

Road-rails, pig-lead,

Firewood, iron-ware, and cheap tin trays.

4th Grade Math

Week of 3/23 – 3/27

Parent Keys

Parents – when correcting work with your children please have them redo problems in red colored pencil

- Week 21 worksheet Day 1 – Day 4 KEY (3/23 3/26); two pages
- Week 21 assessment KEY (3/27)
- WB p. 145 KEY (3/23)
- WB p. 146 KEY (3/24)
- WB p. 147 KEY (3/25)
- Exercise 1 – Area of rectangles KEY (3/26); two pages
- Exercise 2 – Perimeter of rectangles KEY (3/27); two pages
- KenKen Puzzle KEY (3/23 & 3/24)
- KenKen Puzzle KEY (3/25 & 3/26)

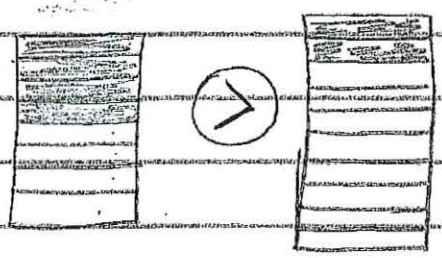
12 PAGES

Week 21 worksheet Day 1+2

Key

DO NOW - WEEK # 21.

DAY 1



$\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{2}{10}$

Write the equation

$9 \times 7 = 63$.

Ginny picked 63 daisies.

Create a pattern

$4 \overset{\times 5}{,} 20 \overset{\times 5}{,} 100 \overset{\times 5}{,} 500 \overset{\times 5}{,} 2500$.

Expression

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$

Total time to do homework is 1 hour

DAY 2

$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$

$9000 \div 900 = 10$

$\frac{3}{10} = \frac{30}{100}$

then

$\frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{100}$

$\left(\frac{4}{10} \overset{\times 10}{\rightarrow} \frac{40}{100}\right)$ $\times 10$

Expression

82×24

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 328 \\ +1640 \\ \hline 1,968 \end{array}$$

Abbie bought 1,968 bottles

WEEK 21 WORKSHEET DAY 3 & 4

KEY

DO NOW WK #21

DAY 3

A. $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

B. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$

136,284 > 136,248

a) Expression

$342 \div 9 - 15$

Henry has 72 bags. After giving to his brother, Henry will have 57 bags.

$\frac{6}{10}$ equals 0.6,

then $\frac{5}{10}$ equds 0.5

DAY 4

$3\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{1}{3} = 5 + \frac{2}{3}$

$= 5\frac{2}{3}$

Factors of 38

1, 2, 19, 38

Composite

Word Form.

Eighty three thousand, five hundred two

If $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{6}{100} = \frac{16}{100}$,

then $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{9}{100} = \frac{19}{100}$

$\left(\frac{1}{10} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \frac{10}{100} + \frac{9}{100} = \frac{10}{100} + \frac{9}{100}\right)$

$\times 10$

WEEK 21 WORKSHEET ASSESSMENT

KEY - wk 21 Assessment.

① $>$

② $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

③ A. $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

B. $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

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

⑤ Expression: $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

Total time to clean bathroom by Tracy and Trent is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour.

⑥ $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100}$, then $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100}$

⑦ If fraction $\frac{4}{10} = 0.4$

then $\frac{8}{10} = 0.8$

⑧ $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{100} = \frac{22}{100}$, then

$\frac{4}{10} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \frac{40}{100}$ and $\frac{5}{100}$

$\frac{40}{100} + \frac{5}{100} = \frac{45}{100}$

$\frac{45}{100} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \frac{4}{10} + \frac{5}{100}$

⑨ Equation

$8 \times 8 = 64$

Ivan won 64 tickets.

⑩ Expression

92×8

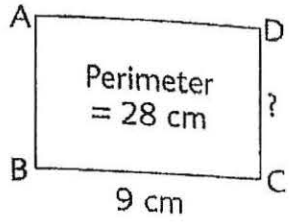
The moving company are able to move 736 boxes during 8-hour workday.

EXERCISE 2

Workbook p. 145 Key Mon 3/23

1. Find the unknown side and the area of each of the following rectangles.

(a)



$P = (2 \times L) + (2 \times w)$

$28 = (2 \times 9) + (2 \times w)$

$28 = 18 + (2 \times w)$

$28 - 18 = 2 \times w$

$10 = 2 \times w$

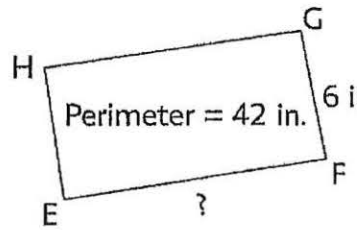
$10 \div 2 = w$

$5\text{cm} = w$

Area $= 9 \times 5$

Area $= 45\text{cm}^2$

(b)



$42 = (2 \times L) + (2 \times 6)$

$42 = (2 \times L) + 12$

$42 - 12 = 2 \times L$

$32 = 2 \times L$

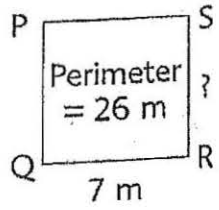
$32 \div 2 = L$

$16\text{cm} = L$

Area $= 16 \times 6$

Area $= 96\text{in}^2$

(c)



$26 = (2 \times 7) + (2 \times w)$

$26 = 14 + (2 \times w)$

$26 - 14 = 2 \times w$

$12 = 2 \times w$

$12 \div 2 = w$

$6\text{m} = w$

Area $= 7 \times 6$

Area $= 42\text{m}^2$

Tues 3/24

WB p. 146 Key

2. Find the unknown side and the perimeter of each of the following rectangles.

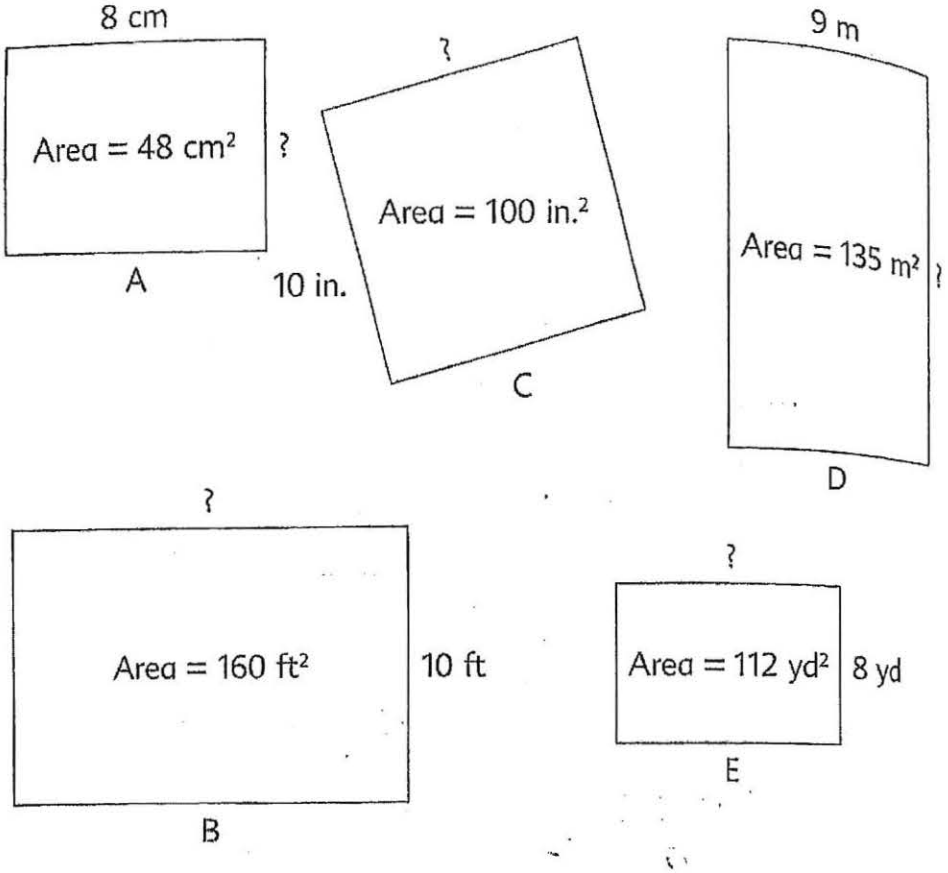


Figure	Area	Length	Width	Perimeter
A	48 cm²	8 cm	6 cm	28cm
B	160 ft²	16ft	10 ft	52cm
C	100 in.²	10 in.	10in	40in
D	135 m²	15in	9 m	48in
E	112 yd²	14in	8 yd	44yd

Wed. 3/25

Workbook p. 146

3. Jane uses 30 old stamps to make a picture. If each stamp measures 4 cm by 3 cm, find the area of the picture.

expression

$4 \times 3 \times 30$

computation

$4 \times 3 \times 30$

$12 \times 30 = 360$

Sentence

The area of the picture is $360 cm^2$.

4. It costs $12 a square yard to carpet the floor of a room. If the floor of the room is 5 yd long and 4 yd wide, find the cost of carpeting the floor of the room.

expression

$5 \times 4 \times 12$

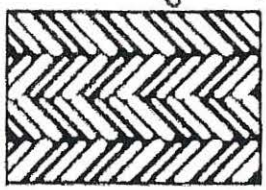
computation

$5 \times 4 \times 12$

$20 \times 12 = 240$

Sentence

The cost of carpeting is $240.

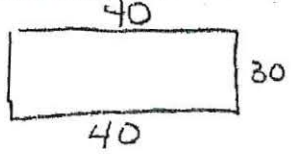


5. A rectangular field measures 40 m by 30 m. What is the cost of putting up a fence around it if 1 m of fencing costs $7?

expression

$(40+40+30+30) \times 7$

computation



$40 \times 2 = 80$

$30 \times 2 = 60$

140

$140 \times 7 = 980$

Sentence

The cost for the fencing is $980.

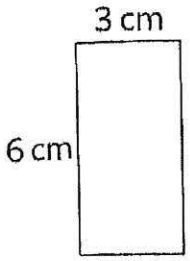
Thurs 3/26

Name: Class: Date:

Exercise 1 : Area of Rectangles Key

1. Find the area and perimeter of each rectangle or square.

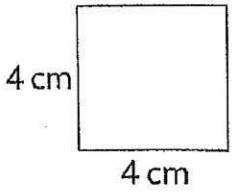
(a)



Area = 18 cm^2

Perimeter = 18 cm

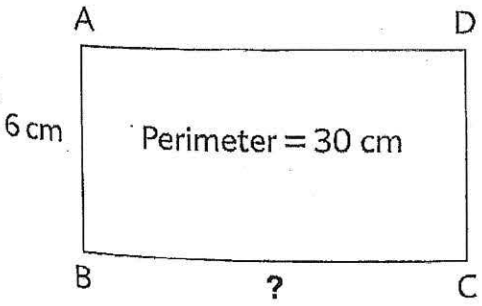
(b)



Area = 16 cm^2

Perimeter = 16 cm

2. Find the unknown side and the area of the rectangle.



Area = 54 cm^2

BC = 9 cm

Thurs 3/26

EX 1 – Key

3. Solve. Show all your work clearly.

(a) Kyle uses 18 old stamps to make a picture.
She lays them side by side.
If each stamp measures 3 cm by 2 cm,
find the area of the picture.

expression
$3 \times 2 \times 18$

computation
$3 \times 2 \times 18$
$6 \times 18 = 108$

Sentence
The area of the picture is 108 cm^2.

(b) A square playground measures 16 m by 16 m.
What is the area of the playground?

expression
16×16

computation
$16 \times 16 = 256$

Sentence
The area of the playground is 256 cm^2.

(c) Cameron wants to carpet his living room floor,
which measures 8 yd by 4 yd.
If the carpet costs $15 per square yard,
how much must Cameron pay to buy the carpet
he needs?

expression
$8 \times 4 \times 15$

computation
$8 \times 4 \times 15$
$32 \times 15 = 480$

Sentence
Cameron must pay $ 480.

Fri 3/27

Class: Date:

Exercise 2 : Perimeter of Rectangles Key

1. Find the unknown side and the perimeter of each of the following rectangles. Then complete the table below.

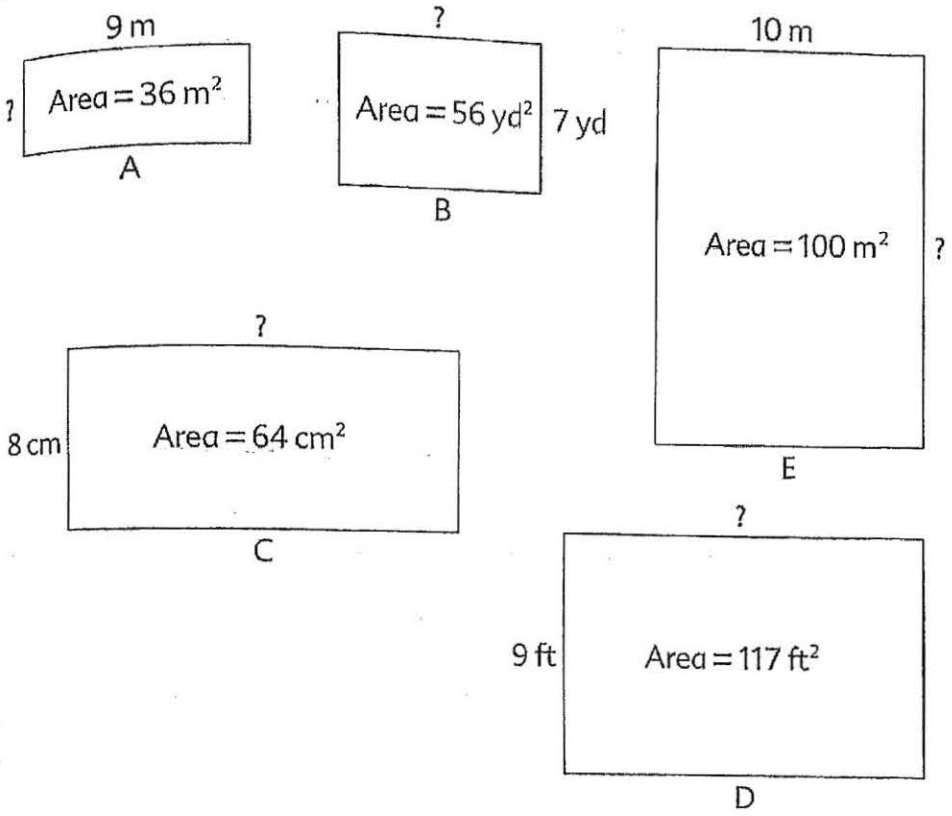


	Figure	Area	Length	Width	Perimeter
(a)	A	36 m²	9 m	4m	26m
(b)	B	56 yd²	8yd	7 yd	30yd
(c)	C	64 cm²	8cm	8 cm	32cm
(d)	D	117 ft²	13ft	9 ft	44ft
(e)	E	100 m²	10m	10 m	40m

Fri 3/27

EX 2 - Key

2. Solve. Show all your work clearly.

(a) The area of a rectangle is 30 m^2.
If the length of the rectangle is 6 m,
find its width and perimeter.

$A = 30m^2$?
6

$A = L \times W$
$30 = 6 \times W$
$30 \div 6 = W$
$5m = W$.

$P = 2 \times$
$P = (2 \times$
$P = 12$
$P = 2$

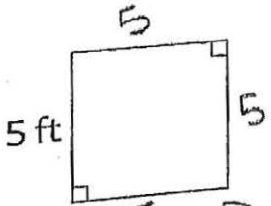
(b) The area of a square is 81 in.^{2}.
Find its perimeter.

$A = 81 in^2$

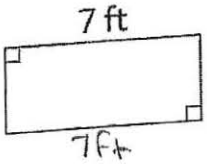
$A = L \times W$
$81 = L \times W$
$81 = 9 \times 9$
$L = 9$ in
$W = 9$ in

$P = (2 \times L) + (2 \times W)$
$= (2 \times 9) + (2 \times 9)$
$P = 36$ in

(c) The square and the rectangle have the same perimeter.



$P = 20$ ft



$P = 20$ ft

(i) Find the width of the rectangle.

$20 = (2 \times 7) + (2 \times W)$
$20 = 14 + (2 \times W)$
$20 - 14 = 2 \times W$
$6 = 2 \times W$
$6 \div 2 = W$
$3 Ft = W$

(ii) Which figure has a bigger area?

Square
$A = 5 \times 5$
$A = 25 Ft^2$

Rectangle
$A = 7 \times 3$
$A = 21 Ft^2$

Square has bigger area.

KEY - FOR MON 3/23 - TUES 3/24

KEN-KEN PUZZLES

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use only numbers 1, 2, 3 for 3x3 GRID
2. Do not repeat a number in any row or column
3. The numbers in each cage (outlined heavily) must combine to produce the target number in the top corner.

Monday, March 23rd

4+ 1	3	3+ 2
6+ 3	2 2	1
2	1	3 3

KEY.

Tuesday, March 24th

5+ 3	2	3+ 1
3+ 1	3 3	2
2	4+ 1	3

KEY - FOR WED 3/25 - THUR 3/26

Wednesday, March 25th.

5+ 1	4	7+ 3	2 2
6+ 2	3 3	4	4+ 1
4	3+ 1	2	3
5+ 3	2	5+ 1	4

KEY.

1. Use only numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 for 4×4 grid.

Thursday, March 26th.

7+ 4	3	5+ 2	1
4+ 1	7+ 4	3	2
3	3+ 2	1	11+ 4
3+ 2	1	4	3

Addition / Fraction math fact

Math Sprints 4 KEY Friday 3/27

418 A & B Answer Sheet First Half

1.	$\frac{2}{3}$	11.	$\frac{1}{2}$
2.	$\frac{2}{5}$	12.	$\frac{5}{8}$
3.	$\frac{1}{3}$	13.	$\frac{7}{8}$
4.	$\frac{3}{4}$	14.	1
5.	$\frac{1}{2}$	15.	$\frac{4}{7}$
6.	1	16.	$\frac{1}{2}$
7.	$\frac{1}{2}$	17.	$\frac{3}{16}$
8.	$\frac{1}{5}$	18.	$\frac{7}{9}$
9.	$\frac{3}{10}$	19.	$\frac{5}{6}$
10.	$\frac{4}{5}$	20.	1

Science Keys

Chapter one: Biological Organization

Day One - Tuesday

1. Define a cell (p. 1):

A cell is the _____smallest_____ unit of _____life_____.

Cells are the ___basic_____ ____unit_____ of all ____living_____ things.

2. What does the prefix "uni" mean?

A. **one** C. with a horn

B. two D. many

What does the prefix "multi" mean?

A. one C. with a horn

B. two D. **many**

What do we call an organism made of one cell? _____unicellular_____

What do we call an organism made of many cells? _____multicellular_____

Match the animal cell types with their jobs from p. 2.

__B___ blood cells A. form a layer that covers the whole body

__C___ muscle cells B. carries oxygen throughout the animal's body

__A___ skin cells C. help an animal to move

__D___ nerve cells D. help send messages to and from animal's brain

Place a check mark by all the jobs of plant cells found on p. 3.

__x___ form tubes that carry food from the leaves to the rest of the plant

__x___ allow water to move

_____ send messages to the plant's nervous system

_____ help the plant move

__x___ allow plant to take in the air it needs

__x___ carry food from the leaves to the rest of the plant

Chapter one: Biological Organization

Day Two Wednesday - Read and annotate p. 4, then complete this page.

From what are tissues formed? **(complete sentence)**

Tissues are formed from groups of similar cells

___Bone_____ tissues are made of bone cells.

___Connective_____ tissues help hold different body parts together.

Tissues are made of a group of _____similar_____ cells.

Name three jobs of plant tissue that are listed on p. 4.

1. protective layer on outside
2. transports water and nutrients to the plant's stems and leaves
3. forms the growing parts of the plant at the tips of the stems and roots

Tissues are made of a _____group_____ of _____similar_____ cells.

Answer in complete sentences.

What do scientists call the pattern of structure in which cells make us tissue in living things?

They call it biological organization

Why can't we see cells?

They are so small.

How are cells and tissues related in living things?

All living things are made of cells and tissues. Tissues are made of groups of similar cells. Cells are the smallest unit of living things.

Wednesday History worksheet key

1. From your memory, name two qualities of a great leader that Charlemagne and General George Washington showed.

Charlemagne - spread education (schools for girls) and Christianity, inspired his troops, organized, worked hard, was physically tall and attractive

Washington - did what he was asking of his soldiers, inspired his troops, learned from his past failures, trustworthy.

Other answers are acceptable - this is a question to get their thoughts started

2. There was a Roman Consul named Cincinnatus who won a great battle for Rome and was offered the dictatorship. He turned it down to return to his own farm. Washington was called "Cincinnatus" by some. How was that a good nickname for him? How did it fit? (p. 4)

Washington did not wish for public life. He wanted to go back to his farm after the war was over. Some people offered to make him the "ruler" but he humbly declined. The nickname fit because he was not hungry for power or fame, only a quiet life, much like Cincinnatus.

3. Name the three positions of leadership that the American people asked Washington to take (p. 5-6) that he couldn't turn down, even though he wanted to leave public life.

1. *Constitutional Convention*
2. ***Chairman of the Constitutional Convention***
3. ***The nation's first President***

4. How long did Washington's trip from Mt. Vernon to New York City take? What caused it to take this long? (p. 7)

It took eight days. In every village and town he traveled through, he had to attend speeches, parades, and dinners in his honor. Citizens lined the streets to cheer as his carriage passed by. The journey became one long parade.

Art Day 1 Student Materials

Hello 4th grade artists! I hope you are having fun during the extended Spring Break. I want you to continue thinking about the master works we have been studying so I created this page for you to read and work on while you are away from school. All you need is a pencil and your knowledge from this academic year.

By the way, I have fired your illuminated letters, and they will be ready for you when you return. Do you remember where I take the clay in order to fire it? I think you will be very happy to see how great they turned out.

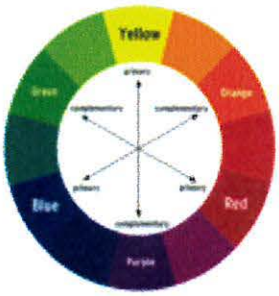
"As I grew older, I realized that it was much better to insist on the genuine forms of nature, for simplicity is the greatest adornment of art." Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)

We studied several examples of illuminated letters. These letters were often used to embellish manuscripts. Circle the correct word in this statement: They the **first** letters on a page. Think about what it meant to illuminate a page. The Egyptians were the first culture known to use this level of ornament while recording historical events. Monks kept this tradition alive in the Middle Ages and then Kings and religious leaders were involved with its use historically.

In 1506, Albrecht Dürer painted "The Little Owl". Was the medium oil, acrylic or watercolor paint? Write your answer here watercolor.

Circle one other animal that you know he created a famous painting of (and you probably created artwork for it too):

Striped Zebra Cute Penguin **Young Hare**



The image on the left is called a color wheel. You can see the three primary colors and the three secondary colors. Do you recall what the colors blue green or red orange fall into? I'll give you a little help: T er t i a ry You can also see complementary colors in the wheel. Name two items found in nature that are complementary. Your example might be plant, a reptile, a landscape. Your example: answers will vary but could include green holly with red berries , orange leaves with a blue sky background.

What is the name of this building? Notre Dame. Construction started in 1163 in the country of France. This style of architecture is Gothic. Circle two key characteristics of this style:

Pointed arches **Rounded arches** **Stained glass window** **Staircase**
Flying buttress **Oval window** **Ornate detail**

What major art element is represented? S ymmetry. Butterflies, bees and faces are also good examples of this (as well as some letterforms).

4th Grade Math

Week of 3/23 – 3/27

Student Resources

- **Friendly Notes on Area and Perimeter**
- **Ken-Ken puzzle directions**

3 Pages.

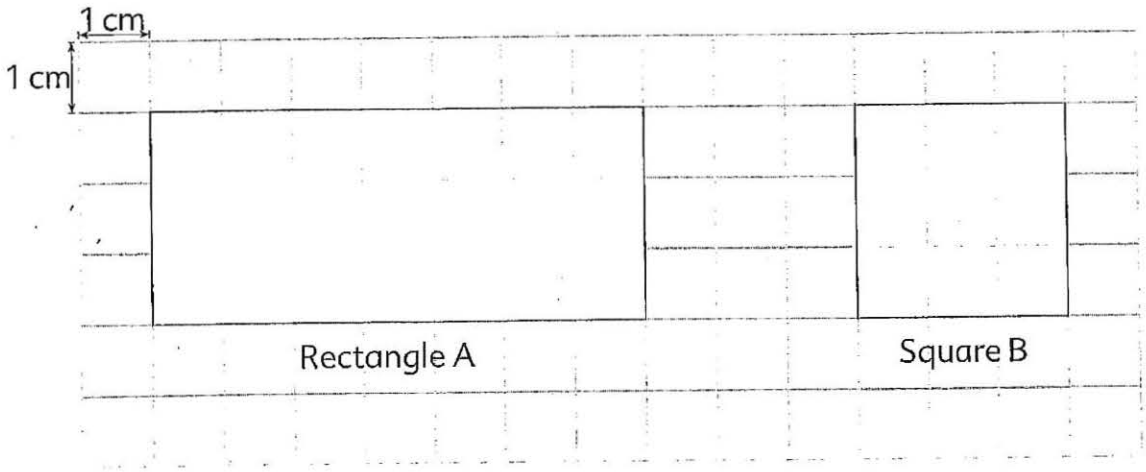
Student Resource

Unit 9 : Area and Perimeter

Friendly Notes

Rectangles and Squares

Area of a rectangle = length × width



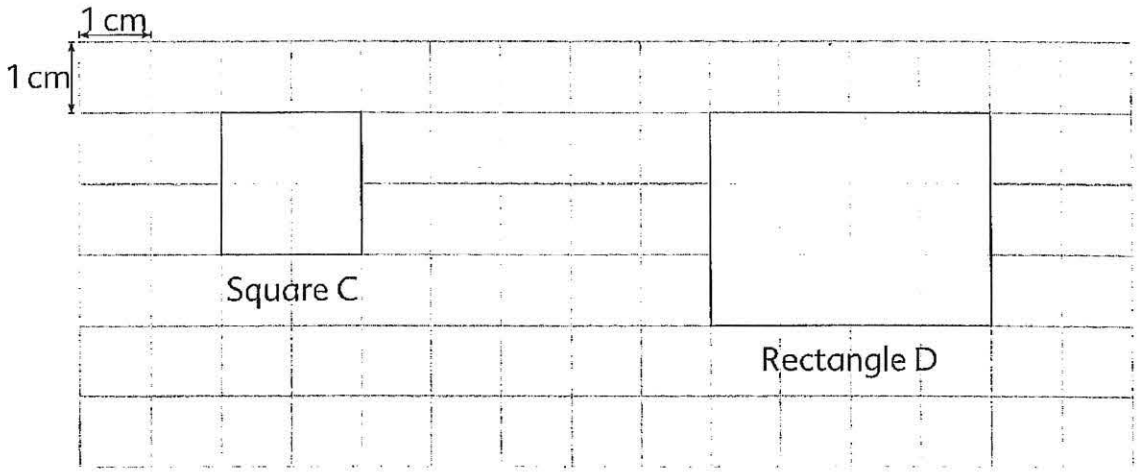
Each square in the grid has an area of 1 cm².
Rectangle A has an area of 21 cm².
Square B has an area of 9 cm².

Other units of area:
Square inch (in²)
Square meter (m²)
Square kilometer (km²)
Square foot (ft²)
Square yard (yd²)
Square mile (mi²)

1 cm² = 1 square centimeter
Area of Rectangle A
= 7 cm × 3 cm
= 21 cm²
Area of Rectangle B
= 3 cm × 3 cm
= 9 cm²

Friendly Notes, p. 2 Student Resource

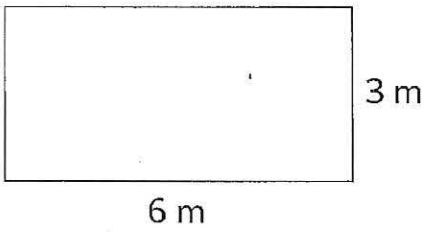
Perimeter of a rectangle = 2 × (length + width)



Perimeter of Square C = 4 × 2
= 8 cm

Perimeter of Rectangle D = 2 × (4 + 3)
= 14 cm

1. Find the area and perimeter of the rectangle below.



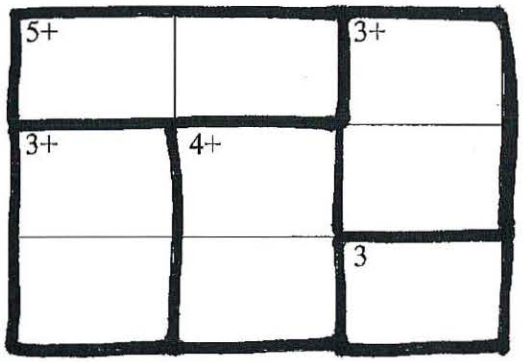
Area of rectangle = 6 m × 3 m
= 18 m²

Perimeter of rectangle = 6 m + 3 m + 6 m + 3 m
= 18 m

KenKen Puzzle Directions – 3 x 3 grid

1. In a 3 x 3 grid, the numbers 1, 2 and 3 are the ONLY numbers used.
2. Do not repeat the number in any row or column.
3. The numbers in each heavily outlined set of squares are called cages. They must combine (in any order) to produce the target number in the top corner using the mathematical operation indicated.
4. Cages with just one square should be filled in with the target number in the top corner.
5. A number can be repeated within a cage as long as it is not in the same row or column.

Example



Key